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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 85-766  
H.R. 13450

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## Index and summary of H. R. 13450

June 9, 1958 House received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for fiscal year 1959. H. Doc. 394. Print of document.

July 18, 1958 House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 13450 without amendment. H. Report No. 2221. Print of bill and report.

July 22, 1958 House passed H. R. 13450 with amendment.

Senate received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for fiscal year 1959. S. Doc. 110. Print of document.

July 23, 1958 H. R. 13450 was referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.

July 24, 1958 Digest of S. Doc. 110, including items for this Department.

Aug. 12, 1958 Senate committee ordered H. R. 13450 reported with amendments.

Aug. 13, 1958 Senate committee reported H. R. 13450 with amendments. S. Report No. 2350. Print of bill and report.

Aug. 14, 1958 Senate began debate on H. R. 13450.

Aug. 15, 1958 Senate passed H. R. 13450 with amendments. Print of bill as passed by Senate. Senate conferees appointed.

Aug. 18, 1958 House conferees were appointed on H. R. 13450.

Aug. 19, 1958 House received conference report on H. R. 13450. H. Report No. 2677. Print of report.

Aug. 20, 1958 Both Houses agreed to conference report, but insisted on amendments in disagreement. Senate appointed conferees.

Aug. 21, 1958 Both Houses received and agreed to second conference report. H. Report No. 2686. Print of conference report.

Aug. 27, 1958 Approved: Public Law 85-766.

Hearings: House and Senate Appropriations Committees.



## DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 85-766

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1959. Includes the following amounts for this Department: \$3,000,000 to initiate a witchweed eradication program; \$500,000 additional for the contingency fund to meet a recent infestation of pink bollworm in the Southwest; \$1,750,000 for meat inspection; and \$279,450,000 additional to finance the increase in the 1958 authorized acreage reserve program, including an increase in the administrative expense limitation from \$13,000,000 to \$19,050,000. Reappropriates \$346,000 of 1958 funds in 1959 for construction of ARS facilities. Continues available until expended the unobligated balances of appropriations for ACP emergency conservation measures. Authorizes the use of the equivalent of \$5,100,000 in foreign currencies accruing under Title I of Public Law 480 for translation of publications and scientific cooperation, of which it is estimated USDA will receive allocations of \$375,000 for translation of foreign publications and \$3,900,000 for cooperative scientific research. Includes \$50,000 for operations of the Outdoor Recreation Resource Review Commission. Includes \$2,830,000 for administration of the Ryuku Islands, under the Department of the Army, with authorization for the President to transfer any of this work to other departments. Provides various amounts for claims, audited claims, and judgment.









# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 10, 1958  
For actions of June 9, 1958  
85th-2d, No. 92

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received supplemental appropriation request for various agencies, including USDA. Senate passed general Government matters and independent offices appropriation bills. House debated trade agreements bill. (Highlights continued on page 5.)

## HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for the fiscal year 1959 (House Doc. 394); to Appropriations Committee. This document includes the following items for this Department: Agricultural Research Service, for the control and eradication of witchweed, \$3,000,000; and for meat inspection, \$2,100,000; Agricultural Conservation Program Service, proposed language to continue available until December 31, 1958, the unobligated balances of appropriations made during calendar year 1957 for "Emergency Conservation Measures"; Soil Bank Programs, for the Acreage Reserve Program, \$282,800,000; and to increase the limitation on administrative expenses for this program from \$13,000,000 to \$20,600,000. p. 9523  
The Appropriations Committee was granted permission until midnight Mon., June 9, to file a report on the public works appropriation bill. p. 9465
2. FOREIGN TRADE. Began debate on H. R. 12591, to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements. pp. 9468-9509, 9520-22
3. GRAIN STANDARDS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment S. 2007, to amend the Grain Standards Act to permit the collection of charges to reimburse the Department for overtime, travel, and certain other costs in connection with handling appeal inspections (H. Rept. 1862). p. 9524

4. FORESTRY. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10321, to authorize exchange of lands within the Estes Park Administrative Site, Roosevelt National Forest, for lands of equal value outside the Forest (H. Rept. 1863). p. 9524
5. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8645, to amend the Reclamation Project Act regarding the re-payment of contracts on reclamation projects (H. Rept. 1861). p. 9524
6. CIVIL WORKS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12858, making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Army, Interior, and TVA for 1959 (H. Rept. 1864). p. 9524
7. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. Passed with amendment H. J. Res. 624, making appropriations to the Department of Labor for unemployment compensation payments, including former Federal employees. This measure had been reported without amendment earlier by the Appropriations Committee (H. Rept. 1860). pp. 9467-68, 9524
8. FARM PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states as follows: "Committee on Agriculture. Met in executive session for consideration of a proposed omnibus farm bill. Committee will vote in executive session tomorrow on the respective sections thereof." p. D516
9. PERSONNEL. Agreed to the conference report on S. 72, to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil service retirement and disability fund. pp. 9466-67  
Received from the State Department a proposed bill "to encourage and authorize details and transfer of Federal employees for service with international organizations"; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 9523
10. FOREIGN AID. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 12181, the mutual security authorization bill. (p. 9510) Senate conferees were appointed June 6.  
Received from the State Department a report for 1957 on major changes in the mutual security program. p. 9524

#### SENATE

11. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed as reported H. R. 10589, the general Government matters appropriation bill for 1959. Senate conferees were appointed. p. 9426  
Passed with amendments H. R. 11574, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1959. Adopted the committee amendments which include \$100,000 for farm housing research, and amendments by Sens. Magnuson to require construction of Federal Office Building No. 6 in D. C., and by Sen. Dirksen to allow all 29 contracted-for lease purchase buildings to be constructed. Senate conferees were appointed. pp. 9426-32  
The committee report on the independent offices bill included the following statement:  
"The committee recommends to be inserted in the bill the item for farm housing research, in the amount of \$100,000, to continue the program started last year with \$75,000 in the supplemental bill, to carry out the provisions of section 603 of the Housing Act of 1957 through grants for research, study, and analysis to be conducted by land-grant colleges.  
"In this connection, the committee believes that this phase of such research should be concluded within the amount recommended, and that any further research on this subject should be done within the funds appropriated to the Department of Agriculture."



PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR VARIOUS AGENCIES OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS IN THE AMOUNT OF \$8,000,000 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1956, \$16,300,000 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1958, AND \$563,726,352 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1959 FOR VARIOUS AGENCIES OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH, AND \$208,626 FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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JUNE 9, 1958:—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, June 9, 1958.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposed supplemental appropriations in the amount of \$8,000,000 for the fiscal year 1956, \$16,300,000 for the fiscal year 1958, and \$563,726,352 for the fiscal year 1959 for various agencies of the executive branch, and \$208,626 for the District of Columbia.

The details of these proposed appropriations, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

*Washington, D. C., June 6, 1958.*

The PRESIDENT,

*The White House.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations in the amount of \$8,000,000 for the fiscal year 1956, \$16,300,000 for the fiscal year 1958, and \$563,726,352 for the fiscal year 1959 for various agencies of the executive branch, and \$208,626 for the District of Columbia.

Of the \$564 million total required for the fiscal year 1959 for the executive branch, approximately \$308 million is to carry out recently enacted legislation, including \$283 million for the increased acreage reserve program of the Department of Agriculture. Mandatory payments, such as those for unemployment compensation, account for another \$117 million of the total.

Over \$21 million is recommended for pay increases by wage boards, increases in salaries for engineers and scientists approved by the Civil Service Commission, and for increased pay of military personnel outside the Department of Defense, as prescribed in the recently enacted law raising military pay. A separate transmission requests additional funds for military pay of personnel in the Department of Defense.

The remaining \$118 million includes \$53 million for constructing the new Washington Airport, \$13 million to strengthen and improve the operation of air traffic control and navigation facilities of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and \$11 million for the expansion of helium production by the Department of the Interior.

Drafts of suggested language and the details of the various proposals, together with the reasons for their transmittal at this time, are set forth in the attachment to this letter.

The proposed supplemental appropriations for the executive branch have been carefully reviewed and I recommend their transmission to the Congress in the amounts specified; those for the District of Columbia have been included without change and I make no observation regarding their necessity.

Respectfully yours,

ROBERT E. MERRIAM,

*Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*

# ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Federal Communications Commission: Salaries and expenses-----	\$142, 000
Federal Power Commission: Salaries and expenses-----	120, 000
Historical and memorial commissions:	
Civil War Centennial Commission-----	63, 000
Corregidor Bataan Memorial Commission: Salaries and ex- penses-----	46, 000
Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission-----	142, 000
National Capital Planning Commission: Land acquisition, Na- tional Capital park, parkway, and playground system-----	2, 000, 000
National Labor Relations Board: Salaries and expenses-----	1, 515, 000
National Science Foundation:	
Salaries and expenses-----	4, 400, 000
International Geophysical Year-----	2, 950, 000
Smithsonian Institution: Salaries and expenses-----	52, 800
United States Information Agency: Salaries and expenses-----	1, 100, 000
Veterans Administration:	
General operating expenses-----	5, 269, 000
Inpatient care-----	3, 486, 000

## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service-----	6, 400, 000
Construction, public buildings-----	323, 000
Expenses, supply distribution-----	177, 000
Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service-----	36, 000

## HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Federal National Mortgage Association: Limitation on administra- tive expenses-----	(800, 000)
Public Housing Administration:	
Annual contributions (1958)-----	4, 300, 000
Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses--	(750, 000)

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service: Salaries and expenses-----	5, 100, 000
Agricultural Conservation Program Service: Emergency conserva- tion measures-----	Language
Soil bank programs: Acreage reserve program-----	282, 800, 000

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Civil Aeronautics Administration:	
Operation and regulation-----	12, 750, 000
Construction and development, additional Washington air- port-----	53, 500, 000
Bureau of Foreign Commerce:	
Salaries and expenses-----	200, 000
Export control-----	3, 060, 000
Coast and Geodetic Survey:	
Salaries and expenses-----	491, 000
Construction and equipment, geomagnetic station-----	400, 000
Maritime activities:	
Salaries and expenses-----	25, 000
Maritime training-----	175, 000

## PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

Bureau of Public Roads:	
General administrative expenses.....	(\$550, 000)
Inter-American Highway.....	10, 000, 000
National Bureau of Standards:	
Expenses.....	262, 000
Plant and equipment.....	200, 000
Construction of facilities.....	3, 000, 000
Weather Bureau:	
Salaries and expenses.....	840, 000
Establishment of meteorological facilities.....	1, 300, 000

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

Interservice activities:	
Retired pay (1958).....	9, 000, 000
Retired pay.....	18, 000, 000
Department of the Army: Military personnel (1956).....	8, 000, 000
Department of the Navy: Medical care (1958).....	(8, 000, 000)

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Department of the Army:	
Rivers and harbors and flood control:	
General investigations.....	140, 000
Operation and maintenance, general.....	1, 200, 000
United States Soldiers' Home: Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay.....	(232, 000)

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Public Health Service:	
Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services.....	150, 000
Military pay increases:	
Assistance to States, general.....	156, 000
Grants and special studies, Territory of Alaska.....	10, 000
Control of venereal diseases.....	27, 000
Control of tuberculosis.....	34, 000
Communicable disease activities.....	133, 000
Sanitary engineering activities.....	181, 000
Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services.....	33, 000
Hospitals and medical care.....	724, 000
Foreign quarantine activities.....	59, 000
Indian health activities.....	248, 000
General research and services, National Institutes of Health.....	24, 000
National Cancer Institute.....	137, 000
Mental health activities.....	91, 000
National Heart Institute.....	108, 000
Dental health activities.....	66, 000
Arthritis and metabolic disease activities.....	76, 000
Allergy and infectious disease activities.....	96, 000
Neurology and blindness activities.....	33, 000
Salaries and expenses.....	34, 000
Saint Elizabeths Hospital: Salaries and expenses.....	32, 000
Social Security Administration: Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance.....	(5, 831, 000)
Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration.....	(18, 000)

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Departmental offices: Office of Saline Water: Salaries and expenses.....	530, 000
Bureau of Land Management: Management of lands and resources.....	350, 000
Bureau of Indian Affairs: Road construction and maintenance (liquidation of contract authorization).....	4, 000, 000
Geological Survey: Surveys, investigations, and research.....	3, 983, 000



Bureau of Mines:	
Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	\$2, 850, 000
Health and safety.....	50, 000
Construction.....	11, 280, 000
National Park Service:	
Management and protection.....	88, 000
Construction.....	1, 200, 000
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....	10, 000, 000
Fish and Wildlife Service:	
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife: Management and investigations of resources.....	325, 625
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries: Management and investigations of resources.....	425, 625

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:	
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....	200, 000
Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals (1958).....	(100, 000)
Federal Prison System: Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons....	2, 066, 000
General provision.....	Language

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Solicitor: Salaries and expenses.....	110, 000
Bureau of Employment Security:	
Salaries and expenses.....	347, 000
Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration.....	10, 600, 000
Unemployment compensation for veterans.....	37, 700, 000
Unemployment compensation for Federal employees.....	36, 300, 000

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of postal fund)

Administration, regional operation, and research.....	1, 600, 000
Transportation (1958).....	3, 000, 000

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Administration of foreign affairs: Salaries and expenses.....	854, 000
Payment to Government of Denmark.....	5, 296, 302

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Bureau of the Public Debt: Administering the public debt.....	1, 500, 000
Bureau of Customs: Salaries and expenses.....	150, 000
United States Secret Service: Salaries and expenses, White House Police.....	54, 000
Coast Guard:	
Operating expenses.....	6, 900, 000
Retired pay.....	700, 000
Acquisition, construction, and improvements.....	150, 000
General provision.....	Language

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of District of Columbia funds)

Operating expenses:	
Department of Public Health (1958).....	(86, 000)
Personal services, wage-scale employees (1958).....	(75, 000)
Miscellaneous:	
Settlement of claims and suits.....	(26, 701)
Judgments.....	(1, 280)
Audited claims.....	(19, 645)
Total:	
1956.....	8, 000, 000
1958.....	16, 300, 000
1959.....	563, 726, 352





## DETAIL OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1959, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, namely:*

### INDEPENDENT OFFICES

#### FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$142,000.

#### FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$120,000.

The two foregoing proposed supplemental appropriations are for funds to provide for increased salaries for certain engineers and scientists approved by the Civil Service Commission, effective December 29, 1957.

### HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

#### CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

*For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), \$63,000.*

The Civil War Centennial Commission was created to prepare plans and programs for a nationwide observance of the centennial of the American Civil War during the period 1961-65. Pursuant to the act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), the Commission presented its preliminary plans to the Congress on February 28, 1958. This proposed appropriation is to provide for expenses during the fiscal year 1959 in carrying out the Commission's plans.

#### CORREGIDOR BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

##### Salaries and Expenses

*For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of August 5, 1953, as amended ([67 Stat. 366 and 69 Stat. 589] 36 U. S. C. 426), \$46,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H. R. 10069, Eighty-fifth Congress, or similar legislation.*

This proposed appropriation is for the administrative expenses of the Commission in fiscal year 1959 pursuant to authorization in H. R. 10069 now pending before the Congress. No proposed appropriation for this purpose was included in the 1959 budget since the entire amount previously authorized had been appropriated.

## LINCOLN SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

*For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of September 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 587), \$142,000.*

The Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission was created to prepare plans for the celebration in 1959 of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. The Commission's preliminary plans were submitted to the Congress on February 28, 1958. This proposed appropriation is for financing the Commission's activities in connection with the celebration during the fiscal year 1959, and for preparation and printing of the Commission's final report to the Congress.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

## LAND ACQUISITION, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK, PARKWAY, AND PLAYGROUND SYSTEM

*For an additional amount for "Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway, and playground system", for land acquisition for the George Washington Memorial Parkway, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed \$120,000 of the funds provided herein may be used for necessary expenses of the Commission (other than payments for land) in connection with such land acquisition.*

This item was deleted from the 1958 appropriation bill pending study by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. A favorable report on the proposed land acquisition has been made by that committee. These funds are needed to permit land acquisition for the George Washington Memorial Parkway on the Maryland side of the river.

## NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

*For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,515,000.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is necessary to enable the National Labor Relations Board to carry out its responsibilities under the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947, as amended. Cases filed before the Board have increased so sharply that staff, above that requested in the 1959 budget, will be needed to handle this higher level of case activity.

## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

*For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$4,400,000, to remain available until expended.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is required to allow construction to go ahead on the National Radio Astronomy Observatory, at Green Bank, W. Va. Actual bids have shown the cost will exceed previous estimates.

## INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

*For an additional amount for "International Geophysical Year", \$2,950,000, to remain available until June 30, 1960.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation completes funding of the United States International Geophysical Year program. Funds are required at this time to provide for unexpected additional costs

of the observational program in the Arctic and Antarctic; to provide for the reduction and processing of a greater mass of scientific data from International Geophysical Year observations than earlier anticipated; to complete establishment of the United States World Data Center program; to initiate analysis and research based on International Geophysical Year data; and to permit the National Committee which directs the United States program to continue until June 30, 1959.

#### SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$52,800.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover the additional cost during fiscal year 1959 of wage-board pay increases granted May 18, 1958.

#### UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,100,000.

Section XIII of the Agreement on Cultural, Technical, and Educational Exchanges signed by the United States and the U. S. S. R. on January 27, 1958, provides for an exchange of exhibits on the peaceful uses of atomic energy in 1958. The purpose of the exhibition, proposed for Moscow and a second major city, will be to depict to the people of the U. S. S. R. the development in the United States of the various applications of nuclear sciences and technologies for the benefit and progress of mankind. This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover the costs of this country's exhibits in the U. S. S. R.

#### VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

##### GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", \$5,269,000; *and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for expenses of travel of employees, is increased by \$200,000.*

The proposed supplemental appropriation is for the administrative expenses of increased loan guaranty and direct loan activity, resulting from enactment of the Emergency Housing Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-364, approved April 1, 1958).

##### INPATIENT CARE

For an additional amount for "Inpatient care", \$3,486,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover the additional cost during fiscal year 1959 of wage-board pay increases granted between November 18, 1957, and May 2, 1958.

#### GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

##### OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", \$6,400,000; *and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for travel expenses of employees, is increased by \$6,000.*



This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$2,500,000 to cover the additional costs during 1959 of wage-board pay increases granted between July 1, 1957, and May 4, 1958.

Also included are funds in the amount of (1) \$400,000 to cover increases in rental costs in 1959 over 1958 where leases are renewed for presently occupied space and (2) \$3,500,000 to permit financing the cost of maintaining an unanticipated increase in a reserve of machine tools and industrial manufacturing equipment.

#### CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS

For an additional amount for "Construction, public buildings", \$323,000, to remain available until expended.

The appropriation of \$2,125,000, made available by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, for the construction of border station facilities at five locations for the use of the Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department, and Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, is insufficient to complete the work due to increases in site costs at San Ysidro, Calif., and Madawaska, Maine. This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to complete acquisition of the sites for the facilities to be constructed.

#### EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

For an additional amount for "Expenses, supply distribution", \$177,000.

#### OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service", \$36,000.

The two foregoing proposed supplemental appropriations are to cover the additional cost during 1959 of wage-board pay increases granted between July 1, 1957, and May 4, 1958.

#### HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

##### FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

##### LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

*The limitation under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on administrative expenses of the Association, is increased by \$800,000; and the limitation thereunder on expenses of travel, is increased by \$50,000.*

The requested increase in the limitation is to permit employment of additional staff to handle the projected increased mortgage purchase activity resulting from the enactment of Public Law 85-364, approved April 1, 1958.

#### PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

##### ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Annual contributions", \$4,300,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year 1958 is necessary for the payment of contractual contributions by Public Housing Administration to local housing authorities in accordance with law. The estimate is based upon a detailed analysis of the subsidy requirements.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES,  
PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

*The limitation in the second proviso under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on certain expenses of the Public Housing Administration, is increased by \$750,000.*

The requested increase in the limitation on nonadministrative expenses for the fiscal year 1959 is required to provide adequate supervision of construction for the additional units which will be started as a result of the President's recent directive to accelerate housing construction.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", as follows:  
Plant and animal disease and pest control, \$3,000,000;  
Meat inspection, \$2,100,000.

The \$3,000,000 for plant and animal disease and pest control is to provide funds for a program, to be undertaken in cooperation with the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, for the control and eradication of "witchweed" or *Striga*. This parasitic plant, which causes a serious disease of corn, sorghum, and sugarcane and also attacks wheat, oats, rice, and numerous grasses, was found late in the summer of 1956 on several farms in the Carolinas. Recently completed surveys show infestations in 16 counties and more than 1,600 farms. The history of this infestation indicates that any delay in initiating control work will lead to further spread and a corresponding increase in the cost of eradication. Expert opinion is that eradication of the pest should be undertaken immediately.

The \$2,100,000 for meat inspection is to provide additional meat inspectors necessary to adequately service meatpacking plants that are subject to the meat inspection laws. There has been a sharp increase in the number of plants requesting inspection service since the 1959 budget was transmitted.

## AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

## EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

*The unobligated balance of the amounts made available under this head in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, and in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, shall remain available through December 31, 1958.*

The two appropriation acts referred to above provided \$24 million through June 30, 1958, for cost-sharing assistance to farmers for carrying out emergency conservation measures made necessary by natural disasters. Adverse weather conditions during the latter part of 1957 and the early part of 1958 caused difficult field operating conditions which prevented farmers from completing needed and planned conservation practices in some areas, particularly in the flood-damaged areas in Texas and Kentucky and in the hurricane-damaged areas in Louisiana. In addition, similar conservation problems have arisen in California and adjacent areas this year because of excessive rainfall, snow-melt runoff, and high coastal waves. Some of these problem areas cannot be treated before June 30, 1958. This proposed author-

ization is to enable the Department of Agriculture to continue the program through December 31, 1958, with the unobligated balance which would otherwise expire on June 30, 1958.

#### SOIL BANK PROGRAMS

##### ACREAGE RESERVE PROGRAM

*For an additional amount for "Acreage reserve program", \$282,800,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for administrative expenses, is increased from "\$13,000,000" to "\$20,600,000".*

Due to the heavy participation in the 1958 acreage reserve program, the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, authorized an increase in the 1958 crop year acreage reserve program from \$500,000,000 to \$750,000,000. Because of this increase, and since previous estimates were based on a program level below the \$500,000,000 authorized, this supplemental appropriation is necessary to make payments to farmers during the fiscal year 1959.

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

##### CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

##### OPERATION AND REGULATION

For an additional amount for "Operation and regulation", \$12,750,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide for recruitment and training of traffic controllers, maintenance technicians, and other personnel needed to assure that newly installed air traffic control and navigation facilities will be placed in service as soon as possible. The rate of delivery and installation of such facilities is expected to step up rapidly in 1959 and 1960. The estimate also includes funds for certain high priority projects to improve airways equipment now in use, and for increased salaries for certain engineers approved by the Civil Service Commission, effective December 29, 1957.

##### CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

For necessary expenses for the construction and development of a public airport in the vicinity of the District of Columbia, as authorized by the Act of September 7, 1950 (64 Stat. 770), including acquisition of land, ~~["\$12,500,000"]~~ \$53,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed a total of ~~["\$250,000"]~~ \$1,750,000 may be advanced from this appropriation to the applicable appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for necessary administrative expenses[: *Provided further*, That such sums as may be necessary but not to exceed \$100,000 shall be transferred from this appropriation to the President for expenses necessary for the investigation of alternate sites for said airport: *Provided further*, That no funds shall be expended for construction and development of said airport until the President shall make a report to the Congress with a recommendation as to the site, said report to be submitted not later than January 15, 1958].

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide funds for the construction of the second Washington airport at a site near Chantilly, Va. With the \$12,500,000 that was appropriated for fiscal year 1958, land acquisition is under way and a contract for detailed engineering plans and specifications has been negotiated.



In order to accommodate planes of the jet age, the airport will include two parallel runways 11,500 feet long. A third, cross-wind runway of 10,000-foot length will also be available. The terminal area and certain other features of the airport will be designed to meet the anticipated needs of 1965.

Alternative highway locations for access to the airport are now under study. Pending final selection of a route, this estimate includes a tentative amount of \$3,300,000 for access highway purposes.

#### BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$200,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide the necessary additional staff to meet new workload requirements in the fields of tariffs and trade agreements. It would also enable the Bureau to prepare an investment guide and provide other assistance to potential United States investors in the newly established European Common Market area.

##### EXPORT CONTROL

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended, relating to export controls, including awards of compensation to informers under said Act and as authorized by the Act of August 13, 1953 (22 U. S. C. 401), \$3,060,000, of which not to exceed \$1,006,000 may be advanced to the Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department, for enforcement of the export control program, and of which not to exceed \$93,400 may be advanced to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses" under General Administration: *Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3093 or H. R. 10127, Eighty-fifth Congress.*

Legislation to extend export controls for 2 years from June 30, 1958, has been passed by the Senate, and similar legislation has been reported favorably by the House Committee on Banking and Currency. This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide funds for continuation of the export control program at the current level in fiscal year 1959.

#### COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$491,000; *and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for retirement pay of commissioned officers, is increased by \$38,000.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to meet additional costs for pay increases for active and retired officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey under the act of May 20, 1958 (Public Law 85-422), and for adjustment of pay scales for crews of vessels.

##### CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT, GEOMAGNETIC STATION

*For design, construction, and equipment of a geomagnetic station, as authorized by the act of August 6, 1947 (33 U. S. C. 833i), \$400,000, to remain available until expended.*

This proposed appropriation is needed to construct a geomagnetic station in Hawaii, which will replace an existing observatory whose functions will be impaired by the impending construction of an oil

refinery in the nearby area. The continuation of this facility is necessary as part of the geophysical program of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

#### MARITIME ACTIVITIES

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$25,000; *and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for administrative expenses, is increased by \$25,000.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover the cost of increases in salaries for certain engineers and scientists approved by the Civil Service Commission, effective December 29, 1957.

##### MARITIME TRAINING

For an additional amount for "Maritime training", \$175,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes funds to meet increased costs at the United States Maritime Academy which were not anticipated in the 1959 budget, principally pay raises for members of the United States Maritime Service resulting from enactment of Public Law 85-422, approved May 20, 1958.

#### BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

##### GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

*The limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for general administrative expenses, is increased by \$550,000.*

This proposed increase in limitation is to cover the cost of increases in salaries for certain scientists and engineers approved by the Civil Service Commission, effective December 29, 1957.

##### INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

For necessary expenses of completing the survey and construction of the Inter-American Highway, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 860), as amended, to remain available until expended, **\$12,000,000**, which sum is the remainder of the amount authorized to be appropriated by the Act of July 1, 1955] **\$10,000,000.**

This proposed supplemental appropriation is required to complete the Inter-American Highway with an asphalt surface along its full length as authorized by H. R. 7870 recently passed by the Congress.

#### NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

##### EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Expenses", \$262,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover the cost of increases in salaries for certain engineers and scientists approved by the Civil Service Commission, effective December 29, 1957.

##### PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

For an additional amount for "Plant and equipment", \$200,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$186,000 for urgent work on the utilities system of the Bureau of Standards'



present plant. It also includes funds to cover the cost of increases in salaries for certain engineers and scientists approved by the Civil Service Commission, effective December 29, 1957.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of facilities", *for design, under the supervision of the General Services Administration, of laboratory and administrative buildings for the National Bureau of Standards, and for design of related equipment, \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to finance the preparation of detailed architectural and engineering plans for new facilities for the National Bureau of Standards. Under a prior appropriation, land has been acquired for the new facilities near Gaithersburg, Maryland. Funds to complete the project will be requested at a later date. The estimate also includes funds to design equipment needed for the development of standards of measurement in the field of high-intensity radiation.

#### WEATHER BUREAU

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$840,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is required to permit the Weather Bureau to operate facilities for research and identification of severe storms. During fiscal year 1959, costs of operating three research aircraft assigned to the national hurricane research project will be shifted from the Air Force to the Weather Bureau. Funds are also required to train and augment staff for surveillance of storm warning radar sets to be commissioned in 1959.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Establishment of meteorological facilities", \$1,300,000, to remain available until June 30, 1961.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is required to instrument aircraft for use in connection with the national hurricane research project. It is anticipated that aircraft currently assigned to this project will be withdrawn following the coming hurricane season. This will necessitate installation of instruments on replacement planes which are expected to be made available by the Air Force.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

##### INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

##### RETIRED PAY

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Retired pay", \$9,000,000.

For an additional amount for "Retired pay", \$18,000,000.

These proposed supplemental appropriations are necessary as a result of an unanticipated increase in the number of annuitants on retired rolls.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

##### MILITARY PERSONNEL

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1956, for "Military personnel", \$8,000,000.

These additional funds are required to cover a deficiency resulting from an underestimate of the cost of the military pay increase granted in 1955. The deficiency did not become apparent until after the close of fiscal year 1956 when the actual obligations became known.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

##### MEDICAL CARE

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Medical care", \$8,000,000, *to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Ships and facilities", fiscal year 1958.*

This proposed provision is to provide funds, by transfer, to meet the costs of an increased patient load, and higher rates for medical care for military personnel and their dependents in non-Naval medical facilities.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

##### RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

##### General Investigations

For an additional amount for "General investigations", \$140,000, to remain available until expended.

Public Law 303, approved September 7, 1957, granted certain tidal lands in Alaska to the Territory of Alaska and authorized their conveyance to local interests. Under the terms of the act, the Territory has no authority to dispose of such lands to occupants until the Secretary of the Army has submitted pierhead line maps establishing the seaward limits of these lands.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to permit the Corps of Engineers to initiate a number of first priority pierhead line surveys during the coming summer and fall months when climatic conditions are favorable.

##### Operation and Maintenance, General

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, general", \$1,200,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is required to cover the additional cost during fiscal year 1959 of wage-board pay increases granted between October 3, 1957, and May 7, 1958.

#### UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

##### Limitation on Operation and Maintenance and Capital Outlay

*The amount authorized by the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund, for maintenance and operation of the Home, is increased by \$232,000, of which \$125,000 shall remain available until June 30, 1960, for construction planning.*

This proposed increase in limitation includes \$125,000 for the development of preliminary plans for a new 512-bed domiciliary building to relieve the present critical shortage of beds and \$107,000 to cover the additional cost during fiscal year 1959 of wage-board pay increases granted April 6, 1958.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND  
WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services", \$150,000.

On March 14, 1958, the President transmitted to Congress an amendment to the 1959 budget (H. Doc. 354) which increased the estimate for "Grants for hospital construction" by \$46,200,000. The additional \$150,000 requested herein is for the cost of administration related thereto.

MILITARY PAY INCREASES

For additional amounts for appropriations to the Public Health Service, as follows:

"Assistance to States, general", \$156,000;  
 "Grants and special studies, Territory of Alaska", \$10,000;  
 "Control of venereal diseases", \$27,000;  
 "Control of tuberculosis", \$34,000;  
 "Communicable disease activities", \$133,000;  
 "Sanitary engineering activities", \$181,000;  
 "Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services", \$33,000;  
 "Hospitals and medical care", \$724,000;  
 "Foreign quarantine activities", \$59,000;  
 "Indian health activities", \$248,000;  
 "General research and services, National Institutes of Health", \$24,000;  
 "National Cancer Institute", \$137,000;  
 "Mental health activities", \$91,000;  
 "National Heart Institute", \$108,000;  
 "Dental health activities", \$66,000;  
 "Arthritis and metabolic disease activities", \$76,000;  
 "Allergy and infectious disease activities", \$96,000;  
 "Neurology and blindness activities", \$33,000; and  
 "Salaries and expenses", \$34,000.

The foregoing proposed supplemental appropriations are needed to provide for the cost of military pay increases for commissioned officers of the Public Health Service in fiscal year 1959 as authorized by Public Law 85-422, approved May 20, 1958.

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$32,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to meet the additional cost during fiscal year 1959 of wage-board pay increases granted April 6, 1958.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND  
SURVIVORS INSURANCE

*The amount authorized by the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959, to be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund for necessary expenses, is increased by \$5,831,000: Provided, That persons may be temporarily appointed without regard to the provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1001-1011), to serve as hearing examiners to hold hearings under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended, but such temporary appointments shall terminate not later than December 31, 1959.*



The proposed increase in the limitation is primarily due to an estimated additional 200,000 claims above the original budget estimate that must be processed in order to determine the entitlement of individuals to benefits under the old-age and survivors' insurance program. Based on recent workload data, it is now estimated that a total of 2,480,500 claims applications will have to be processed during fiscal year 1959.

The number of hearings and appeals cases expected to be processed has also increased. The existing limitation provides funds for processing approximately 16,000 hearings and appeals. Present estimates place this figure at 25,000. This is the result of an increase in the number of appeals cases received and the necessity for cutting down the backlog of cases by approximately one-half by the end of fiscal year 1959.

Since the backlog of cases pending before the Appeals Council is a temporary situation which is expected to end by December 31, 1959, language is proposed providing for appointment of hearing examiners on a temporary basis.

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION

*The limitation under this head in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for transfer from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, is increased by \$18,000.*

The projected expansion in employment in the Social Security Administration to process an increased workload of claims and hearing and appeal work will entail an increase in the level of operations of the Office of Field Administration. This proposed transfer of an additional amount is to provide staff to carry out such necessary functions as payrolling, voucher examination, and certain personnel and administrative services for the Social Security Administration.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

##### DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

##### OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

##### Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$530,000.

Since submission of the original budget estimates in January of this year it has become evident that additional funds will be needed by the Office of Saline Water in order to continue its research program at a reasonable pace. The results of the research accomplished to date show that an expanded program of pilot plant construction is needed in order to realize fully the benefits of the basic research.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes funds for engineering designs of a 1 million gallons per day pilot plant and for construction of two smaller pilot plants. In addition, funds are included for improvement of a seashore test facility as well as for additional research on processes not yet ready for pilot plant construction.

## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

## MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$350,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide for strengthening the land offices in Alaska. An accelerated demand for oil and gas leases occurred as a result of the discovery of oil on the Kenai Peninsula, and a continuing high demand is anticipated in view of the opening of additional acres to mineral leasing and mining location. In addition, funds are required to cover the cost of increases in salaries for certain engineers and scientists approved by the Civil Service Commission, effective December 29, 1957.

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

## ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Road construction and maintenance (liquidation of contract authorization)", \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is required to liquidate contracts entered into pursuant to the authority contained in the Federal-Aid Highway Act, 1956, for roads and trails on Indian reservations. The amount requested will be needed under the recent acceleration of the Indian roads and trails program.

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

## SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for "Surveys, investigations, and research", \$3,983,000.

## BUREAU OF MINES

## CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Conservation and development of mineral resources", \$2,850,000.

## HEALTH AND SAFETY

For an additional amount for "Health and safety", \$50,000.

The above proposed supplemental appropriations for Geological Survey and for Bureau of Mines, conservation and development of mineral resources, include \$3,000,000 and \$2,500,000, respectively, for acceleration of research programs to meet the developing demands upon our domestic mineral resources. The remaining sums are needed to cover the cost of increases in salaries for certain engineers and scientists approved by the Civil Service Commission, effective December 29, 1957, and June 1, 1958.

## CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$11,280,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to finance an expansion of helium facilities to meet the growing demand. At the time the 1959 budget was presented to the Congress, the Department

of the Interior was working out arrangements with gas producers to permit the Bureau of Mines to process the gas. Arrangements have now been completed and this proposed supplemental, together with \$1,120,000 of unobligated funds, would provide for construction of the necessary facilities.

#### NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

##### MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Management and protection", \$88,000: *Provided, That said appropriation shall be available for reimbursements to the District of Columbia for benefit payments made for prior fiscal years pursuant to the Act of August 21, 1957 (71 Stat. 399).*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover (1) reimbursements to the District of Columbia for benefit payments to the United States Park Police pursuant to the act of August 21, 1957, and (2) increases in salaries for certain architects approved by the Civil Service Commission, effective December 29, 1957, and February 23, 1958.

##### CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$1,200,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide for the acquisition of lands for a stadium in the District of Columbia pursuant to the District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957 (Public Law 85-300, approved September 7, 1957).

##### CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Construction (liquidation of contract authorization)", \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Obligations against contract authorizations provided by the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 for parkways and park roads and trails have been accelerated. This proposed supplemental appropriation is necessary to provide additional cash to pay these obligations as they become due in fiscal year 1959.

#### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

##### BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

##### Management and Investigations of Resources

For an additional amount for "Management and investigations of resources", \$325,625.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to provide increased staff to administer oil well leasing regulations on the Kenai Refuge in Alaska and administration of the Alaska game laws. The need for an additional staff at the Kenai Refuge has been precipitated by the recent discovery of oil on that refuge. The need for additional funds to support the Alaska game law activity is caused by the drop in sealskin receipts due to (1) a decline in sealskin prices and (2) a postponement of the current spring auction due to a strike at the company which prepares the skins.



## BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

## Management and Investigations of Resources

For an additional amount for "Management and investigations of resources", \$425,625.

On March 22, 1958, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, under the authority of section 6 (a) of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior the voluntary grading program for fishery products. An amount of \$125,000 is necessary to train inspectors in order to initiate the program which will henceforth be financed by a reimbursable revolving fund. The remaining \$300,625 is needed to replace the recent estimated loss of sealskin receipts used to partially finance the administration of Alaska fisheries activity. The loss of these receipts is due to (1) a decline in sealskin prices and (2) postponement of the spring auction due to a strike at the company which prepares the skins.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, general legal activities", \$200,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to continue in the fiscal year 1959 the recently announced drive against organized criminals who have taken advantage of modern communication and transportation facilities to expand and coordinate their activities. A vigorous and continuing law-enforcement drive will be conducted against these activities.

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals", *not to exceed \$100,000, to be derived by transfer from any appropriation available to the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1958.*

Sharp increases in expenses of litigation during the last month indicate that additional funds may be required for the appropriation, "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals." The Department of Justice proposes to meet these expenses by transferring not to exceed \$100,000 from available balances in its other appropriations for the fiscal year 1958.

## FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", \$2,066,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed for the following items: (1) Reclassification of positions because of new standards issued by the Civil Service Commission applicable to correctional personnel and the transfer of positions in crafts and trades to the wage-board system, \$1,753,000; (2) an increase in estimated average

prison population from 20,800 forecast in the 1959 budget, to 21,300 (actual population on May 8, 1958, was 21,582), \$139,000; and (3) replacement of inventory depleted in the current fiscal year as a result of absorbing the cost of a higher average prison population than that financed in the 1958 budget and other unusual costs, including the expenses of a severe winter requiring abnormal quantities of fuel and other supplies, \$174,000.

#### GENERAL PROVISION

*Notwithstanding the limitations of any other Act, the maximum amount allowable for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle may be exceeded, during the current fiscal year, and when authorized by the Attorney General or the Administrative Assistant Attorney General, by the net extra cost of any special features or equipment which, while affecting the operation of the vehicle as a passenger-carrying vehicle, are required to render it suitable and safe for the adequate performance of criminal law enforcement or police-type activities, by United States marshals, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Bureau of Prisons.*

This proposed provision is needed to authorize the purchase of special features or equipment required for automobiles used in law enforcement or police-type activities.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

##### OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$110,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide the additional funds necessary to permit the Secretary of Labor to make the increased number of wage determinations required under the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958 and an accelerated construction program.

#### BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$347,000.

This appropriation pays the salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Employment Security for supervision of the Federal-State employment security system which embraces 1,800 local unemployment insurance and employment service offices. The increased workload of this system resulting from the rise in insured unemployment has increased the work and responsibilities of the Bureau of Employment Security to an extent that additional staff will be needed in order to permit the Bureau to assure the operation of an adequate employment security system.

#### GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration", \$10,600,000.

This appropriation pays the administrative costs of the Federal-State unemployment compensation and employment service programs,



and of the Federal programs of unemployment compensation for Federal employees and unemployment compensation for veterans of the Korean conflict. Workloads have increased substantially in the States and additional funds are necessary to assure prompt and accurate payments to people who are unemployed.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for veterans", \$37,700,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to enable benefit payments to be made to Korean veterans during 1959. Claims are being filed, and payments made, at such a rate that additional funds will be necessary for making benefit payments, required by law, for the full year.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for Federal employees", \$36,300,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to pay unemployment compensation to former Federal employees in accordance with laws of the States. The number of new claimants and the average amount and duration of benefit payments have increased to such an extent that additional funds will be required to pay former Federal employees unemployment benefits to which they are entitled.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of postal fund)

##### ADMINISTRATION, REGIONAL OPERATION, AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for "Administration, regional operation, and research", \$1,600,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide (1) \$1,096,000 for regional operation as the savings anticipated as a result of the recent reorganization will not be effective immediately, (2) \$260,000 for additional positions in Bureau of Operations headquarters incident to the transfer of personnel actions of fourth-class postmasters and rural carriers to headquarters and increases in workload, and (3) \$244,000 for additional positions in the Inspection Service due to expanded activities involving depredations and mail fraud.

#### TRANSPORTATION

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Transportation", \$3,000,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide for the payment of increased rail costs resulting from the Interstate Commerce Commission approval of an adjustment in rates for western and southern railroads. The total additional cost amounts to \$14,000,000; however, the difference between the cost and this request has been absorbed within appropriations available to the Department.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$854,000.

Of this proposed supplemental appropriation, \$631,000 is to expand the science program of the Department of State. The majority of the funds would be used to place science attachés at major posts overseas. The remaining funds would provide additional supporting staff in Washington who will also advise on international scientific developments as they affect our foreign relations.

Also included are funds for disarmament activities, which have recently been transferred to the Department of State, and for tour guides and interpreters for Soviet bloc groups touring the United States under the increased East-West exchange program.

## PAYMENT TO GOVERNMENT OF DENMARK

*For payment of claims of the Government of Denmark, as authorized by the Act of June —, 1958 (Public Law 85— ), \$5,296,302.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide full and final settlement of all claims of the Government of Denmark against the United States for compensation for the use or loss of 40 privately owned Danish ships requisitioned by the United States in 1941 pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 101, 77th Congress, approved June 6, 1941. Payment of this amount is authorized by the provisions of S. 2448, which has been passed recently by the Congress.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

## BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

## ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

For an additional amount for "Administering the public debt", \$1,500,000.

Additional funds were granted in fiscal year 1958 to cover (1) increased charges by the Federal Reserve banks acting as fiscal agents of the Treasury Department; (2) additional fees to commercial banks for redeeming more savings bonds than anticipated; and (3) additional costs attributable to the printing of securities to carry out the increased public debt financing required during the fiscal year. This proposed supplemental appropriation is to meet these increases in the fiscal year 1959.

## BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$150,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to cover the additional cost during fiscal year 1959 of wage-board pay increases granted June 1, 1958.

## UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, White House Police", \$54,000.

The use of offices in the Executive Office Building by members of the White House staff requires the extension of protection by the

White House Police force to those offices. This estimate is to provide the additional funds necessary to permit recruitment of, and purchase of uniforms for, 11 additional officers to man the 3 posts of duty which will be established to provide 24-hour protection for approximately 24,000 square feet of space.

#### COAST GUARD

##### OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses", \$6,900,000: *Provided, That appropriations to the Coast Guard for "Operating expenses" shall hereafter be available for payment of claims as authorized by Public Law 85-255, approved September 2, 1957.*

##### RETIRED PAY

For an additional amount for "Retired pay", \$700,000.

The two foregoing proposed supplemental appropriations are needed to provide for the cost of military pay increases as authorized by Public Law 85-422, approved May 20, 1958, which is effective June 1, 1958.

The additional proviso for "Operating expenses" is to enable the payment of claims authorized by Public Law 85-255, approved September 2, 1957.

##### ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For an additional amount for "Acquisition, construction, and improvements", \$150,000, to remain available until expended.

Provision was made in the 1958 appropriation act for the construction of a Coast Guard facility, Manhattan Island, N. Y., so that Pier 9 could be returned to the city of New York for commercial use. On May 2, 1958, while this facility was under construction, a New York City ferryboat collided with one of the piers, resulting in approximately \$150,000 damage. Funds are needed for repairs in order to allow completion of the project.

##### GENERAL PROVISION

*Notwithstanding the limitations of any other Act, the maximum amount allowable for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle may be exceeded, during the current fiscal year, and when authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, by the net extra cost of any special features or equipment which, while affecting the operation of the vehicle as a passenger-carrying vehicle, are required to render it suitable and safe for the adequate performance of criminal law enforcement or police-type activities, by the United States Secret Service, the Bureau of Narcotics, the Bureau of Customs, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Coast Guard.*

This proposed provision is needed to authorize the purchase of special features or equipment required for automobiles used in law enforcement or police-type activities.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of District of Columbia funds)

##### OPERATING EXPENSES

##### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Department of Public Health", \$86,000.



This proposed supplemental appropriation is for payment to St. Elizabeths Hospital for increased costs during the fiscal year 1958 due to increased patient load and a wage-scale employee increase which became effective on April 1, 1958.

#### PERSONAL SERVICES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

For pay increases *and related retirement costs* for wage-scale employes, to be transferred by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the appropriations [and funds of said District] for the fiscal year [1957] 1958 from which said employees are properly payable, [\$415,000, of which \$54,700 shall be payable from the highway fund, \$36,500 from the water fund, and \$20,300 from the sanitary sewage works fund;] \$75,000, said increases in compensation to be effective on the first day of the first pay period beginning after [February 1, 1957] May 8, 1958: *Provided*, That no retroactive compensation or salary shall be payable in the case of any individual not in the service of the municipal government of the District of Columbia on the date of approval of this Act, except that such retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid in the case of a deceased officer or employee, or of a retired officer or employee, for services rendered after the effective date of the increase: *Provided further*, That for the purpose of determining the amount of insurance for which an individual is eligible under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, all changes in rates of compensation or salary which result as provided herein shall be held and considered to be effective as of the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to provide pay increases for wage-scale employees of the District of Columbia for the remainder of fiscal year 1958, as a result of increases approved May 8, 1958.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

##### SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$26,701.

##### JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Numbered 394 (Eighty-fifth Congress), \$1,280, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

	Amount of judgment	Costs	Total
General Federation of Women's Clubs.....		\$51.00	\$51.00
Washington Ethical Society.....		290.25	290.25
Herman W. Reeves and Imperial Insurance, Inc.....	\$303.06	2.50	305.56
University of Notre Dame Du Lac, Trustee.....		41.25	41.25
George Hyman.....		142.47	142.47
Gladys Hammond.....	200.00		200.00
Church of the Pilgrims.....		49.45	49.45
Thomas Edward Shloutaska.....		122.20	122.20
Eleanor R. Harris.....		77.00	77.00
Total.....	503.06	776.12	1,279.18



## AUDITED CLAIMS

For an additional amount for the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or credited to the general or special funds of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1957 and prior fiscal years as set forth in House Document Numbered 394 (Eighty-fifth Congress), \$19,645, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum as provided by law (Act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

Operating expenses, Department of General Administration, 1951-----	\$1, 115. 36
Operating expenses, Department of General Administration, 1952-----	442. 88
Operating expenses, Department of General Administration, 1954-----	8, 635. 23
Operating expenses, Department of General Administration, 1955-----	337. 49
Compensation and retirement fund expenses, 1954-----	73. 00
Compensation and retirement fund expenses, 1956-----	614. 65
Operating expenses, Department of Occupations and Professions, 1954-----	46. 60
Operating expenses, public schools, 1955-----	319. 16
Operating expenses, Metropolitan Police, 1951-----	135. 59
Operating expenses, Metropolitan Police, 1952-----	497. 08
Operating expenses, Metropolitan Police, 1953-----	583. 53
Operating expenses, Metropolitan Police, 1954-----	39. 40
Operating expenses, Fire Department, 1955-----	141. 10
Operating expenses, courts, 1957-----	6, 555. 00
Operating expenses, Washington Aqueduct, water fund, 1955-----	13. 50
Operating expenses, Department of Public Welfare, 1949-----	95. 19
Total-----	19, 644. 76

These amounts are for the payment of claims that have been settled by the Office of the Corporation Counsel and approved by the Commissioners; for the payment of costs of judgments rendered against the District of Columbia; and for the payment of claims chargeable against appropriations that have expired or have been exhausted.

## DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years involved.











# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 21, 1958  
For actions of July 18, 1958  
85th-2d, No. 124

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported supplemental appropriation bill. Rep. McCormack announced Public Law 480 extension bill to be considered today, July 21. Both Houses agreed to conference report on Labor-HEW appropriation bill. Senate debated trade agreements extension bill. Sen. Schoeppel urged extension of Public Law 480.

## HOUSE

1. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL for 1959. The House Appropriations Committee reported without amendment this bill, H. R. 13450 (H. Rept. 2221). pp. 12924, 12957. The bill includes the following items for the Department:
- Agricultural Research Service, Plant and animal disease and pest control - for eradication of witchweed, \$2,000,000 (Budget Estimate, \$3,000,000);
  - Meat inspection, \$1,750,000 (Budget Estimate, \$2,100,000); and language continuing availability of \$346,000 from 1958 funds for construction, alteration, and repair of ARS laboratory facilities; Agricultural Conservation Program Service - language extending availability of funds previously appropriated for emergency conservation measures; Acreage Reserve Program - \$275,000,000 (Budget Estimate, \$282,800,000). increase in administrative expense limitation \$4,500,000 (Budget Estimate, \$7,600,000).
- The bill also includes the following items: Export control, \$3,060,000; Inter-American Highway, \$10,000,000; hurricane and long-range weather research, \$840,000; Interior's saline water reserach, \$345,000; unemployment compensation for Federal employees, \$36,300,000; and various amounts for judgments and claims.

The Committee Report contains the following comments:

#### AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

"House Document No. 394, dated June 9, 1958, proposes an appropriation of \$3,000,000 to undertake a program for the control and eradication of a new plant pest known as 'witchweed.' This is a serious disease which attacks corn, sorghum, sugarcane, wheat, oats, barley, rice and numerous grasses. It was first found in the Carolinas in the late summer of 1956 and recent surveys show infestations on 1743 farms in 17 counties in that area. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,000,000 to initiate this program. The Department of Agriculture is expected to work out arrangements which will assure full cooperation and participation in the program by the States and local interests involved.

"The same House Document also includes a supplemental estimate of \$2,100,000 for meat inspection for fiscal year 1959. An appropriation of \$1,750,000 is approved for this purpose by the Committee. This amount, together with an increase of \$500,000 included in the regular bill, will provide a total increase of \$2,250,000 for fiscal year 1959. This increase should be adequate to finance the program at the rate at which additional meat inspectors can be recruited during the balance of the fiscal year.

"The additional amount approved for meat inspection is an increase of more than 10 percent over the amount approved in the regular 1959 Appropriation Act. Large increases have been provided for this activity during the past two years. Appropriations have grown from \$15,650,000 in fiscal year 1957 to \$19,076,000 for fiscal year 1959, including the additional amount provided in the accompanying bill, an increase of over 20 percent.

"The 1958 Appropriation Act included funds and authority to establish facilities for various research programs of the Department. Due to increased construction costs, the final bids received exceeded the total authorization, making it impossible to award contracts for all of the facilities authorized. The Committee has included language in this bill to continue the necessary funds available during fiscal year 1959, and to adjust the construction authority accordingly, in order that the facilities not yet contracted for may be constructed during the current year.

#### AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

"During fiscal years 1957 and 1958, Congress provided \$24 million for cost-sharing assistance to farmers for carrying out emergency conservation measures on agricultural lands made necessary by natural disasters, such funds to be available through June 30, 1958. Due to adverse weather conditions in 1957 and the early months of 1958, it has been impossible to complete many of the projects approved and initiated under this program. In order to take care of these commitments and to provide for future emergencies, House Document No. 394 proposes to continue available the unobligated balances.

"The Committee has included language in the bill to carry forward the unobligated balance of these funds -- estimated at between \$18 and \$19 million. In order to obviate the necessity of extending the availability each year as emergencies arise, the Committee has made them available until expended. This action appears to be fully justified in view of the rigid restrictions surrounding the use of these funds and the careful manner in which they have been administered by the Department. The use of this money is limited to portions of the country which have been designated as disaster areas and to conservation work which is necessary to prevent serious damage to or loss of land.



## SOIL BANK PROGRAM

"In the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Congress authorized an increase in the 1958 acreage reserve program from \$500 million to \$750 million, due to the unexpectedly large sign-ups last spring. Payments under this increased authorization are estimated to run slightly less than \$700 million, which will bring total costs of the program for the three fiscal years, 1956 through 1958, to an estimated total of \$1,640 to \$1,645 million.

"A total of \$1,363,058,415 has been appropriated to date to meet these commitments. House Document No. 394 proposes an appropriation of \$282,800,000 to cover the balance of the program payments. This figure represents total commitments as of May 16, 1958. Since that date, however, this figure has been scaled downward by the Department, due to contract cancellations. Doubtless, further reductions in commitments will occur before final payments are made. In view of these facts, the Committee has included only \$275,000,000 in the accompanying bill, which it believes will be adequate to pay all contracts. However, it stands ready to recommend any additional funds needed to meet all obligations."

2. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 11645, the Labor-HFW appropriation bill for 1959, and acted on amendments in disagreement. With regard to the Mexican farm labor program, agreed to restore the House language to provide \$480,600 for determining compliance with contract under the program, and to provide \$1,550,000 for administration of the program, with a proviso that reimbursement to the U. S. under agreements hereafter entered into pursuant to Sec. 502 of the act of October 31, 1949, shall include all expenses of the program operations except for those compliance activities separately provided for in the bill. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 12919-22; 3003-5
3. MINERALS. A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported S. 3817, to authorize loans for the development or mineral resources in the U. S. p. D702
4. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Rep. Hale urged the Rules Committee to grant a rule and send "to the House as soon as possible" S. 3683, the area redevelopment bill to aid economically depressed areas, and stated that "delay in this vital legislation would be inexcusable." p. 12923
5. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Rep. Pfost resigned from the Post Office and Civil Service Committee and was elected to the Public Works Committee. pp. 12923, 12924
6. FOOD ADDITIVES. Rep. Harden urged enactment of legislation for the stricter regulation of the use of chemical additives in the processing of food. p. 12953
7. STOCKPILING. Both Houses received from GSA a notice of a proposed disposition of approximately 1,518,899 pounds of Chinese hog bristles now held in the national stockpile. pp. 12957, 12960
8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced the following legislative program: Mon., July 21: the following will be considered under suspension of the rules: S. 3420, extension of Public Law 480; H. R. 13382, the small business tax relief bill; S. 1939, amendments to the Federal Seed Act; H. R. 13140, to revise the depository library laws; and Consent Calendar. Tues.: H. R. 13450, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1959 and H. R. 4504, the marketing facilities bill. Thurs.: military construction appropriation bill for 1959.

He also stated that "there are several must bills still in committee. If they get out, there is no reason why we should not have our business in condition where we should be able to adjourn not later than August 16, and I hope August 9. If they will put the pressure on for August 2, I will cooperate in every way possible." pp. 12936-37

9. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 21. p. 12957

SENATE

10. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Continued debate on H. R. 12591, to extend and amend the Trade Agreements Act. pp. 12964-5, 12977-95, 12996-13003, 13007-11, 13047-8.  
Sen. Pastore submitted an amendment to require a tariff on cotton equalizing the reduced CCC export prices. pp. 12963-4

11. FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Sen. Shoepel urged enactment of the bill to extend Public Law 480 and stated that failure to do so would "cause distress among farmers and farm communities." pp. 13048-9

12. FORESTRY. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported the following bills without amendment:

S. 3248, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to exchange lands comprising the Pleasant Grove Administrative Site, Uinta National Forest, with a Pleasant Grove, Utah, church (S. Rept. 1851);

H. R. 10321, to authorize the exchange of lands within the Estes Park Administrative Site, Roosevelt National Forest, for lands of equal value outside the forest (S. Rept. 1849);

H. R. 11253, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to exchange certain Forest Service lands and improvements with Redding, Calif. (S. Rept. 1850); and

H. R. 12161, to authorize establishment of townsites from national forest lands (S. Rept. 1852);

With amendment S. 3471, to facilitate the administration of Forest Service lands by making all FS lands (with certain exceptions) subject to the Weeks Act (S. Rept. 1953); and

With amendments S. 3439, to reconvey to Salt Lake City the Forest Service Fire Warehouse lot in that city (S. Rept. 1848). p. 12692

13. MONOPOLIES. Agreed to print a report of the Select Small Business Committee, "The Role of Private Antitrust Enforcement in Protecting Small Business" (S. Rept. 1855). p. 12962

14. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Morse inserted a Wash. State Grange resolution urging the Government to buy and operate the Brownlee Dam in Hells Canyon and then construct a high dam there. pp. 13051-2

15. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 21. p. 13058

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

16. STATEHOOD. Sen. Allott inserted an editorial, "Hawaii's Turn Is Right Now." p. A6457

Sen. Church inserted an article reporting on the development of statehood votes in Alaska. p. A6461

Rep. Boyle inserted an article favoring statehood for Hawaii. p. A6490



## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

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JULY 18, 1958.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 13450]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply certain regular and supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Documents Nos. 266, 388, 394, and 418. The bill is divided into chapters corresponding to the subcommittees considering the estimates. The recommendations contained in the bill are a result of deliberations of the several subcommittees as approved by the full Committee.

#### SUMMARY OF BILL

Budget estimates considered by the Committee total \$3,226,315,440. Appropriations recommended total \$3,131,094,797, a decrease of \$95,220,643. Amounts of the estimates and recommendations are distributed by chapters of the bill as indicated in the following table.

Report page No.	Chapter	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
4	I	Agriculture-----	\$287, 900, 000	\$278, 750, 000	-\$9, 150, 000
7	II	Commerce-----	86, 203, 000	81, 932, 500	-4, 270, 500
14	III	Defense-----	35, 000, 000	9, 000, 000	-26, 000, 000
18	IV	District of Columbia-----	(208, 626)	(122, 626)	(-86, 000)
20	V	Foreign operations-----	9, 150, 000	3, 350, 000	-5, 800, 000
23	VI	Independent offices-----	27, 603, 000	23, 127, 500	-4, 475, 500
28	VII	Interior-----	37, 340, 050	16, 042, 800	-21, 297, 250
38	VIII	Labor—Health, Education, and Welfare-----	89, 024, 000	95, 042, 000	+6, 018, 000
45	IX	Legislative-----	-----	262, 800	+262, 800
47	X	Atomic Energy Commission-----	2, 622, 000, 000	2, 605, 401, 000	-16, 599, 000
53	XI	State, Justice-----	9, 516, 302	8, 012, 302	-1, 504, 000
56	XII	Treasury, Post Office-----	14, 054, 000	1, 650, 000	-12, 404, 000
60	XIII	Claims and judgments-----	8, 525, 088	8, 523, 895	-1, 193
		Total-----	3, 226, 315, 440	3, 131, 094, 797	-95, 220, 643

## INCREASED PAY COSTS

The estimate transmitted to the Congress, printed as House Document No. 394, contained amounts in excess of \$21 million for various pay increases granted by wage boards, increased pay for engineers and scientists, and the general pay increase recently granted to military personnel outside the Department of Defense. The military pay supplemental for Defense is contained in Senate Document 103.

Except for those instances surrounded by special circumstances noted in the text of this report, pay cost items in House Document 394 have been omitted from this bill. The recently enacted general pay raise laws will require consideration in the next session of supplemental funds to cover such portion of the cost thereof as cannot be absorbed within regular 1959 appropriations.

## CHAPTER I

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Mississippi, *Chairman***

**FRED MARSHALL, Minnesota**  
**WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Kentucky**  
**ALFRED E. SANTANGELO, New York**

**H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota**  
**WALT HORAN, Washington**  
**CHARLES W. VURSELL, Illinois**

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

House Document No. 394, dated June 9, 1958, proposes an appropriation of \$3,000,000 to undertake a program for the control and eradication of a new plant pest known as "witchweed." This is a serious disease which attacks corn, sorghum, sugarcane, wheat, oats, barley, rice and numerous grasses. It was first found in the Carolinas in the late summer of 1956 and recent surveys show infestations on 1743 farms in 17 counties in that area. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,000,000 to initiate this program. The Department of Agriculture is expected to work out arrangements which will assure full cooperation and participation in the program by the States and local interests involved.

The same House Document also includes a supplemental estimate of \$2,100,000 for meat inspection for fiscal year 1959. An appropriation of \$1,750,000 is approved for this purpose by the Committee. This amount, together with an increase of \$500,000 included in the regular bill, will provide a total increase of \$2,250,000 for fiscal year 1959. This increase should be adequate to finance the program at the rate at which additional meat inspectors can be recruited during the balance of the fiscal year.

The additional amount approved for meat inspection is an increase of more than 10 percent over the amount approved in the regular 1959 Appropriation Act. Large increases have been provided for this activity during the past two years. Appropriations have grown from \$15,650,000 in fiscal year 1957 to \$19,076,000 for fiscal year 1959, including the additional amount provided in the accompanying bill, an increase of over 20 percent.

The 1958 Appropriation Act included funds and authority to establish facilities for various research programs of the Department. Due to increased construction costs, the final bids received exceeded the total authorization, making it impossible to award contracts for all of the facilities authorized. The Committee has included language in this bill to continue the necessary funds available during fiscal year 1959, and to adjust the construction authority accordingly, in order that the facilities not yet contracted for may be constructed during the current year.



## AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

## EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

During fiscal years 1957 and 1958, Congress provided \$24 million for cost-sharing assistance to farmers for carrying out emergency conservation measures on agricultural lands made necessary by natural disasters, such funds to be available through June 30, 1958. Due to adverse weather conditions in 1957 and the early months of 1958, it has been impossible to complete many of the projects approved and initiated under this program. In order to take care of these commitments and to provide for future emergencies, House Document No. 394 proposes to continue available the unobligated balances.

The Committee has included language in the bill to carry forward the unobligated balance of these funds—estimated at between \$18 and \$19 million. In order to obviate the necessity of extending the availability each year as emergencies arise, the Committee has made them available until expended. This action appears to be fully justified in view of the rigid restrictions surrounding the use of these funds and the careful manner in which they have been administered by the Department. The use of this money is limited to portions of the country which have been designated as disaster areas and to conservation work which is necessary to prevent serious damage to or loss of land.

## SOIL BANK PROGRAMS

## ACREAGE RESERVE PROGRAM

In the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Congress authorized an increase in the 1958 acreage reserve program from \$500 million to \$750 million, due to the unexpectedly large sign-ups last spring. Payments under this increased authorization are estimated to run slightly less than \$700 million, which will bring total costs of the program for the three fiscal years, 1956 through 1958, to an estimated total of \$1,640 to \$1,645 million.

A total of \$1,363,058,415 has been appropriated to date to meet these commitments. House Document No. 394 proposes an appropriation of \$282,800,000 to cover the balance of the program payments. This figure represents total commitments as of May 16, 1958. Since that date, however, this figure has been scaled downward by the Department, due to contract cancellations. Doubtless, further reductions in commitments will occur before final payments are made. In view of these facts, the Committee has included only \$275,000,000 in the accompanying bill, which it believes will be adequate to pay all contracts. However, it stands ready to recommend any additional funds needed to meet all obligations.

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE			
	SALARIES AND EXPENSES			
394	Plant and animal disease and pest control.....	\$3, 000, 000	\$2, 000, 000	—\$1, 000, 000
	Meat inspection.....	2, 100, 000	1, 750, 000	—350, 000
	Total, salaries and expenses.....	5, 100, 000	1 3, 750, 000	—1, 350, 000
	AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE			
394	Emergency conservation measures.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----
	SOIL BANK PROGRAMS			
394	Acreage reserve program.....	282, 800, 000	275, 000, 000	—7, 800, 000
	Total, chapter I.....	287, 900, 000	278, 750, 000	—9, 150, 000

<sup>1</sup> In addition, language included to extend funds and authority for construction, alteration and repair of buildings through June 30, 1959.

<sup>2</sup> Language continuing available unobligated balances remaining as of June 30, 1958.

## CHAPTER II

### SUBCOMMITTEE

#### PRINCE H. PRESTON, *Georgia, Chairman*

ALBERT THOMAS, Texas  
JOHN J. ROONEY, New York  
SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois  
JOHN F. SHELLEY, California  
DANIEL J. FLOOD, Pennsylvania

CLIFF CLEVINGER, Ohio  
FRANK T. BOW, Ohio  
WALT HORAN, Washington  
MELVIN R. LAIRD, Wisconsin

### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Requests of the various agencies under Commerce are generally divided between program support and statutory salary increases. The salary increases represent \$2,065,000 of the total request of \$86,203,000 or approximately 2 percent. These items have been disallowed as discussed previously.

#### CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

##### OPERATION AND REGULATION

Request was made for \$12,750,000 including \$11,735,000 for increased workload and operation of new facilities to be commissioned during fiscal year 1959. The Committee has already indicated its complete support of the program to improve air safety by approving the full amounts requested in the regular budget for 1959 for major programs of the CAA. It was stated that failure to approve the additional amount of \$11,735,000 would delay operation of facilities programmed for the coming year. The Committee, therefore, recommends approval of this amount. Action is deferred on \$1,015,000 requested for statutory pay increases.

The Committee, having reviewed the organizational structure of the Field Offices of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, is of the opinion that an additional Regional Office will contribute greatly to the ability of the Civil Aeronautics Administration to discharge its responsibilities. It therefore directs the Civil Aeronautics Administration to take steps to establish one additional Regional Office during fiscal year 1959.

##### CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

Request was made for \$53,500,000 to complete an adequate airport for requirements through fiscal year 1965 except for hangars and an access road. This amount plus \$12,500,000 appropriated in fiscal year 1958 makes the total of \$66,000,000 planned for this phase. Provision is made in the planning for future construction to meet operational needs beyond 1965. Hangars and shops will be built on a self-amortizing basis under agreement with individual airlines.



In view of the normal delays encountered in projects of this type it is unlikely that the full amount proposed will be obligated in fiscal year 1959. The Committee recommends, therefore, that the amount be set at \$50,000,000, a reduction of \$3,500,000.

One of the more serious problems to be overcome will be the location and completion of an access road to the airport. The Committee feels that construction of the road and the airport should be carefully coordinated and that the road should be ready for use upon completion of the airport. Discussions of location of the road should be entered into with the State of Virginia and local authorities and organizations as soon as possible in order to remove any obstacles to completion as planned.

Testimony in the hearing brought out the fact that the Chantilly Airport will not be designed to accommodate two simultaneous instrument landings. It appears that this capability may be essential to achieve maximum utilization of airport facilities in the years beyond 1965. The Committee recommends that CAA consider every foreseeable requirement for land at the Chantilly site in order to provide for the full application of modern airport design.

#### BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The \$200,000 requested for this item includes \$101,510 for staff support of a Trade Policy Committee chaired by the Secretary of Commerce, \$37,690 for promotion of United States private foreign investment and \$60,800 for other objects. The Committee feels that the need for these additional funds has not been satisfactorily established and recommends that the request be disallowed.

The proposal by the Department is not based on new information or altered circumstances. It is noted, also, that Executive Order 10741 establishing the Trade Policy Committee was signed on November 25, 1957. There is no reason why the functions of this Committee should not have been discussed during consideration of the regular bill. The Committee apparently has policy jurisdiction in areas which are or should have been covered by existing agencies.

##### EXPORT CONTROL

The life of the Export Control program was extended until 1960 through legislation enacted on June 25, 1958. The amount requested, \$3,060,000, is the same as the allowance for fiscal year 1958. This program carries out the purposes of the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended, through the application of strategic controls on exports and the short-supply control of critical commodities. The recommended amount will permit continued operation at approximately the fiscal year 1958 level.



## COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends approval of \$322,000 for administrative adjustment of pay scales for crews of vessels. The adjustment of crew pay will bring rates approximately into line with maritime industry scales. In addition to providing the benefit of equitable pay this action should help materially to reduce turnover.

Approval is also recommended for appropriation of \$21,500 to make a hydrographic survey of Lake Coeur D'Alene, Idaho. This large body of water in the northwestern part of the state carries both logging and water transport operations which would be assisted by such a survey. Within the terms of paragraph 504 of the Act governing the Coast and Geodetic Survey (61 Stat 788) the expenditure of the funds included herein is contingent upon the contribution of an equivalent amount by state and/or local authorities benefitting from this project.

## CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT, GEOMAGNETIC STATION

The Committee recommends approval of the request for \$400,000 to construct a new geomagnetic station in Honolulu, T. H. The present location will not be useable because of construction of an oil refinery on neighboring property. The information collected at our geomagnetic stations is used in the compilation of both nautical and aeronautical charts.

## MARITIME ACTIVITIES

## MARITIME TRAINING

The requested amount of \$68,000 covers the costs of increased average attendance and the associated realignment of staff at the Maritime Academy. The Committee is gratified that the new system of Congressional appointments has helped to reduce attrition at the Academy, and recommends approval of the amount requested.

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

## INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

Request was made for \$10,000,000 to complete construction of the Inter-American Highway. The Committee has considered this project of sufficient importance to appropriate far beyond the original estimate to complete which was presented in 1950. At that time \$32,000,000 had been authorized and it was estimated that an additional \$64,000,000 would be required for completion. Between 1950 and 1958 a total of \$88,730,000 has been spent by the United States for the Highway. Another \$20,000,000 was spent prior to 1950.

The United States has contributed approximately two-thirds of the total cost, the remainder being paid by the Latin-American countries. The Committee feels that it is time to close the book on this project. This request is approved, therefore, with the clear understanding that no further requests will be considered.

## NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

### PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The amount of \$186,000 is required for emergency modifications to electric utility services in the Washington laboratories. In view of the urgent need for acceleration of scientific effort and the 4- to 5-year lead-time for new facilities the Committee recommends approval of this item.

### CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

Request was made for \$3,000,000 to cover costs of design and engineering of the proposed new facility at Gaithersburg, Maryland. The oldest buildings in the present group were constructed nearly 60 years ago. Aside from normal deterioration their design imposes serious limitations on modern scientific research. Critical programs have been held up, not for lack of funds but due to the lack of properly designed working space. It has become amply clear that the nation cannot afford to lag in the field of standards and measurement. The Committee recommends approval of the full amount in order to expedite the design and construction of a new, modern facility.

## WEATHER BUREAU

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The request for \$840,000 includes \$680,000 for hurricane research and \$160,000 for costs of operating 15 new long range weather search radars. In recommending approval the Committee continues its active support of Weather Bureau programs designed to improve forecasting and minimize loss of life and property due to hurricanes and tornadoes.

The Committee is concerned about the deficiencies in basic Weather Bureau services to aviation. Some of these deficiencies such as those in standard aviation weather forecasting are being felt now. Others relating to high-altitude, high-speed transport will be felt within the next year or two. The Weather Bureau cannot afford to neglect these basic services in favor of research or special projects, as desirable as these may be.

One program in particular which is considered to be an immediate necessity is high altitude forecasting for international flights. In order to establish this program at the earliest possible time the Committee recommends approval of \$1,000,000 to cover operation of seven high altitude forecast centers during fiscal year 1959.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL FACILITIES

Request was made for \$1,300,000 for instrumentation of aircraft to be used for hurricane research. In fiscal year 1959 the Weather Bureau assumes responsibility for equipping the three aircraft loaned to them by the Air Force. In addition the Bureau plans to install meteorological instruments on ten Air Weather Service aircraft used in "hurricane hunter" flights. The Committee recommends approval to continue this important research.

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
	CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION			
394	Operation and regulation-----	\$12,750,000	\$11,735,000	-\$1,015,000
394	Construction and development, additional Washington air- port-----	53,500,000	50,000,000	-3,500,000
	BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE			
394	Salaries and expenses-----	200,000	-----	-200,000
394	Export control-----	3,060,000	3,060,000	-----
	COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY			
394	Salaries and expenses-----	491,000	343,500	-147,500
394	Construction and equipment, geomagnetic station-----	400,000	400,000	-----
	MARITIME ACTIVITIES			
394	Salaries and expenses-----	25,000	-----	-25,000
394	Maritime training-----	175,000	68,000	-107,000
	BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS			
394	General administrative expenses-----	(550,000)	-----	-(550,000)
394	Inter-American Highway-----	10,000,000	10,000,000	-----



NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

394	Expenses-----	262, 000	-----	- 262, 000
394	Plant and equipment-----	200, 000	186, 000	- 14, 000
394	Construction of facilities-----	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-----
	WEATHER BUREAU			
394	Salaries and expenses-----	840, 000	1, 840, 000	+ 1, 000, 000
394	Establishment of meteorological facilities-----	1, 300, 000	1, 300, 000	-----
	Total, chapter II -----	86, 203, 000	81, 932, 500	- 4, 270, 500

## CHAPTER III

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**GEORGE H. MAHON, Texas, *Chairman***

HARRY R. SHEPPARD, California  
ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida  
W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas  
JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Mississippi  
GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama  
JOHN J. RILEY, South Carolina  
DANIEL J. FLOOD, Pennsylvania  
ALBERT THOMAS, Texas  
CHARLES A. BOYLE, Illinois

RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts  
ERRETT P. SCRIVNER, Kansas  
GERALD R. FORD, Jr., Michigan  
EDWARD T. MILLER, Maryland  
HAROLD C. OSTERTAG, New York  
HAMER H. BUDGE, Idaho  
MELVIN R. LAIRD, Wisconsin

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

### INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

#### RETIRED PAY

Additional appropriations for retired pay of military personnel were requested for fiscal years 1958 and 1959 as indicated in House Document 394, in the amounts of \$9,000,000 and \$18,000,000, respectively. The Committee has approved the \$9,000,000 requested for fiscal year 1958 but has not allowed the request for fiscal year 1959.

In justifying the additional funds for retired pay it was explained that the need resulted from unanticipated increases in the numbers of annuitants on the retired rolls. The increased numbers of annuitants resulted from reductions in planned military strength which were not given full consideration, when the original estimates for retired pay for 1958 and 1959 were prepared. Accordingly, the revised estimates for both years reflected in House Document 394 were based on projected reductions in military strengths presented in the Budget for 1959. These projected strengths as they apply to fiscal 1959 were revised by the House of Representatives in acting on appropriation requests for the Department of Defense for that year. Funds were provided to maintain Marine Corps strength at 200,000 men at the end of fiscal 1959 instead of 175,000 men projected in the budget and to maintain the Army strength at 900,000 men at the end of fiscal 1959 instead of 870,000 projected in the budget. Since the revised estimate for retired pay under consideration for 1959 is based on the projected military strengths at the end of fiscal year 1959, as reflected in the President's budget request, it is apparent that the supplemental amount of \$18,000,000 may not be required if the House action in maintaining military strengths at the higher levels prevails. Accordingly, the Committee has deleted the \$18,000,000 requested for 1959.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

## MILITARY PERSONNEL

An estimate for the fiscal year 1956 military personnel appropriation of the Army, in the amount of \$8,000,000, was submitted by the President on June 9, 1958. This estimate is for an incurred deficiency of long standing which, according to the justification, is not covered by exceptions in law and which, to the time of Committee action, has not been reported to the Congress as required by the provisions of the antideficiency law. Under the circumstances the Committee is in no position to recommend approval, and accordingly, has denied the requested funds.

It was testified that the deficiency did not become known until seven months after the close of fiscal year 1956 and that the deficiency resulted from underestimating the final cost of military pay legislation enacted in 1955. Army witnesses stated that the reason for delaying the submission of a supplemental request to the Congress was that it had been hoped that subsequent adjustments in other obligations carried forward under this account, such as for travel and transportation, would offset the requirements for increased pay. This expectation did not materialize.

It is disturbing to the Committee that such a deficiency could develop many months after the close of the fiscal year. It is even more disturbing that the required reporting of this violation of the antideficiency law has been so long delayed in the apparent hope that the matter would work itself out. There is indication of a serious weakness in the fiscal processes by which the appropriation was managed.

The law requires that antideficiency violations be reported immediately. All responsible officials must see to it that the provisions and penalties of the law are observed. Responsibility for complying with the provisions of the law are provided therein. The law must be enforced.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

## MEDICAL CARE

The request for authority to transfer \$8,000,000 from the fiscal year 1958 Navy appropriation for "Ships and facilities" to the fiscal year 1958 appropriation to the Navy for "Medical care" is denied. As in the case of the request for Army "Military personnel," discussed above, this estimate results from an apparent violation of section 3679, Revised Statutes, as amended, (the Antideficiency Act) for which no report establishing responsibility has been submitted to the Congress.

It was stated to the Committee that the additional funds for medical care were necessary to meet the costs of an increased patient load and higher rates for medical care of dependents of military personnel in non-Naval medical facilities. Because of the lack of proper regulations, the cost of caring for dependents of military personnel up to this time have not been controlled by the Navy, nor have such costs been controlled by the other service Departments. Last year in its report on the annual Defense appropriation bill, the Committee expressed concern over the wide-open aspects of "free choice" under Department of Defense regulations. No action was taken to correct the situation.

This year the Committee put a limitation in the 1959 appropriation bill for the Department of Defense, on the amount of money that could be obligated for the medical care of dependents in civilian facilities

and by civilian physicians. As a result of this limitation it is expected that hereafter costs for dependent medical care outside of military medical facilities will be closely controlled. It is understood that new regulations are being issued and that consequently deficiencies of this type will not be likely to develop in the future.

The Secretary of Defense must see that steps are taken to assure compliance with the law and to fix responsibility for violations. In the present case, the Department was given a clear directive on the particular problem of controlling Medicare costs last year and yet no effective action was taken.

Appropriations to any agency of Government covering expenditures for purposes subject to administrative discretion and control do not, generally speaking, qualify under the limited exceptions set out in the antideficiency statute. This is a fact well known to all administrative officials of the Government.



*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE--MILITARY FUNCTIONS			
	INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES			
394	Retired pay, 1958.....	\$9, 000, 000	\$9, 000, 000	-----
394	Retired pay, 1959.....	18, 000, 000	-----	-\$18, 000, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY			
394	Military personnel, 1956.....	8, 000, 000	-----	- 8, 000, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY			
394	Medical care, 1958.....	<sup>1</sup> (8, 000, 000)	-----	-(8, 000, 000)
	Total chapter III.....	35, 000, 000	9, 000, 000	- 26, 000, 000

<sup>1</sup> To be derived by transfer from the Navy appropriation for "Ships and facilities", 1958.

## CHAPTER IV

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**LOUIS C. RABAUT, Michigan, *Chairman***

**OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana**  
**WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Kentucky**

**EARL WILSON, Indiana**  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

### OPERATING EXPENSES

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

House Document 394 included \$86,000 for payment to St. Elizabeths Hospital for costs due to increased patient load and for a wage-scale employee pay increase which became effective on April 1, 1958. In a letter dated June 12, 1958, the Board of Commissioners withdrew their request for funds for this Department as the Board anticipates the absorption of these costs.

#### PERSONAL SERVICES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

Included in the bill is the budget estimate of \$75,000 for fiscal year 1958 to finance the cost of an average increase of 13½ cents per hour in wages paid for trade, craft, material handling, and industrial-type manual laboring jobs. The Board of Commissioners approved this increase on May 8, 1958. The total cost to the District Government of this blue-collar employee wage increase is \$230,000 for fiscal year 1958 and the amount recommended in the bill is to supplement the following 4 appropriation accounts which cannot absorb the total cost of the increase:

Department of Buildings and Grounds.....	\$6, 000
Department of Highways.....	4, 000
Department of Sanitary Engineering.....	52, 000
National Capital Parks.....	13, 000

### MISCELLANEOUS

The Committee recommends the budget estimates totaling \$47,626 for the payment of Claims and Suits, Judgments, and Audited Claims.

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
	OPERATING EXPENSES			
394	Department of Public Health.....	(\$86, 000)	-----	(--\$86, 000)
394	Personal services, wage-scale employees (fiscal year 1958).....	(75, 000)	(\$75, 000)	-----
	MISCELLANEOUS			
394	Settlement of claims and suits.....	(26, 701)	(26, 701)	-----
394	Judgments.....	(1, 280)	(1, 280)	-----
394	Audited claims.....	(19, 645)	(19, 645)	-----
	Total, chapter IV.....	(208, 626)	(122, 626)	(--86, 000)

## CHAPTER V

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana, *Chairman***

**J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia**

**JOHN J. ROONEY, New York**

**WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Kentucky**

**WINFIELD K. DENTON, Indiana**

**HUGH Q. ALEXANDER, North Carolina**

**GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama**

**JOHN TABER, New York**

**RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts**

**GERALD R. FORD Jr., Michigan**

**EDWARD T. MILLER, Maryland**

### FOREIGN OPERATIONS

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, CIVIL FUNCTIONS

##### ADMINISTRATION, RYUKYU ISLANDS

The Department of the Army serves as executive agent for the United States Civil Administration, Ryukyu Islands. The budget request for the related administrative costs for the fiscal year 1959 is \$3,150,000. Appropriations for this purpose are authorized pursuant to the provisions of Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace with Japan, dated April 28, 1952.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,750,000, a reduction of \$400,000 from the budget request and an increase of \$275,000 over the appropriation for the fiscal year 1958.

The Committee is in sympathy with the program for control of tuberculosis, and has allowed sufficient funds to provide for the United States contribution to the enlarged program for the fiscal year 1959.

##### CONSTRUCTION OF UTILITY SYSTEMS, RYUKYU ISLANDS

The budget request of \$6,000,000 for the construction of utility systems included funds for a conventional electric powerplant and a water system. Authorization for this proposed appropriation also is based on the provisions of Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace with Japan, dated April 28, 1952.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$600,000, a reduction of \$5,400,000 from the budget request.

The Committee's action allows funds for the proposed addition to the water system of Okinawa. The Committee has denied funds for the proposed electric powerplant, and intends to make a thorough study of the necessity for this construction before the next session of Congress convenes.



## EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

## ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATION

The estimate of administrative expense requirements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, totals \$2,055,000. This is the amount of the limitation requested of the Congress on the use of funds to cover the cost of administering the Bank's lending, guaranty, and insurance programs.

The Committee recommends the full amount requested. The Bank is rendering a certain amount of service to other government agencies without reimbursement, and the Committee feels a proper charge should be made for such services.

The Committee has included in the bill language making available not to exceed the equivalent of \$200,000 of foreign currencies obtained by the bank as a result of Public Law 85-128, for expenses incurred in foreign countries incident to the making of loans contemplated by such legislation.

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	FOREIGN OPERATIONS			
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS			
266	Administration, Ryukyu Islands.....	\$3, 150, 000	\$2, 750, 000	--\$400, 000
266	Construction of utility systems, Ryukyu Islands.....	6, 000, 000	600, 000	--5, 400, 000
	Subtotal.....	9, 150, 000	3, 350, 000	--5, 800, 000
	EXPORT-IMPORT BANK			
266	Administrative expense limitation.....	(2, 055, 000)	(2, 055, 000)	(-----)
	Total, chapter V.....	9, 150, 000	3, 350, 000	--5, 800, 000

## CHAPTER VI

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**ALBERT THOMAS, Texas, *Chairman***

SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois

JOE L. EVINS, Tennessee

EDWARD P. BOLAND, Massachusetts

CHARLES W. VURSELL, Illinois

HAROLD C. OSTERTAG, New York

CHARLES RAPER JONAS, North Carolina

### INDEPENDENT OFFICES

#### FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The bill contains \$142,000 as proposed in the budget estimate for financing the salaries of certain engineers at the rates approved by the Civil Service Commission on December 29, 1957. Supplemental funds have been provided in a previous bill to cover such added cost for the last half of fiscal 1958. The amount in the bill finances such costs in 1959.

#### FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

The Committee has approved a supplemental appropriation of \$120,000 for salaries and expenses for the added cost of salaries of engineers in the Commission as explained in the previous item.

#### GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

##### PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

The bill contains \$3,800,000 for operating expenses of the Public Buildings Service, a reduction of \$2,600,000 in the budget estimate. Included in the approved amount is \$300,000 for increased rental costs for certain buildings, \$2,000,000 for the additional cost of wage board salary increases put into effect during the last fiscal year, and \$1,500,000 for maintaining a larger number of machine tools and industrial manufacturing equipment than was anticipated earlier. The Committee has not allowed funds for activating a new warehouse for the storage of machine tools. Furthermore, the Committee is doubtful of the value of the present machine tool program and is going to call for an investigation of it. As the General Services Administration is an agent for the Department of Defense, the entire machine tool reserve programs of both agencies will be reviewed.

##### CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The bill contains an additional \$323,000 for construction of border stations at San Ysidro, Calif., and Madawaska, Maine. An appropriation of \$2,125,000 was made in 1958 for the purpose of constructing five border stations. However, the need to expand the accommodations in California from 4 to 19 lanes requires a larger site than was anticipated and an increase in site cost for the Maine station have made it necessary to provide the additional funds recommended before the projects can be started.

## EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

An appropriation of \$160,000 has been approved to pay wage board employee salary increases approved during the last fiscal year for employees of the GSA supply depots. This is a reduction of \$17,000 in the budget estimate.

The Committee has allowed \$32,500 for a similar item for the National Archives and Records Service, which is \$3,500 less than the budget estimate.

## HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

## FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

The Committee has approved an increase of \$700,000 for administrative expenses of the Federal National Mortgage Association. The limitation on such expenses in the regular bill is \$4,750,000 and the increase is for handling the anticipated increase in its mortgage purchase activity resulting from the recent enactment of Public Law 85-364.

## PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

The bill provides a supplemental appropriation of \$3,900,000 for payments to local housing authorities on annual contributions contracts, a reduction of \$400,000 in the budget estimate. The amount recommended is based on current information and is the amount the agency says will actually be required to pay audited claims for the fiscal year just completed.

The bill also contains a \$500,000 increase in the nonadministrative expense limitation for the Public Housing Administration, a reduction of \$250,000 in the request, to provide additional staff to inspect projects being placed under construction at an accelerated rate.

## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,000,000 to complete funding for the construction of the National Radio Astronomy Observatory at Green Bank, W. Va. This is a reduction of \$400,000 in the budget estimate but is in addition to \$5,130,000 previously appropriated for construction.

All the additional funds requested for a 140-foot radio telescope and the scientific equipment necessary for its operation have been allowed. There are other ancillary items which can be reduced, however, and the National Science Foundation is expected to exercise strict supervision over costs for site acquisition, roads, housing and supporting buildings. The Foundation should also carefully review future maintenance and operation costs so the Government will finance only necessary and essential facilities and services.

## INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

The Committee recommends a \$2,500,000 appropriation for the International Geophysical Year, which is a reduction of \$450,000 in the supplemental estimate. This will complete the funding for the United States International Geophysical Year Program.



The additional amount will provide for unexpected costs in the Arctic and Antarctic programs, accelerate processing of the mass of data accumulated in the last year, and capitalize on some of the major discoveries that have already been made.

#### VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

##### GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

The Committee has approved \$4,750,000, a reduction of \$519,000 in the budget estimate, to provide additional staff to administer the loan guaranty and direct loan activity. Since enactment of the Emergency Housing Act of 1958 in April, housing appraisal requests have increased by 268 percent, and the additional staff recommended is to enable the Veterans Administration to service the increased volume of business.

##### INPATIENT CARE

The bill contains \$3,400,000 for inpatient care in Veterans Administration hospitals, a reduction of \$86,000 in the budget estimate. The additional amount will continue to finance in 1959 the wage board employee pay increases which were granted in fiscal year 1958.

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
	FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION			
394	Salaries and expenses.....	\$142, 000	\$142, 000	-----
	FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION			
394	Salaries and expenses.....	120, 000	120, 000	-----
	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
394	Public Buildings Service, operating expenses.....	6, 400, 000	3, 800, 000	---\$2, 600, 000
394	Construction, public buildings.....	323, 000	323, 000	-----
394	Expenses, supply distribution.....	177, 000	160, 000	---17, 000
394	National Archives and Records Service.....	36, 000	32, 500	---3, 500
	HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY			
394	Federal National Mortgage Association (limitation on administrative expenses).....	(800, 000)	(700, 000)	(--100, 000)
	Public Housing Administration:			
394	Annual contributions (fiscal year 1958).....	4, 300, 000	3, 900, 000	---400, 000
394	Limitation on nonadministrative expenses.....	(750, 000)	(500, 000)	(--250, 000)

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION			
394	Salaries and expenses-----	4, 400, 000	4, 000, 000
394	International Geophysical Year-----	2, 950, 000	2, 500, 000
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION			
394	General operating expenses-----	5, 269, 000	4, 750, 000
394	Inpatient care-----	3, 486, 000	3, 400, 000
	Total, chapter VI-----	27, 603, 000	23, 127, 500
			-4, 475, 500

## CHAPTER VII

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio, *Chairman***

**W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas**

**ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI, New Jersey**

**DON MAGNUSON, Washington**

**BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa**

**IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania**

**HAMER H. BUDGE, Idaho**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee has allowed \$345,000 of the supplemental request of \$530,000 for the Saline Water Program. The amount recommended will provide for the engineering designs, drawings, and specifications for a medium size pilot plant for a distillation process; preliminary engineering designs for a small plant utilizing low temperature differences; construction of two small pilot plants for freeze-evaporation and solvent extraction processes; and improvements and operations at the test facility near Port Orange, Fla. The Committee has approved these increases with the hope that through practical experiments the program, for which \$3,675,000 has been appropriated to date, can begin to show some tangible results in reducing the cost of obtaining fresh water from salt and brackish waters.

The Committee has denied the request for an additional \$185,000 for research and administration. The full budget estimate of \$825,000, including an increase of \$100,000 over fiscal year 1958, has just recently been appropriated by the Congress for fiscal year 1959 and no satisfactory evidence was presented during the hearings on the supplemental request to the effect that this amount was inadequate. The Department assured the Committee during the hearings on the regular 1959 bill in January of this year that the budget request was "sufficient." The chief reasons set forth for the additional request were that there was increased congressional interest in the program and the Department's Advisory Committee had met and recommended acceleration of the program through stepped-up appropriations. Testimony developed during the hearings disclosed that the Advisory Committee was merely a group of individuals who met for one day at the request of the Department and whose formal report consisted of a one-page press release issued by the Department.

The Committee fully appreciates, perhaps more than any other group, the importance and urgency for provision of fresh water supplies. However, it believes that the efficient use of the amount already made available for the current fiscal year for research and administration together with the additional amount recommended herein for pilot-plants represents the maximum funds that are warranted for this program at this time.



## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

## MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

The Committee has allowed \$200,000 of the requested increase of \$270,000 to handle the increase in applications for oil and gas leases in Alaska. This amount, together with proper utilization of available resources, should adequately handle the current backlog of applications.

The Committee has been advised that passage of the statehood bill for Alaska will not have any significant effect on the need for the amount allowed as it pertains to the leasing of only 4,000,000 acres compared with a total of over 186,000,000 acres which will remain in Federal ownership.

The Committee has not approved the request of \$80,000 for salary increases granted to professional engineers and certain scientists. The Bureau offered to absorb \$33,700 of the request during the hearings and it is believed the balance can also be financed readily within the \$22,190,000 already available for the current fiscal year.

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

## ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,500,000 of the supplemental request of \$4,000,000 to liquidate obligations incurred under the contract authority granted in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 for construction and maintenance of Indian roads. This additional amount, together with the \$8,000,000 appropriated in the regular annual bill for 1959 and estimated carryover funds available of \$2,708,000 will provide adequate funds until March 1, 1959. This will permit the Committee to review at the beginning of the next session such additional requirements as may be necessary for the remainder of the fiscal year.

The Committee expects that the \$10,000,000 of the 1959 contract authorization remaining available for obligation will be carefully programmed to provide a balanced program throughout the fiscal year without any advance from the 1960 authorization.

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

## SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

The Committee recommends an increase of \$1,500,000, or 31 percent over the appropriation available for mineral studies for additional geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping to meet the developing demands upon our domestic mineral resources. The funds will be used to expand current geologic mapping and research in areas known to be potentially favorable for occurrences of new ore deposits and for additional laboratory research in geochemistry and geophysics to develop new tools and new methods to assist in minerals exploration and discovery. None of the increase allowed is for "General administration," for which \$1,154,000 is already available.

The Bureau currently has \$4,780,000 available for this fiscal year for mineral studies, including an increase of \$1,000,000 over fiscal year

1958. In addition, a transfer of \$627,000 from the Atomic Energy Commission is planned. Therefore, although an increase of \$3,000,000 was proposed in the supplemental request, the Committee is of the opinion that the additional amount allowed, which will provide total funds available of approximately \$7,000,000, is the maximum that can be efficiently and effectively expended during the current fiscal year on a long-range program of this nature.

The Committee has deferred action on the supplemental request of \$983,000 for pay increases granted certain engineers and scientists. The Committee notes that the Geological Survey was able to absorb these costs amounting to \$300,000 in 1958 and as noted previously believes that review of any requirements for added costs in the current fiscal year should be deferred until next session when other pay increase costs are to be considered.

## BUREAU OF MINES

### CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

The Committee has allowed \$1,250,000 of the supplemental request of \$2,500,000 to expand research to meet new defense demands for mineral resources and to determine new uses for metals. The Bureau already has available for the current fiscal year over \$9,000,000 for metals research and will receive large additional amounts by transfer for work in this general field from other sources including approximately \$1,000,000 from the Atomic Energy Commission. In the light of this the Committee believes that the \$1,250,000 recommended represents the maximum additional amount that can be efficiently and effectively expended during the current fiscal year.

The Committee was concerned to discover the large research expenditures also being made in this general field by the Air Force and the Atomic Energy Commission. The Air Force, for example, has \$3 million for research contracts on high-temperature metals and alloys and the Atomic Energy Commission has budgeted several millions of dollars for minerals research. The Committee directs that the proposed new work as well as current projects be carefully coordinated with the work of other agencies to assure that duplication of effort is avoided.

The Committee has deferred consideration of the request for \$350,000 for salary increases granted to certain engineers and scientists until next session. The Bureau has already absorbed this cost during a portion of fiscal year 1958.

### HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Committee has disallowed the \$50,000 requested for salary increases granted certain engineers and scientists effective December 29, 1957. This cost represents less than 1 percent of the funds appropriated for this activity for the current fiscal year. The Bureau absorbed \$25,000 of this cost during fiscal year 1958 and the Committee sees no reason why the small added cost in fiscal year 1959 cannot be readily provided for out of existing funds without curtailment of any essential services.

## CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends the supplemental request for an appropriation of \$10,905,000, which together with carryover funds available of \$1,120,000, will provide a total of \$12,025,000 for the construction of a new helium production plant with a capacity of about 290 million cubic feet a year. The Bureau of Mines is the sole producer of helium and the proposed additional production capacity is needed to meet the increasing requirements of the Department of Defense, Atomic Energy Commission, and the defense industry. The Committee expects that the new plant will be operated and maintained on a self-supporting basis through helium sales as is the case with existing facilities.

The Committee has disallowed the budget request of \$375,000 for the construction of an administrative, engineering, and service building for the helium activity at Amarillo, Tex. As no emergency is involved in this requirement, the Committee sees no justification for requesting a special supplemental appropriation for this purpose and has deferred action for appropriate consideration in connection with the regular annual bill for fiscal year 1960.

## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

The Committee has disallowed the supplemental request of \$88,000, \$11,000 of which is for salary increases for architects and \$77,000 is for reimbursement to the District of Columbia for benefit payments made to United States Park Police. These added costs represent only one-half of 1 percent of the \$14,632,000 appropriated for this activity in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act for Fiscal Year 1959. The Committee believes that these small additional costs can be readily financed within available funds without curtailing any essential activities.

Language, as recommended in the budget estimate, has been included in the bill to make current funds available for reimbursements to the District of Columbia for the benefit payments made for prior fiscal years pursuant to the Act of August 21, 1957.

## CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends disapproval of the supplemental request of \$1,200,000 to purchase 2.53 acres of land within the boundaries of the East Capitol Street Site for possible use in connection with the proposed stadium for the District of Columbia. Public Law 85-300, approved September 7, 1957, which authorized construction of a stadium by the Armory Board of the District of Columbia, authorized the Secretary of Interior to acquire the subject land and provided that the Armory Board through issuance of bonds should provide for payment of the cost of the stadium including the land upon which it is located.

H. R. 12162, now pending, amends Public Law 85-300 to provide that the stadium be built on Government land under a concession contract arrangement, with provision that the land would remain in Government ownership. The exact location of the stadium in the



East Capitol Street area has not been finally determined. There are already over 250 acres of Government-owned land in this area. As only about 145 acres are required for the stadium, including the parking area, the Committee sees no reason why a site cannot be selected which will obviate the necessity of acquiring additional land for this purpose. The Praeger-Kavanagh-Waterbury Engineering and Economic Study of the District of Columbia Stadium prepared for the District of Columbia Armory Board recommends as the "most suitable and most desirable" a stadium location which does not require the 2.53 acres for which funds are requested. One of the disadvantages given in the study for an alternate site involving the land in question was the additional real estate cost of privately owned land.

The Committee agrees with the sponsors of the stadium legislation that the project should not be a burden upon the United States Treasury or the taxpayers of the country. It is expected that any appropriations that might become necessary in addition to bond revenues for the purchase of land or any other requirement will be the responsibility of the Government of the District of Columbia.

#### CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

The Committee recommends disallowance at this time of the \$10,000,000 requested to liquidate obligations under the contract authorizations provided by the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 for parkways and park roads and trails. The Park Service has advised that the \$22,000,000 provided in the regular annual bill for fiscal year 1959 together with estimated carryover funds from fiscal year 1958 of \$15,740,000 will be adequate to meet cash commitments until March 1, 1959. This will permit the Committee to review at the beginning of the next session any additional requirements for the remainder of the fiscal year based on current cost estimates. The Committee expects that the \$19,000,000 of the 1959 contract authority remaining for obligation will be so programmed as to provide a balanced program throughout the fiscal year without any advance from the 1960 authorization.

#### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

##### BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

*Management and investigations of resources.*—The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act for 1959 provides that 12½ percent of the proceeds from the sales of fur sealskins and byproducts during fiscal year 1958 shall be available for "administration of the Alaska game law." It was originally contemplated that this would provide \$454,625. However, due to a postponement of the spring sale until June 7, 1958, so that the proceeds were not available for deposit into the Treasury before the close of fiscal year 1958, and a decline in sealskin prices, only \$154,000 will be available from this provision. In lieu of the direct appropriation of \$300,625 requested in the supplemental estimate to make up this unforeseen shortage, the Committee has included language in the bill to appropriate a like amount from the proceeds of the spring sale in accordance with the intent of the basic law.



The Committee has disallowed the proposed increase of \$25,000 to finance 2 additional employees for inspection of oil company operations in Alaska. The Committee believes that this small amount can readily be absorbed within the \$11,616,000 appropriated to the Bureau for fiscal year 1959 for "Management and investigations of resources."

#### BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

*Management and investigations of resources.*—The Committee has allowed \$85,000 of the request of \$125,000 to finance for six months the inspection and certification services for fish, shellfish, and related products transferred July 1, 1958, from the Department of Agriculture to the Bureau by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956. As the inspection and grading services will be provided on a self-financing basis, the \$85,000 allowed will adequately finance the initiation of the program until sufficient monthly fee collections become available to cover operating expenses.

As explained above under the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, in lieu of a similar supplemental appropriation request for "administration of Alaska Fisheries" to offset a deficit of \$300,625 in the proceeds from sales of fur sealskins, the Committee has included language in the bill appropriating a like amount from the proceeds of the 1958 spring sale in accordance with the intent of the basic law.

#### INDEPENDENT OFFICES

##### NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

##### LAND ACQUISITION, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK, PARKWAY, AND PLAYGROUND SYSTEM

The Committee has disallowed the budget request of \$2,000,000 for acquisition of a portion of the 1,150 acres of land proposed for the George Washington Memorial Parkway extending from District line to Fort Washington in Prince Georges County, Md. The request consists of \$1 million representing the Federal Government's share of the cost and \$1 million for an advance to Prince Georges County for its share repayable in 8 years without interest.

Acquisition of land for this Parkway was authorized in 1930. Although such a Parkway would be desirable from an aesthetic standpoint, adequate roads now service this general area and the Committee feels strongly that the Federal expenditure of over \$10,000,000 that would be required to complete the project cannot be justified in the light of the many essential demands on the Federal treasury.

The Committee is concerned over the confusion and unsettled conditions that have prevailed among the property owners in the area during the period that Federal appropriations have been under consideration and wishes it clearly understood that it does not plan to consider any further request for appropriation for this purpose.

## SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee has allowed the supplemental request of \$52,800 to cover the additional cost during fiscal year 1959 of wage-board pay increases granted May 18, 1958.

## HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

## CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

The Committee recommends the full amount of the supplemental request, \$63,000, to provide for the Commission's expenses during fiscal year 1959 in preparing plans and programs for the nationwide observance during the period 1961-1965 of the one hundredth anniversary of the Civil War. In addition to the amount provided, language has been included in the bill continuing the availability of the June 30, 1958, unobligated balance of \$14,652.

## LINCOLN SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

The supplemental request of \$142,000 has been allowed to finance the Commission's activities in fiscal year 1959 in connection with the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimate
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
	DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES			
	OFFICE OF SALINE WATER			
394	Salaries and expenses-----	\$530,000	\$345,000	-\$185,000
	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT			
394	Management of Lands and Resources-----	350,000	200,000	-150,000
	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
394	Road construction and maintenance (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	4,000,000	1,500,000	-2,500,000
	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY			
394	Surveys, investigations, and research-----	3,983,000	1,500,000	-2,483,000
	BUREAU OF MINES			
394	Conservation and development of mineral resources-----	2,850,000	1,250,000	-1,600,000
394	Health and safety-----	50,000	-----	-50,000
394	Construction-----	11,280,000	10,905,000	-375,000

## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued			
	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
394	Management and protection-----	\$88, 000	-----	--\$88, 000
394	Construction-----	1, 200, 000	-----	--1, 200, 000
394	Construction (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	10, 000, 000	-----	--10, 000, 000
	FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE			
	BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE			
394	Management and investigations of resources-----	325, 625	(1)	--325, 625
	BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES			
394	Management and investigations of resources-----	425, 625	<sup>1</sup> \$85, 000	--340, 625
	Subtotal, Department of the Interior-----	35, 082, 250	15, 785, 000	--19, 297, 250
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
	NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION			
394	Land acquisition, National Capital Park, Parkway, and Play- ground System-----	2, 000, 000	-----	--2, 000, 000
	SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION			
394	Salaries and expenses-----	52, 800	52, 800	-----



## HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

394	Civil War Centennial Commission-----	63, 000	63, 000	-----
394	Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission-----	142, 000	142, 000	-----
	Total, chapter VII-----	37, 340, 050	16, 042, 800	-21, 297, 250

<sup>1</sup> Language has been included in the bill appropriating \$300,625 from the proceeds of the June 7, 1958, sale of sealskins and other products from the Pribilof Island operations.

## CHAPTER VIII

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**JOHN E. FOGARTY, Rhode Island, *Chairman***

WINFIELD K. DENTON, Indiana  
FRED MARSHALL, Minnesota

MELVIN R. LAIRD, Wisconsin  
ELFORD A. CEDERBERG, Michigan

### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

#### OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes an additional amount of \$110,000 to cover the cost of making an increased number of wage determinations and an increase in enforcement activities required under the accelerated Federal construction program, especially under the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958.

#### BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee has included \$300,000 in the bill, a reduction of \$47,000 from the amount of \$347,000 requested. The regular 1959 appropriation provides funds for 37 additional positions and funds have been separately provided for the Bureau's administrative expenses in connection with the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Program. The additional amount provided in this bill should be sufficient to enable the Bureau to adequately administer the 1959 programs under the revised estimates of higher unemployment.

#### GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

The bill includes the full amount of \$10,600,000 requested plus an additional \$10,000,000 for the contingency fund.

There is a contingency fund of \$10,000,000 in the regular bill for 1959. The main purpose of this fund is to provide for increased workloads that were not included in the formulation of the budget. Since the 1959 budget was prepared, insured unemployment has increased to unprecedented levels. By the middle of April insured unemployment had reached 3,334,200, the greatest number since the program was initiated, and would have been even higher were it not for the fact that many thousands of unemployed persons had exhausted their insurance benefits. As a result of this situation emergency legislation was passed by Congress in the form of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958. However, several States chose to make major changes in their own laws to meet this situation rather than participate in the new Federal program. The changes in State legislation will add significantly to workloads in these States

and the contingency fund is the source of financing this additional work. It seems quite obvious that the \$10,000,000 included in the regular bill will be exhausted long before the end of the fiscal year and quite likely before an appropriation could be made by the 86th Congress. A very serious backlogging of claims could occur in these States if the contingency fund were exhausted.

The amount of \$10,600,000 is included to handle the increased number of claims resulting from the predicted increase in insured unemployment. The House report on the regular bill for 1959, which included an appropriation of \$305,000,000, contained the following:

The budget was based on the assumption that insured unemployment in 1959 would average about 2 million per week. This assumption now appears to be quite unrealistic. The Committee attempted both during the hearings and through a written request to the Secretary after the hearings, to secure a better estimate on this and other programs in the Department. Inasmuch as the Committee has not been able to secure the current estimates, the Committee action is based on the same economic assumptions as were used by the Department in the preparation of the request. It thus almost goes without saying that a supplemental request will be necessary and the Committee will give consideration to it using as a base the difference between an average of 2 million of insured unemployment per week and the new estimate.

It is now estimated that insured unemployment will average 2,900,000 per week with the consequent necessity for providing additional funds for administration of the program. The amount recommended in this bill plus the regular 1959 appropriation, will provide \$325,600,000, including the contingency fund, for 1959 compared with \$295,013,000 used during 1958 for the same purposes.

The Committee is at a complete loss to reconcile the recent optimistic pronouncements of some in high places in the Administration with the official estimates of unemployment for the fiscal year 1959. The official estimates, which have been cleared by the Executive Office of the President and were used as the basis for this appropriation request which is concurred in by the President himself, are that unemployment will be considerably greater in 1959 than during 1958. The average insured unemployment for 1958 was 2,225,000 and the official estimate for 1959 is 2,900,000, an increase of over 30 percent. The official estimate is that the peak of insured unemployment will be about 3,500,000 in 1959 compared with 3,334,200 in 1958, and as pointed out earlier in this report, the peak in 1958 was the highest in the history of the program. The Committee fails to see the optimism in the official forecast.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

The original request for this program, included in the President's Budget for 1959, was \$19,000,000. This amount was approved in full by both the House and the Senate. Due to increased difficulty veterans are encountering in securing employment, and the prediction by the Administration that this difficulty will continue for some time, a request was made for a supplemental appropriation of \$37,700,000. Thus, the original estimate was only one-third of the amount now

estimated to be required because of the change in the economic outlook for 1959.

The Committee has approved the full amount of the request.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

The original request for this item was also based on an over-optimistic forecast of the economic situation in 1959. The request in the President's budget was for \$27,800,000. The Department now estimates that \$64,100,000 will be required to pay claims during 1959.

It is significant that, even though separations from the Government during 1959 are estimated to be fewer than during 1958, the funds estimated to be necessary to pay unemployment claims in 1959 exceed the amount required in 1958 by over \$10,000,000. In other words, even though the number of persons potentially eligible is going to be less, the degree of difficulty in securing employment is estimated to be so much greater in 1959 that the number of unemployment compensation claims will be considerably greater.

The Committee has approved the full amount of the additional \$36,300,000 requested.

### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

#### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION SERVICES

The request was for an additional \$150,000. After this request was transmitted to the Congress the amount of \$1,300,000, passed by the House in the regular bill for 1959, was increased by the Senate to \$1,650,000. The House conferees have taken into consideration the additional needs, presented in connection with this supplemental request, in arriving at a compromise between the House and Senate figures in the regular bill. No funds for this item are, therefore, included in this supplemental bill.

##### MILITARY PAY INCREASES

The requests under this head, which total \$2,270,000, were to cover the cost of increased salaries (under Public Law 85-422) for commissioned officers under 19 of the Public Health Service's appropriations. After this request was submitted to Congress the Senate acted on the regular appropriations for 1959 and increased the appropriations for the Public Health Service by amounts which, in most cases, were many times the amounts of the supplemental requests. The House conferees have taken the costs of military pay increases into account in adjusting the differences in the regular bill, so no funds are included for the purpose in this supplemental bill.

#### SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes \$32,000, the amount of the request, to cover the costs of wage-board pay increases.



## SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

## LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

The bill includes an authorization to use an additional amount of \$5,831,000 from the trust fund to cover costs of administration. This is the full amount of the request which was primarily based on an increase of 200,000 in the estimated number of claims to be filed during 1959, due to the change in the outlook for employment.

The Social Security Administration also requested language to authorize the hiring of hearing examiners without regard to the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act. This language was proposed on the basis that, under the established procedures for hiring examiners, recruitment had fallen so far short of needs that there is now a backlog of approximately 14,000 cases for hearings and the average person has to wait from 8 to 10 months after their appeal is filed before a hearing can be had.

On the other hand, the American Bar Association opposed the request on the basis that it is contrary to the principles of sound administrative practice and due process. Their representative presented cogent arguments to the Committee in support of their position.

The Committee has given this matter much serious consideration. In the opinion of the Committee the current situation under which a person, appealing their case, must wait from 8 to 10 months for a hearing is intolerable and some special provision for correction must be made; however, it is also of the opinion that the objections of the American Bar Association are well founded and that the requested authority was broader than warranted by the situation, even though it is unquestionably a very serious one. The language in the bill grants special authority for hiring hearing examiners but with limitations which, in the opinion of the Committee, will offer much greater protection for the principles of sound administrative practice and due process than would have been by the original proposal. For ready comparison, the language of the original proposal and the language carried in the bill are set forth below.

## ORIGINAL PROPOSAL

*Provided, That persons may be temporarily appointed without regard to the provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1001-1011), to serve as hearing examiners to hold hearings under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended, but such temporary appointments shall terminate not later than December 31, 1959.*

## BILL

*Provided, That persons who have been admitted to practice before a Federal or State Court of Record who have had a minimum of three years' experience in the adjudication or consideration of claims for retirement, survivors, or disability benefits may be temporarily appointed by the Commissioner of Social Security to hold hearings under Title II of the Social Security Act, as amended, but such temporary appointments shall terminate not later than December 31, 1959: Provided further, That no person shall hold a hearing in any case with which he has been concerned previously in the administration of such Title II.*

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION

The bill includes authority for the use of an additional amount of \$18,000 from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, the amount estimated to be necessary to carry out such functions as payrolling, personnel services and voucher examination for additional employees to be hired by the Social Security Administration with the additional funds provided in the bill under that head.

## NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

None of the \$1,515,000 requested by the Board is included in this bill since the expenses to be covered by the request are now adequately cared for by the regular 1959 appropriation which was acted on by the Senate subsequent to the submission of this request.

## UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

## LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL OUTLAY

The bill includes authority for the use of an additional amount of \$232,000 from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund. Of this amount \$107,000 was requested to cover wage-board pay increases and \$125,000 was requested for the preliminary planning of a new and much needed domiciliary building.

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
	OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR			
394	Salaries and expenses-----	\$110, 000	\$110, 000	-----
	BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY			
394	Salaries and expenses-----	347, 000	300, 000	-\$47, 000
394	Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration-----	10, 600, 000	20, 600, 000	+10, 000, 000
394	Unemployment compensation for veterans-----	37, 700, 000	37, 700, 000	-----
394	Unemployment compensation for Federal employees-----	36, 300, 000	36, 300, 000	-----
	Total, Department of Labor-----	85, 057, 000	95, 010, 000	+9, 953, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE			
394	Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services-----	150, 000	-----	-150, 000
394	Military pay increases, various appropriations-----	2, 270, 000	-----	-2, 270, 000
	SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL			
394	Salaries and expenses-----	32, 000	32, 000	-----

## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued			
	[ SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION			
394	Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.....	(\$5, 831, 000)	(\$5, 831, 000)	-----
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
394	Salaries and expenses, office of field administration.....	(18, 000)	(18, 000)	-----
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare..	2, 452, 000	32, 000	--\$2, 420, 000
	NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD			
394	Salaries and expenses.....	1, 515, 000	-----	-1, 515, 000
	UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME			
394	Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay....	(232, 000)	(232, 000)	-----
	Total, chapter VIII.....	89, 024, 000	95, 042, 000	+ 6, 018, 000



## CHAPTER IX

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas, *Chairman***

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio  
JOHN J. ROONEY, New York

WALT HORAN, Washington  
FRANK T. BOW, Ohio

### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The bill includes \$262,800 to supply the funds to implement House Resolution 628, agreed to in the House on July 10, 1958, providing an additional stationery allowance of \$600 for the second session of the Eighty-fifth Congress.

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONTINGENT EXPENSES			
-----	Stationery (revolving fund) -----	-----	\$262, 800	+ \$262, 800

## CHAPTER X

### SUBCOMMITTEE

#### CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri, *Chairman*

LOUIS C. RABAUT, Michigan  
 MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio  
 JOHN E. FOGARTY, Rhode Island  
 JOHN J. RILEY, South Carolina  
 JOE L. EVINS, Tennessee  
 EDWARD P. BOLAND, Massachusetts  
 DON MAGNUSON, Washington

BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa  
 H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota  
 JOHN TABER, New York  
 IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania  
 HAMER H. BUDGE, Idaho

### ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Budget estimates for the Atomic Energy Commission are \$2,622,000,000. The Committee recommends appropriations totaling \$2,605,401,000, a reduction of \$16,599,000 in the budget estimates. The amount recommended together with unobligated balances available through reappropriation and otherwise will give the Commission a new obligation program of \$2,831,362,000 which is \$377,534,779 more than the estimated obligations for fiscal year 1958.

Action taken on the estimates for the separate activities of the Commission are detailed in the following paragraphs.

#### OPERATING EXPENSES

The Committee recommends a new appropriation of \$2,375,972,000, a reduction of \$42,028,000 in the budget estimate of \$2,418,000,000. The reductions made are distributed as follows:

Program	1958 appropriation	1959 estimate	Amount recommended	Committee reduction
Raw materials.....	\$596,901,000	\$680,000,000	\$674,232,000	—\$5,768,000
Special nuclear materials.....	569,800,000	580,400,000	570,000,000	—10,400,000
Weapons.....	448,000,000	547,600,000	542,000,000	—5,600,000
Reactor development.....	329,300,000	420,300,000	410,000,000	—10,300,000
Physical research.....	71,471,000	90,000,000	85,000,000	—5,000,000
Biology and medicine.....	36,000,000	43,000,000	43,000,000	-----
Training, education, and information.....	16,850,000	21,225,000	17,125,000	—4,100,000
Community.....	17,921,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	-----
Program direction and administration.....	44,704,000	46,600,000	46,000,000	—600,000
Security investigations.....	7,374,000	6,242,000	6,242,000	-----
Other costs.....	7,298,000	6,687,000	6,687,000	-----
Selected resources.....	85,892,221	38,260,000	38,000,000	—260,000
Less revenues applied.....	—30,502,000	—27,720,000	—27,720,000	-----
Total obligations.....	2,201,009,221	2,467,594,000	2,425,566,000	—42,028,000
Adjustment for unobligated balances.....	+14,460,779	—49,594,000	—49,594,000	-----
Total appropriation.....	2,215,470,000	2,418,000,000	2,375,972,000	—42,028,000

The reductions in the foregoing table, with a few exceptions, are related to the amounts by which costs can be expected to underrun estimates, based on experience in the last five years.

*Raw materials.*—Costs in this program have underrun estimates by \$6,000,000 or more in each of the four years prior to 1958, and have been as much as \$37,000,000 below estimates. A reduction of \$5,000,000 has been made on the basis of this experience. The additional reduction of \$768,000 deletes funds programmed for bonus payments to operators of uranium ore mines expected to be newly certified for bonus payment eligibility in fiscal year 1959. In view of the testimony received concerning uranium ore reserves available to the Commission, and the rate of delivery of ore to domestic processing mills, the need to stimulate the production of additional ore with bonus payments at this time is not apparent. A total of \$2,232,000 has been allowed to continue payments where commitments have already been acknowledged through partial payments under the bonus payment plan.

*Special nuclear materials.*—Costs have underrun estimates by more than \$23,000,000 in each of the previous five years. A reduction of \$10,400,000 has been made on the basis of this experience. Of the amount budgeted for Process Development (\$37,159,000), \$2,000,000 is to be used for development work on a convertible plutonium production reactor at Hanford, Wash.

*Weapons.*—The reduction of \$5,600,000 is related to an anticipated underrun of costs in this program. Except for a special circumstance in 1957, costs have been more than \$14,000,000 below estimates in the last five years.

*Reactor development program.*—The reduction of \$10,300,000 is based on a slippage of more than \$25,000,000 in this program in fiscal year 1958. The budgeted program includes \$1,250,000 for development work on fast reactor systems. In keeping with the position taken by the conferees on the bill last year none of these funds are to be charged against the contract between the AEC and the Power Reactor Development Company.

*Physical research.*—The amount recommended is an increase of \$13,529,000 over the program for fiscal year 1958 and will require an appropriation increase of \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000 in 1960 to annualize the program level contemplated by the \$85,000,000 appropriation recommended. The reduction of \$5,000,000 in the estimate has been made in light of the very sizeable increases allowed in recent years.

*Training, education, and information.*—The reduction of \$4,100,000 in this program is distributed as follows: (1) Industrial isotope development, \$3,000,000; (2) exhibits in foreign countries, \$1,000,000; (3) Puerto Rican Training Center, \$100,000. On the basis of testimony received as to the limitless value of isotopes in industrial processes, it would appear that industry could be expected to shoulder most of the development and training costs incident to wider use. The Committee has allowed \$2,000,000 of the requested \$5,000,000 so that the Federal government will participate to a reasonable extent



in this new program. A total of \$1,500,000 was requested to finance four foreign exhibits in 1959 and two in 1960 at locations unknown and for purposes only partly defined. The Committee recommends \$500,000 which is sufficient to cover a minimum of two such exhibits according to the testimony. The projected breakdown of costs for operation of the Puerto Rican training center indicated that costs of administration were going to be more than 25 percent of total operating costs. The reduction of \$100,000 in this \$500,000 program should pose no problem.

The Committee fails to see the justification for charging admission to Atomic Energy Commission educational exhibits and museums in the United States, particularly in view of the enormous investments being made to exhibit this new art to foreign nationals free of charge. The Commission is directed to remove immediately all such admission charges in this country.

#### PLANT ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$229,429,000, an increase of \$25,429,000 in the budget estimate of \$204,000,000. The amount allowed together with unobligated balances available from prior years will provide a total obligation program of \$405,796,000. This compares with an obligation program of \$252,818,000 in the current fiscal year. Action on the separate activities under this heading are summarized as follows:

Program	1958 appropriation	1959 estimate	Amount recommended	Committee increase (+) decrease (-)
Raw materials.....	\$902,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	-----
Special nuclear materials.....	45,540,000	84,190,000	129,190,000	+\$45,000,000
Weapons.....	53,206,000	52,799,000	52,799,000	-----
Reactor development.....	123,748,000	208,722,000	163,972,000	-44,750,000
Physical research.....	15,886,000	24,606,000	50,785,000	+26,179,000
Biology and medicine.....	1,272,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	-----
Training, education, and information.....	2,000,000	5,100,000	4,100,000	-1,000,000
Community.....	5,934,000	2,050,000	2,050,000	-----
Administrative.....	4,330,000	400,000	400,000	-----
Total obligations.....	252,818,000	380,367,000	405,796,000	+25,429,000
Adjustment for unobligated balances.....	-144,655,500	-176,367,000	-176,367,000	-----
Total appropriation.....	108,162,500	204,000,000	229,429,000	+25,429,000

*Special nuclear materials.*—The Committee recommends the addition of \$45,000,000 for beginning construction of a convertible plutonium production reactor at Hanford, Wash., with the understanding that modifications to produce electric power will not be financed unless and until there is further congressional authorization. In view of the testimony on this item, the Committee is of the opinion that the only prudent course of action at this time is to assure the United States of an adequate weapons material capacity in the future.

*Reactor development.*—The Committee has deleted \$51,000,000 for a proposed gas-cooled, graphite moderated reactor and \$500,000 for

a research reactor for the Philippine Government. The authorizing legislation provides a maximum of six months for development of a cooperative agreement with power utilities, power cooperatives, or industry for financing a gas-cooled power reactor. The Committee endorses this time limitation and desires to see such a reactor move forward at the earliest practical date. When the Commission is in a position of readiness to begin actual construction, the Committee will gladly consider a supplemental estimate for the necessary construction funds. The total request of \$6,000,000 for engineering and design of the reactor has been allowed in the operating expenses program. Testimony with respect to the research reactor for the Philippine Government indicated that there is no definite assurance that funds will be needed in fiscal year 1959 for this purpose.

The Committee endorses the funding of a Metals and Ceramics building at Oak Ridge (Project 59-d-15) at a cost of \$6,500,000, and a Metals Development building at Ames, Iowa (Project 59-d-16) at a cost of \$1,900,000. Unobligated balances available in the plant acquisition and construction appropriation are to be used for these purposes.

Funds have been provided for unbudgeted reactor design studies as follows:

59-d-13	Design studies on 3 reactors.....	\$6, 000, 000
59-d-14	Design study, advanced reactor.....	750, 000

Total.....	6, 750, 000
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*Physical research.*—The Committee recommends an increase of \$26,179,000 above the budget for facilities needed to stepup the physical research program which is the foundation stone in the development of the atomic energy art. The Committee believes that an additional investment of this magnitude is a small price to pay to maintain international leadership in nuclear science. The increase includes the following projects:

57-h-1	Permanent research buildings, Oak Ridge.....	\$5, 780, 000
57-h-2	Physics Building, Brookhaven Laboratory.....	2, 140, 000
57-h-3	Engineering Building, Brookhaven Laboratory.....	1, 879, 000
57-h-4	Engineering Service Building, University of California Radiation Laboratory.....	1, 080, 000
57-d-4	Conversion of Accelerator Design Building, University of California Radiation Laboratory.....	300, 000
59-e-1	Accelerator improvements, UCRL.....	15, 000, 000
59-e-3	2 accelerator improvements, Penn State University.....	
59-e-4	Cyclotron, University of California Radiation Laboratory.....	
59-e-5	Central Research Laboratory addition, Oak Ridge.....	
59-e-6	Chemistry building addition, UCRL.....	
59-e-7	Chemistry hot laboratory, Argonne.....	
59-e-8	Expansion of stable isotopes production capacity, Oak Ridge.....	
59-e-9	High energy physics building, Columbia University.....	
59-e-10	Particle accelerator program addition, Harvard-MIT accelerator.....	
59-e-11	High flux research reactor, Brookhaven.....	
59-e-12	Research and engineering reactor, Argonne.....	
59-e-13	Van de Graaff accelerator, Argonne.....	
59-e-14	Cyclotron, Oak Ridge.....	
59-e-15	Research reactor, Ames Laboratory.....	

Total.....	\$26, 179, 000
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The total cost of the projects 59-e-1 through 59-e-15 in the foregoing list is estimated at \$30,650,000. It is the Committee's opinion that there will be sufficient slippage in the total plant acquisition and construction program to permit full financing of all items in this group that can be put under construction in fiscal year 1959.

*Training, education, and information.*—The Committee recommends a reduction of \$1,000,000 in the \$2,000,000 estimate for the International Atomic Energy Agency. Witnesses of the Commission were unable to indicate specific purposes for which the \$2,000,000 is requested. The Committee wishes to indicate its general support of the Agency but does not expect to appropriate large sums of money for its benefit without knowledge of the specific purposes for which the money is to be used.

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	<b>ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION</b>			
266-388	Operating expenses-----	<sup>1</sup> \$2, 418, 000, 000	<sup>1</sup> \$2, 375, 972, 000	—\$42, 028, 000
388	Plant acquisition and construction-----	204, 000, 000	229, 429, 000	+ 25, 429, 000
	Total, chapter X-----	2, 622, 000, 000	2, 605, 401, 000	—16, 599, 000

<sup>1</sup> And in addition reappropriation of \$49,594,000.



## CHAPTER XI

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**JOHN J. ROONEY, New York, *Chairman***

PRINCE H. PRESTON, Georgia

ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida

DON MAGNUSON, Washington

FREDERIC R. COUDERT, JR., New York

FRANK T. BOW, Ohio

CLIFF CLEVINGER, Ohio

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

### ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee considered a supplemental request of \$854,000 contained in House Document Numbered 394 to expand the science program of the Department of State, to provide for disarmament activities which have recently been transferred to the Department, and to provide for tour guides and interpreters for Soviet bloc groups touring the United States under the increased East-West exchange program.

The Committee has included the sum of \$450,000 in the accompanying bill for these three activities, feeling that any additional required funds can be absorbed within the \$101,750,000 previously appropriated under this heading.

#### PAYMENT TO GOVERNMENT OF DENMARK

The bill includes the sum of \$5,296,302, the full amount of the budget estimate, to provide full and final settlement of all claims of the Government of Denmark against the United States for compensation for the use or loss of 40 privately owned Danish ships requisitioned by the United States in 1941 pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 101, 77th Congress, approved June 6, 1941. Payment of this amount was authorized by Public Law 85-450, approved June 6, 1958.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

A request for \$200,000 additional for this item was contained in House Document Numbered 394 to continue in the fiscal year 1959 the recently announced drive of the Attorney General against organized criminals who have taken advantage of modern communication and transportation facilities to expand and coordinate their felonious activities. The Committee was assured that a vigorous law-enforcement drive would be conducted in this area. Accordingly, the Committee has included in the bill the full amount requested, the

sum of \$200,000 for the Criminal Division. In allowing these additional funds, the Committee expects that indictments and prosecutions will ensue in the near future.

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

The Committee has also included in the bill the language proposed in House Document Numbered 394 providing that not to exceed \$100,000 may be transferred to this item from any appropriation available to the Department of Justice during 1958 to meet the increased expenses of litigation.

#### FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

The Committee has recommended \$2,066,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, for this item. The sum of \$1,753,000 is for reclassification of positions as the result of new standards issued by the Civil Service Commission applicable to correctional personnel, and the transfer of positions in crafts and trades to the wage-board system. The sum of \$139,000 is to provide for an estimated increase in the prison population and \$174,000 is for replacement of depleted inventory. It is understood that any portion of the above funds not specifically used for the purposes specified in the justifications are to be returned to the Treasury.

#### GENERAL PROVISION

The general provision proposed in House Document Numbered 394 relative to the purchase of special features or equipment for automobiles used in law enforcement or police-type activities is not approved. It is expected that purchases in fiscal year 1959 will be made in the same manner as in fiscal year 1958.

#### UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

A supplemental request for \$1,100,000 was contained in House Document Numbered 394 to cover the costs of this country's exhibits next year in Moscow and Leningrad on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Shortly after the hearings on this item, the Committee was advised by letter dated June 27, 1958, from the Director of the United States Information Agency that the supplemental request should be considered withdrawn. In accordance with the terms of that letter, and upon a review of the testimony in the printed hearings, no funds are recommended for this item in the instant bill by the Committee.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
	ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS			
394	Salaries and expenses-----	\$854, 000	\$450, 000	—\$404, 000
	PAYMENT TO GOVERNMENT OF DENMARK			
394	Payment to Government of Denmark-----	5, 296, 302	5, 296, 302	-----
	Total, Department of State-----	6, 150, 302	5, 746, 302	—404, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
	LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
394	Salaries and expenses, general legal activities-----	200, 000	200, 000	-----
394	Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals (1958)-----	(1)	(1)	-----
	FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM			
394	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons-----	2, 066, 000	2, 066, 000	-----
	GENERAL PROVISIONS			
394	General provisions-----	(2)	-----	-----
	Total, Department of Justice-----	2, 266, 000	2, 266, 000	-----
	UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY			
394	Salaries and expenses-----	1, 100, 000	-----	—1, 100, 000
	Total, chapter XI-----	9, 516, 302	8, 012, 302	—1, 504, 000

<sup>1</sup> Not to exceed \$100,000 to be derived by transfer.<sup>2</sup> Language submitted.

## CHAPTER XII

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia, *Chairman***

OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana  
ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI, New Jersey  
TOM STEED, Oklahoma

GORDON CANFIELD, New Jersey  
EARL WILSON, Indiana  
— — — — —

### TREASURY DEPARTMENT

#### BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

##### ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

The bill includes \$1,500,000 for this item, the amount of the budget estimate. Supplemental funds have been provided for 1958 because of increases in costs in Federal Reserve Banks (acting as fiscal agents of the Treasury), increases in redemptions of savings bonds subject to fee payments, and increases in processing Treasury securities in general resulting from heavier public debt financing than had been anticipated. These same reasons apply to the supplemental presently recommended for fiscal year 1959. With the amount herein recommended, the Bureau will have available in 1959 a total of \$46,000,000 as compared with 1958 appropriations and transfers totaling \$46,946,000.

#### BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill does not include any additional amount for this Bureau. The budget estimate had proposed an increase of \$150,000 over an existing appropriation of \$48,000,000, or approximately three-tenths of one percent, to cover certain wage board pay increases. The general basis for the rejection of estimates of this type has been discussed previously under "Increased pay costs."

#### UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

The budget request for \$54,000 for this item has been disapproved. The estimate was predicated upon the establishment of posts of duty for the White House Police force for the protection of offices and files in the Executive Office Building (old State Department Building). It is the opinion of the Committee that this police force is clearly not authorized to engage in the protection of a building not a part of the "Executive Mansion and grounds in the District of Columbia."



The denial of the request extends only to the proposal to protect files and property in another building (which is already protected by the General Services Administration building guard service) and is in no wise to be construed to diminish the power and authority of the Chief of the Secret Service to assign to the White House police such additional duties as he may deem necessary for the protection of the President, the President's immediate family, the President-elect, and the Vice President.

#### COAST GUARD

##### OPERATING EXPENSES

The Committee has denied the request for \$6,900,000 based on the recently enacted military pay increase law (Public Law 85-422), for the reasons set forth under "Increased pay costs". Language is included, as requested, making funds under this head available to pay claims authorized by Public Law 85-255.

##### RETIRED PAY

The Committee has also rejected the request for an increase of \$700,000 in pay in this account.

##### ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The bill includes the amount of the budget estimate, \$150,000, for repairs to the Coast Guard facility, Manhattan Island, N. Y., so that the project may be completed. Damage occurred during construction, and investigations are under way which may lead to claims seeking to restore this amount to the Treasury.

##### GENERAL PROVISION

The Committee disapproves the proposed language relating to the purchase of automobiles for police-type activity, as previously noted under "Department of Justice."

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

##### ADMINISTRATION, REGIONAL OPERATION, AND RESEARCH

The proposed appropriation of \$1,600,000 for this title has been denied. The basis for the request was said to be that a transfer, under the existing authority, would not be permitted because of the technical deficiency existing in the proposed source appropriation. The Committee is loath to require, or even urge, the use of transfer authority which exists; however, it would appear that the exercise of authority to apportion on a deficiency basis is not of itself a bar to transfers assuming such transfers are found required for good and sufficient reason.

## TRANSPORTATION

The estimate of \$3,000,000 for this item for fiscal year 1958 was based on increased costs resulting from rate increases granted, to western and southern railroads, by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Subsequent to the hearing on the estimate, the Committee was informally advised that a transfer of the amount involved from the "Operations" appropriation had been approved. Thus the purpose is accomplished, and an appropriation to this title at this time is not required.

## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	<b>TREASURY DEPARTMENT</b>			
	<b>BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT</b>			
394	Administering the public debt.....	\$1, 500, 000	\$1, 500, 000	-----
	<b>BUREAU OF CUSTOMS</b>			
394	Salaries and expenses.....	150, 000	-----	— \$150, 000
	<b>UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE</b>			
394	Salaries and expenses, White House Police.....	54, 000	-----	— 54, 000
	<b>COAST GUARD</b>			
394	Operating expenses.....	6, 900, 000	( <sup>1</sup> )	— 6, 900, 000
394	Retired pay.....	700, 000	-----	— 700, 000
394	Acquisition, construction, and improvements.....	150, 000	150, 000	-----
	Total, Treasury Department.....	9, 454, 000	1, 650, 000	— 7, 804, 000
	<b>POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT</b>			
394	Administration, regional operation, and research.....	1, 600, 000	-----	— 1, 600, 000
394	Transportation, 1958.....	3, 000, 000	-----	— 3, 000, 000
	Total, Post Office Department.....	4, 600, 000	-----	— 4, 600, 000
	Total, chapter XII.....	14, 054, 000	1, 650, 000	— 12, 404, 000

<sup>1</sup> Language making funds available to pay certain claims.

## CHAPTER XIII

### CLAIMS, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

The Committee recommends the appropriation of \$8,523,895 as compared with the estimate of \$8,525,088 contained in the House Document Numbered 418 to cover claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments rendered against the United States. Of this amount, \$1,208,638 represents judgments of the Court of Claims and the United States district courts. The amount provided for claims is \$7,315,257. The reduction of \$1,193 represents the elimination of an item duplicated in the estimate.



## LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 5, beginning on line 15, in connection with the National Bureau of Standards:

*for improvement and modification of utilities and plant facilities as authorized by section 2 of the Act of July 21, 1950 (15 U. S. C. 286) at a cost of not to exceed \$100,000 for any one improvement,*

On page 13, beginning on line 5, in connection with the Export-Import Bank:

*and, in addition, not to exceed the equivalent of \$200,000 of the aggregate amount of foreign currencies made available to the Export-Import Bank for loans pursuant to the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, shall be available during the current fiscal year for expenses incurred by the Export-Import Bank in foreign countries incident to such loans:*

On page 18, beginning on line 3, in connection with National Park Service:

*The appropriation under this head in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959 (Public Law 85-439), shall be available for reimbursements to the District of Columbia for benefit payments made for prior fiscal years pursuant to the Act of August 21, 1957 (71 Stat. 399).*

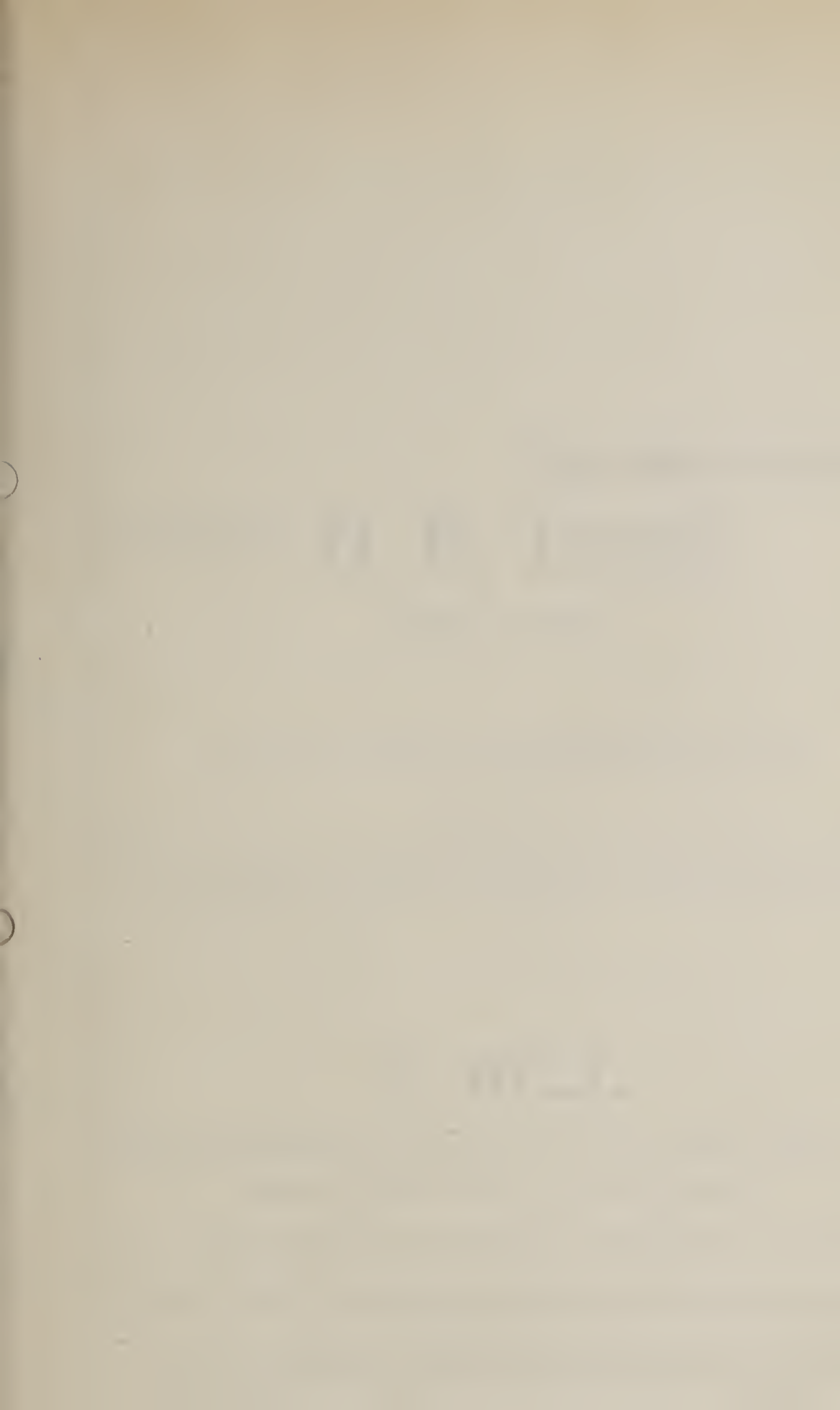
On page 18, beginning on line 15, in connection with Administration, Pribilof Islands:

*In addition to the appropriation under this head in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959 (Public Law 85-439), there is hereby appropriated \$601,250 of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the fiscal year 1959 from the June 7, 1958, sale of sealskins: Provided, That of said appropriation not to exceed \$300,625 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation "Management and investigations of resources, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife," for fiscal year 1959 and not to exceed \$300,625 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation "Management and investigations of resources, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries," for fiscal year 1959.*

On page 21, beginning on line 14, in connection with Social Security Administration:

*Provided, That persons who have been admitted to practice before a Federal or State court of record who have had a minimum of three years' experience in the adjudication or consideration of claims for retirement, survivors, or disability benefits may be temporarily appointed by the Commissioner of Social Security to hold hearings under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended, but such temporary appointments shall terminate not later than December 31, 1959: Provided further, That no person shall hold a hearing in any case with which he has been concerned previously in the administration of such title II.*

○







Union Calendar No. 910

85<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 13450

[Report No. 2221]

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 18, 1958

MR. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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## A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending  
June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply regu-  
5       lar and supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited  
6       as the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959") for the

1 fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes,  
2 namely:

3 CHAPTER I  
4 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
5 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE  
6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
8 as follows:

9 Plant and animal disease and pest control, \$2,000,-  
10 000;

11 Meat inspection, \$1,750,000.

12 Not to exceed \$346,000 of the amount made available under  
13 this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit  
14 Administration Appropriation Act, 1958, may be used until  
15 June 30, 1959, for construction, alteration and repair of  
16 buildings and the limitation on building construction or al-  
17 teration contained therein shall not apply to said amount.

18 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE  
19 EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

20 The unobligated balance of the amounts made available  
21 under this head in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act,  
22 1957, and in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958,  
23 shall remain available until expended.

## SOIL BANK PROGRAMS

## ACREAGE RESERVE PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Acreage reserve program", \$275,000,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for administrative expenses, is increased from "\$13,000,000" to "\$17,500,000".

## CHAPTER II

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

## OPERATION AND REGULATION

For an additional amount for "Operation and regulation", \$11,735,000.

## CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

For necessary expenses for the construction and development of a public airport in the vicinity of the District of Columbia, as authorized by the Act of September 7, 1950 (64 Stat. 770), including acquisition of land, \$50,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed a total of \$1,750,000 may be advanced from this appropriation to the applicable appropriations of the Civil

1 Aeronautics Administration for necessary administrative  
2 expenses.

3 BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

4 EXPORT CONTROL

5 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions  
6 of the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended, relating to  
7 export controls, including awards of compensation to inform-  
8 ers under said Act and as authorized by the Act of August  
9 13, 1953 (22 U. S. C. 401), \$3,060,000, of which not to  
10 exceed \$1,006,000 may be advanced to the Bureau of Cus-  
11 toms, Treasury Department, for enforcement of the export  
12 control program, and of which not to exceed \$93,400 may  
13 be advanced to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses"  
14 under "General administration".

15 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
18 \$343,500.

19 CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT, GEOMAGNETIC STATION

20 For design, construction, and equipment of a geomag-  
21 netic station, as authorized by the Act of August 6, 1947  
22 (33 U. S. C. 833i), \$400,000, to remain available until  
23 expended.



1 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

2 MARITIME TRAINING

3 For an additional amount for "Maritime training",  
4 \$68,000.

5 BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

6 INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

7 For necessary expenses of completing the survey and  
8 construction of the Inter-American Highway, in accordance  
9 with the provisions of the Act of December 26, 1941 (55  
10 Stat. 860), as amended, to remain available until expended,  
11 \$10,000,000.

12 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

13 PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

14 For an additional amount for "Plant and equipment"  
15 for improvement and modification of utilities and plant facil-  
16 ities, as authorized by section 2 of the Act of July 21, 1950  
17 (15 U. S. C. 286), at a cost of not to exceed \$100,000 for  
18 any one improvement, \$186,000, to remain available until  
19 expended.

20 CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

21 For an additional amount for "Construction of facilities",  
22 for design, under the supervision of the General Services  
23 Administration, of laboratory and administrative buildings

1 for the National Bureau of Standards, and for design of  
2 related equipment, \$3,000,000, to remain available until  
3 expended.

#### 4 WEATHER BUREAU

##### 5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
7 \$1,840,000.

##### 8 ESTABLISHMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL FACILITIES

9 For an additional amount for "Establishment of mete-  
10 orological facilities", \$1,300,000, to remain available until  
11 June 30, 1961.

### 12 CHAPTER III

#### 13 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

##### 14 FUNCTIONS

##### 15 INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

##### 16 RETIRED PAY

17 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Retired  
18 pay", \$9,000,000.

### 19 CHAPTER IV

#### 20 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

##### 21 OPERATING EXPENSES

##### 22 PERSONAL SERVICES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

23 For pay increases and related retirement costs for wage-  
24 scale employees, to be transferred by the Commissioners of

1 the District of Columbia to the appropriations for the fiscal  
2 year 1958 from which said employees are properly payable,  
3 \$75,000, said increases in compensation to be effective on the  
4 first day of the first pay period beginning after May 8, 1958:  
5 *Provided*, That no retroactive compensation or salary shall be  
6 payable in the case of any individual not in the service of the  
7 municipal government of the District of Columbia on the  
8 date of approval of this Act, except that such retroactive com-  
9 pensation or salary shall be paid in the case of a deceased  
10 officer or employee, or of a retired officer or employee, for  
11 services rendered after the effective date of the increase:  
12 *Provided further*, That for the purpose of determining the  
13 amount of insurance for which an individual is eligible under  
14 the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954,  
15 all changes in rates of compensation or salary which result as  
16 provided herein shall be held and considered to be effective as  
17 of the first day of the first pay period which begins on or  
18 after the date of enactment of this Act.

## 19 MISCELLANEOUS

### 20 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

21 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved  
22 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of  
23 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160;  
24 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$26,701.

## JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Numbered 394 (Eighty-fifth Congress), \$1,280, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

## AUDITED CLAIMS

For an additional amount for the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or credited to the general or special funds of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1957 and prior fiscal years as set forth in House Document Numbered 394 (Eighty-fifth Congress), \$19,645, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum as provided by law (Act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

## DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,



1 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for  
2 the fiscal years involved.

### 3 CHAPTER V

#### 4 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

##### 5 ADMINISTRATION, RYUKYU ISLANDS

6 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
7 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States  
8 in connection with the government of the Ryukyu Islands,  
9 including, subject to such authorizations and limitations as  
10 may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, tuition,  
11 travel expenses, and fees incident to instruction in the United  
12 States or elsewhere of such persons as may be required to  
13 carry out the provisions of this appropriation; travel ex-  
14 penses and transportation; services as authorized by section  
15 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at  
16 rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals not to  
17 exceed ten in number; not to exceed \$1,500 for contingencies  
18 for the High Commissioner, to be expended in his discretion;  
19 translation rights, photographic work, educational exhibits,  
20 and dissemination of information, including preview and  
21 review expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger motor  
22 vehicles and aircraft; purchase of four passenger motor  
23 vehicles for replacement only; repair and maintenance of

1 buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; and such  
2 supplies, commodities, and equipment as may be essential to  
3 carry out the purposes of this appropriation; \$2,750,000,  
4 of which not to exceed \$1,450,000 shall be available for  
5 administrative and information expenses: *Provided*, That  
6 the general provisions of the Appropriation Act for the  
7 current fiscal year for the military functions of the Depart-  
8 ment of the Army shall apply to expenditures made from  
9 this appropriation: *Provided further*, That expenditures from  
10 this appropriation may be made outside continental United  
11 States when necessary to carry out its purposes, without  
12 regard to sections 355, 3648, and 3734, Revised Statutes,  
13 as amended, section 4774 (d) of title 10, United States  
14 Code, civil service or classification laws, or provisions of law  
15 prohibiting payment of any person not a citizen of the  
16 United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures may  
17 be made hereunder for the purposes of economic rehabilita-  
18 tion in the Ryukyu Islands in such manner as to be con-  
19 sistent with the general objectives of titles II and III of the  
20 Mutual Security Act of 1954, and in the manner authorized  
21 by sections 505 (a) and 522 (e) thereof: *Provided further*,  
22 That funds appropriated hereunder may be used, insofar  
23 as practicable, and under such rules and regulations as may  
24 be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army to pay ocean  
25 transportation charges from United States ports, including

1 Territorial ports, to ports in the Ryukyus for the movement  
2 of supplies donated to, or purchased by, United States volun-  
3 tary nonprofit relief agencies registered with and recom-  
4 mended by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign  
5 Aid or of relief packages consigned to individuals residing  
6 in such areas: *Provided further*, That under the rules and  
7 regulations to be prescribed, the Secretary of the Army shall  
8 fix and pay a uniform rate per pound for the ocean trans-  
9 portation of all relief packages of food or other general classi-  
10 fication of commodities shipped to the Ryukyus regardless  
11 of methods of shipment and higher rates charged by particu-  
12 lar agencies of transportation, but this proviso shall not apply  
13 to shipments made by individuals to individuals: *Provided*  
14 *further*, That the President may transfer to any other depart-  
15 ment or agency any function or functions provided for under  
16 this appropriation, and there shall be transferred to any  
17 such department or agency without reimbursement and  
18 without regard to the appropriation from which procured,  
19 such property as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget  
20 shall determine to relate primarily to any function or func-  
21 tions so transferred.

22 CONSTRUCTION OF WATER SYSTEM, RYUKYU ISLANDS

23 For necessary expenses of construction, installation, and  
24 equipment of a water system in the Ryukyu Islands, which  
25 shall be operated by the United States Civil Administration

1 of the Ryukyu Islands; services as authorized by section 15  
2 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not  
3 in excess of \$50 a day for individuals; and hire of passenger  
4 motor vehicles and aircraft; \$600,000, to remain available  
5 until expended, without regard to sections 355 and 3734 of  
6 the Revised Statutes, as amended, and title 10, United States  
7 Code, section 4774.

## 8 CORPORATION

9 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make  
10 such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing  
11 authority available to such corporation, and in accord with  
12 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without  
13 regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104  
14 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as  
15 may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in  
16 the budget for the fiscal year 1959 for such corporation,  
17 except as hereinafter provided:

## 18 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, EXPORT- 19 IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

20 Not to exceed \$2,055,000 (to be computed on an  
21 accrual basis) of the funds of the Export-Import Bank of  
22 Washington shall be available during the current fiscal year  
23 for administrative expenses of the Bank, including services



1 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
2 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for  
3 individuals, and not to exceed \$9,000 for entertainment  
4 allowances for members of the Board of Directors when  
5 specifically authorized by the Chairman of the Board; and,  
6 in addition, not to exceed the equivalent of \$200,000 of  
7 the aggregate amount of foreign currencies made available  
8 to the Export-Import Bank for loans pursuant to the Agri-  
9 cultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954,  
10 as amended, shall be available during the current fiscal year  
11 for expenses incurred by the Export-Import Bank in foreign  
12 countries incident to such loans: *Provided*, That fees or dues  
13 to international organizations of credit institutions engaged  
14 in financing foreign trade and necessary expenses (including  
15 special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not  
16 including other personal services) in connection with the  
17 acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or dis-  
18 position of any real or personal property belonging to the  
19 Bank or in which it has an interest, including expenses of  
20 collections of pledged collateral, or the investigation or  
21 appraisal of any property in respect to which an application  
22 for a loan has been made, shall be considered as nonadminis-  
23 trative expenses for the purposes hereof.

## CHAPTER VI

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
\$142,000.

## FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
\$120,000.

## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

## OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", \$3,800,000; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for travel expenses of employees, is increased by \$6,000.

## CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS

For an additional amount for "Construction, public buildings", \$323,000, to remain available until expended.

## EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

For an additional amount for "Expenses, supply distribution", \$160,000.

1 OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS  
2 SERVICE

3 For an additional amount for “Operating expenses, Na-  
4 tional Archives and Records Service”, \$32,500.

5 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

6 FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

7 Limitation on Administrative Expenses, Federal National  
8 Mortgage Association

9 The limitation under this head in title II of the Inde-  
10 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on administrative  
11 expenses of the Association, is increased by \$700,000; and  
12 the limitation thereunder on expenses of travel, is increased  
13 by \$50,000.

14 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

15 Annual Contributions

16 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for “Annual  
17 contributions”, \$3,900,000.

18 Limitation on Administrative and Nonadministrative  
19 Expenses, Public Housing Administration

20 The limitation in the second proviso under this head in  
21 title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959,  
22 on certain expenses of the Public Housing Administration, is  
23 increased by \$500,000.

## 1 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

## 2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
4 \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended.

## 5 INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

6 For an additional amount for "International Geophysical  
7 Year", \$2,500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1960.

## 8 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

## 9 GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

10 For an additional amount for "General operating ex-  
11 penses", \$4,750,000; and the limitation under this head in  
12 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on the  
13 amount available for expenses of travel of employees, is in-  
14 creased by \$200,000.

## 15 INPATIENT CARE

16 For an additional amount for "Inpatient care", \$3,400,-  
17 000.

## 18 CHAPTER VII

## 19 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## 20 DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

## 21 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

## 22 Salaries and Expenses

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
24 \$345,000.



## 1 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

## 2 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

3 For an additional amount for "Management of lands and  
4 resources", \$200,000.

## 5 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

6 ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE (LIQUIDATION  
7 OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

8 For an additional amount for "Road construction and  
9 maintenance (liquidation of contract authorization)",  
10 \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended.

## 11 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

## 12 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

13 For an additional amount for "Surveys, investigations,  
14 and research", \$1,500,000.

## 15 BUREAU OF MINES

16 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL  
17 RESOURCES

18 For an additional amount for "Conservation and devel-  
19 opment of mineral resources", \$1,250,000.

## 20 CONSTRUCTION

21 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$10,-  
22 905,000, to remain available until expended.

## 1 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## 2 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

3 The appropriation under this head in the Department  
4 of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act,  
5 1959 (Public Law 85-439), shall be available for re-  
6 imbursements to the District of Columbia for benefit pay-  
7 ments made for prior fiscal years pursuant to the Act of  
8 August 21, 1957 (71 Stat. 399).

## 9 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

## 10 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

## 11 Management and Investigations of Resources

12 For an additional amount for "Management and in-  
13 vestigations of resources", \$85,000.

## 14 Administration of Pribilof Islands

15 In addition to the appropriation under this head in the  
16 Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropria-  
17 tion Act, 1959 (Public Law 85-439), there is hereby ap-  
18 propriated \$601,250 of the proceeds covered into the Treas-  
19 ury during the fiscal year 1959 from the June 7, 1958, sale of  
20 sealskins: *Provided*, That of said appropriation not to exceed  
21 \$300,625 shall be transferred to and merged with the ap-  
22 propriation "Management and investigations of resources,  
23 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife," for fiscal year 1959  
24 and not to exceed \$300,625 shall be transferred to and

merged with the appropriation "Management and investigations of resources, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries," for fiscal year 1959.

## RELATED AGENCIES

### SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$52,800.

## HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

### CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), \$63,000, together with the unobligated balance remaining from the 1958 appropriation for this purpose.

### LINCOLN SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of September 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 587), \$142,000.

## CHAPTER VIII

### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

#### OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$110,000.

## BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$300,000.

## GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

## AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration", \$20,600,000, of which \$10,000,000 shall be available only to the extent necessary to meet increased costs of administration resulting from changes in a State law or increases in the number of claims filed and claims paid or increased salary costs resulting from changes in State salary compensation plans embracing employees of the State generally over those upon which the State's basic grant (or the allocation for the District of Columbia) was based, which increased costs of administration cannot be provided for by normal budgetary adjustments.

## UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for veterans", \$37,700,000.

## UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for Federal employees", \$36,300,000.



1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND  
2 WELFARE

3 SAINT ELIZBETHS HOSPITAL

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
6 \$32,000.

7 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

8 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-  
9 AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

10 The amount authorized by the Departments of Labor,  
11 and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act,  
12 1959, to be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors  
13 insurance trust fund for necessary expenses, is increased by  
14 \$5,831,000: *Provided*, That persons who have been ad-  
15 mitted to practice before a Federal or State court of record  
16 who have had a minimum of three years' experience in  
17 the adjudication or consideration of claims for retirement,  
18 survivors, or disability benefits may be temporarily appointed  
19 by the Commissioner of Social Security to hold hearings  
20 under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended, but  
21 such temporary appointments shall terminate not later than  
22 December 31, 1959: *Provided further*, That no person shall  
23 hold a hearing in any case with which he has been concerned  
24 previously in the administration of such title II.

## 1 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

## 2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD

## 3 ADMINISTRATION

4 The limitation under this head in the Departments of  
 5 Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation  
 6 Act, 1959, on the amount available for transfer from the  
 7 Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, is in-  
 8 creased by \$18,000.

## 9 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

## 10 LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND

## 11 CAPITAL OUTLAY

12 The amount authorized by the Departments of Labor,  
 13 and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act,  
 14 1959, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund,  
 15 for maintenance and operation of the Home, is increased by  
 16 \$232,000, of which \$125,000 shall remain available until  
 17 June 30, 1960, for construction planning.

## 18 CHAPTER IX

## 19 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

## 20 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## 21 CONTINGENT EXPENSES

## 22 Stationery (Revolving Fund)

23 For an additional amount for "Stationery (Revolving  
 24 Fund) ", for the second session of the Eighty-fifth Congress,  
 25 \$262,800, as authorized by House Resolution 628, to remain  
 26 available until expended.

## CHAPTER X

## ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

## OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary operating expenses of the Commission in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, including the employment of aliens; rental in or near the District of Columbia; services authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of equipment; purchase, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; publication and dissemination of atomic information; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed \$6,000); official entertainment expenses (not to exceed \$30,000); not to exceed \$3,850,000 for expenses of travel, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which this appropriation is made; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; not to exceed \$46,800,000 for personal services; purchase (not to exceed four hundred and thirty-five for replacement only, including one at not to exceed \$3,500) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$2,375,972,000, together with the unexpended balances, as of June 30, 1958, of prior year appropriations made available under this head to the Atomic Energy Com-

1 mission, and, in addition, any moneys (except sums received  
2 from disposal of property under the Atomic Energy Com-  
3 munity Act of 1955 (42 U. S. C. 2301) ) received by the  
4 Commission, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3617  
5 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 484): *Provided*,  
6 That of such amounts \$100,000 may be expended for  
7 objects of a confidential nature and in any such case the  
8 certificate of the Commission as to the amount of the ex-  
9 penditure and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the  
10 nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the  
11 sum therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided*  
12 *further*, That from this appropriation transfers of sums may  
13 be made to other agencies of the Government for the per-  
14 formance of the work for which this appropriation is made,  
15 and in such cases the sums so transferred may be merged  
16 with the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided*  
17 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used  
18 in connection with the payment of a fixed fee to any con-  
19 tractor or firm of contractors engaged under a cost-plus-a-  
20 fixed-fee contract or contracts at any installation of the  
21 Commission, where that fee for community management is  
22 at a rate in excess of \$90,000 per annum, or for the opera-



1 tion of a transportation system where that fee is at a rate  
2 in excess of \$45,000 per annum.

### 3 PLANT ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

4 For expenses of the Commission, as authorized by law,  
5 in connection with the purchase and construction of plant  
6 and other expenses incidental thereto necessary in carrying  
7 out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as  
8 amended, including the acquisition or condemnation of any  
9 real property or any facility or for plant or facility acqui-  
10 sition, construction, or expansion; and hire of passenger  
11 motor vehicles; \$229,429,000, to remain available until  
12 expended.

### 13 GENERAL PROVISIONS

14 Any appropriation available under this or any other  
15 Act to the Atomic Energy Commission may initially be  
16 used subject to limitations in this Act during the fiscal year  
17 1959 to finance the procurement of materials, services, or  
18 other costs which are a part of work or activities for which  
19 funds have been provided in any other appropriation avail-  
20 able to the Commission: *Provided*, That appropriate trans-  
21 fers or adjustments between such appropriations shall sub-  
22 sequently be made for such costs on the basis of actual ap-

1 plication determined in accordance with generally accepted  
2 accounting principles.

3 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation herein  
4 made to the Atomic Energy Commission may be transferred  
5 to any other such appropriation, but no such appropriation  
6 shall be increased by more than 5 per centum by any such  
7 transfers, and any such transfers shall be reported promptly  
8 to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate.

9 No part of any appropriation herein made to the Atomic  
10 Energy Commission shall be used to confer a fellowship on  
11 any person who advocates or who is a member of an or-  
12 ganization or party that advocates the overthrow of the  
13 Government of the United States by force or violence or  
14 with respect to whom the Commission finds, upon investiga-  
15 tion and report by the Civil Service Commission on the  
16 character, associations, and loyalty of whom, that reasonable  
17 grounds exist for belief that such person is disloyal to the  
18 Government of the United States: *Provided*, That any  
19 person who advocates or who is a member of an organization  
20 or party that advocates the overthrow of the Government  
21 of the United States by force or violence and accepts em-  
22 ployment or a fellowship the salary, wages, stipend, grant,  
23 or expenses for which are paid from any appropriation con-  
24 tained herein shall be guilty of a felony and, upon convic-  
25 tion, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for

1 not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the  
2 above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-  
3 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

## 4 CHAPTER XI

### 5 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

#### 6 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

##### 7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
9 \$450,000.

#### 10 PAYMENT TO GOVERNMENT OF DENMARK

11 For payment of claims of the Government of Denmark,  
12 as authorized by the Act of June 6, 1958 (Public Law 85-  
13 450), \$5,296,302.

## 14 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### 15 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

#### 16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
18 general legal activities", \$200,000.

#### 19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND

##### 20 MARSHALS

21 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Salaries  
22 and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals", not to  
23 exceed \$100,000, to be derived by transfer from any appro-  
24 priation available to the Department of Justice for the fiscal  
25 year 1958.

## 1                   FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

## 2           SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

3       For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,

4 Bureau of Prisons", \$2,066,000.

## 5                   CHAPTER XII

## 6           TREASURY DEPARTMENT

## 7           BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

## 8           ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEPT

9       For an additional amount for "Administering the public  
10 debt", \$1,500,000.

## 11                   COAST GUARD

## 12           OPERATING EXPENSES

13       Appropriations under this head shall be available for  
14 payment of claims as authorized by Public Law 85-255,  
15 approved September 2, 1957.

## 16       ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

17       For an additional amount for "Acquisition, construction,  
18 and improvements", \$150,000, to remain available until  
19 expended.

## 20                   CHAPTER XIII

21 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND  
22 JUDGMENTS23       For payment of claims for damages as settled and deter-  
24 mined by departments and agencies in accord with law,  
25 audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting



1 Office, and judgments rendered against the United States  
2 by United States district courts and the United States Court  
3 of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 418,  
4 Eighty-fifth Congress, \$8,523,895, together with such  
5 amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when  
6 specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements  
7 of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and  
8 such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange  
9 as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency:  
10 *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall  
11 be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive  
12 against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal  
13 or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise spe-  
14 cifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of  
15 interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue  
16 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of  
17 this Act.

85TH CONGRESS  
2D Session

H. R. 13450

[Report No. 2221]

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# A BILL

---

Making supplemental appropriations for the  
fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for  
other purposes.

---

By Mr. CANNON

---

JULY 18, 1958

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on  
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 23, 1958  
For actions of July 22, 1958  
85th-2d, No. 123

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed supplemental appropriation bill. Senate passed trade agreements extension bill. House agreed to conference report on independent offices appropriation bill. Rep. Sullivan urged enactment of food stamp plan.

### HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendment H. R. 13450, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1959 (pp. 13362-380). A point of order was sustained against an amendment by Rep. Gross that would have provided that none of the funds would be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress (p. 13380). See Digest 121 for items of interest to this Department.

Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 11574, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1959, and acted on amendments in disagreement. Voted to insist on disagreement to a Senate amendment which would delete the House language providing for Federal payment of \$589 million to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund. pp. 13356-62

The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 13489, the Defense Department military construction appropriation bill for 1959 (H. Rept. 2238). pp. 13355, 13384

2. FAMILY FARMS. The "Daily Digest" states as follows: "Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Family Farms met in executive session to continue consideration

of H. R. 11844 and H. R. 12239, bills establishing a country life commission. The committee amended H. R. 11184, and voted to report a clean bill, incorporating such amendments, to the full committee." p. D716

3. FORESTRY. A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 1748, to add certain lands in Idaho and Wyo. to the Caribou and Targhee National Forests, and S. 2517, to authorize the States to choose mineral lands in making selections in lieu of sections of public lands occupied before State claims were made. p. D717
4. MINERALS. A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 4036, to provide stabilization payments to certain minerals producers. p. D717
5. TRANSPORTATION. Conferees agreed to file a report on S. 3778, the omnibus transportation bill. p. D718
6. ROADS. The Public Works Committee ordered reported H. R. 12808, to amend the Federal-Aid Highway Act so as to extend for an additional two years the approved basis for the apportionment of funds for the Interstate Highway System. p. D718
7. MINERAL LEASES. Conferees were appointed on S. 2069, to amend the Mineral Leasing Act so as to increase the aggregate acreage of coal leases which may be held by one person in any one State. Senate conferees have been appointed. p. 13380
8. ELECTRIFICATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 13121, authorizations for appropriations for AEC projects for 1959. p. 13362
9. FOOD STAMP PLAN. Rep. Sullivan urged amendment of S. 3420, to extend Public Law 480, to include provisions authorizing the establishment of a food stamp plan. She stated that "Public Law 480 is a food-stamp plan for the whole world - except for our own hungry." pp. 13355-56
10. PERSONNEL AWARDS. Rep. Wainwright spoke in favor of legislation to provide a Medal for Distinguished Civilian Achievement. p. 13356
11. STATEHOOD. Rep. Saylor urged immediate consideration of legislation to provide statehood for Hawaii. pp. 13381-82
12. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. At the request of Rep. McCormack unanimous consent was granted for the call of the private calendar on Tues., July 29, and for taking up bills under suspension of the rules on that day. p. 13355

#### SENATE

13. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Passed, 72 to 16, with amendments H. R. 12591, to amend and extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act (pp. 13283, 13291-13350). Senate conferees were appointed. House conferees have not been appointed. Adopted the following amendments:
  - By Sens. Johnson and Knowland, 63 to 27, to strike from the bill sections 6 and 7, which would have provided that the President could override recommendations of the Tariff Commission only with the concurrence of the Congress (pp. 13291-13304);
  - By Sen. Morse, to consider growers of a commodity as a part of the industry in assessing injuries under the escape clause (pp. 13325-30);



You make the point the military employees do not make any contribution. Of course not. There never was a fund set up for them. They do not make any contributions so there is no similarity whatsoever.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I will yield later to the gentleman. He is a very able Member.

Mr. Speaker, this money ought to be voted here. Somebody said something about the national debt. This \$19 billion bankruptcy in the fund is not counted as a part of the national debt. Can you imagine that? We talk about fiscal responsibility. That is a fact, and we sort of hoodwink it, do we not? When we appropriate this \$589 million it is going to be a part of the national debt. That is what all the argument is about. Do we want to face our responsibility? Yes. This is a debt and we owe it. We are funding that part of \$19 billion which is necessary to keep the deficit from growing this year. It ought to be done.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. LAIRD. The gentleman makes a good case for putting this \$589 million into this particular fund but his case is rather weakened by the fact that he is not willing to credit the whole \$19 billion in the account.

Mr. THOMAS. Will my friend vote for the \$589 million? I will yield if you will answer that question. Will you vote for that?

Mr. LAIRD. To follow your principle, I think you have to put all the money in the account.

Mr. THOMAS. Let us crawl before we run. We will settle for \$589 million this year and next year and every year thereafter to keep the fund from becoming more insolvent.

Mr. LAIRD. There is a matter of principle involved here, whether it is reflected in the national debt or not, if it is truly a debt obligation it should all be reflected in the national debt.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas has consumed 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. OSTERTAG], and after he finishes I shall move the previous question.

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I thank the distinguished chairman of our subcommittee for his courtesy in granting me this time. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that before we vote on this question involving amendment No. 1 which is in disagreement it might be well to have a little clearer picture of the situation and overcome the gross distortion of the facts that seems to apply to this particular proposal of issue which is before us. There are some here who would have us believe that by not appropriating this \$589 million we are not meeting our current obligation to the retirement fund. However, the truth of the matter is that

this year and last year and for several years the Congress of the United States has appropriated every dollar of its obligation to meet the current obligation for retirement. In other words, funds have been made available as required by law on the basis of 6½ percent on every dollar paid in salaries where retirement benefits apply.

As a matter of fact in every appropriation bill reported and passed this year, we are contributing to the fund the full amount of the Government's share, plus interest. Actually the total of \$650 million is being appropriated which is the amount necessary to match the contributions estimated to be made by the Federal employees to the retirement fund. The employees are paying 6½ percent, the Federal Government 6½ percent. This means with \$214 million added for interest a total of \$1,500,000,000 will be paid into the fund this year.

How much is being withdrawn to meet the obligations of retirement? The estimates are approximately \$712 million.

This year, therefore, Mr. Speaker, \$800 million more is going into the fund than will be withdrawn. We are not destroying the fund; we are actually under the present method building the fund and as I understand it the fund will be approximately \$13 billion by the year 1972. It will not be until that time that the withdrawals of the benefits will reach or equal the contributions or the receipts. I mentioned a moment ago, the \$214 million being appropriated for interest. This is interest upon the approximately \$7.5 billion balance in the fund which will in turn become interest income to the retirement fund.

It has been said, and I am sure we all understand, that if we were to meet the full obligation to this fund we would be required to appropriate some \$19 billion more to it. This \$589 million is not going to make or break the retirement fund. The retirement fund is just as good as the faith and credit of the United States. What this \$589 million item is going to do is to throw the budget that much more out of balance and increase the public debt the same amount. So it seems to me that in line with the position of the other body we might well recede from our position.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OSTERTAG. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. There is a significant difference in the two arrangements. In the one case you have the benefits paid by the Civil Service Retirement Board. They have the money now with which to pay the benefits.

If you continue to permit these deficits to increase you will then throw the obligation upon the Congress to appropriate the funds necessary.

So you have two different procedures: In the one case it is self-sustaining; in the other the Congress will have to appropriate the funds that are necessary.

Mr. OSTERTAG. May I say to my good friend from Illinois that what he advocates is being done. As I have pointed out, \$1,500,000,000 is going into

the fund this year by appropriation and employee contribution. Only \$700 million will be withdrawn according to official estimates. Therefore, approximately \$800 million more will go into the fund this year than will be withdrawn, which proves that we are not depleting the fund by the payment of more in benefits than the total amount paid into the retirement fund through Government and employee contributions.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OSTERTAG. I yield.

Mr. JONAS. Is it not true that the Congress has to appropriate money each year to pay into the matching fund anyway?

Mr. OSTERTAG. Certainly. And as a matter of fact, the Federal Government meets similar obligations in the retirement of military personnel and to veterans in this manner.

Mr. JONAS. The Civil Service Board does not have the money unless Congress appropriates the fund each year.

Mr. OSTERTAG. All the responsibilities and obligations of the Federal Government, must be met through appropriations, as the gentleman knows. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that we might well accept the recommendations made by the other body and approve the motion of the gentleman from Illinois that the House recede from its position. And may I remind the House that this amendment No. 1 has two parts to it. One relates to the appropriation of the additional \$589 million to the fund and the other is the language which in substance prohibits any additional annuity benefits unless a direct appropriation is made to cover it. Mr. Speaker, I hope that the motion prevails.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Illinois. The motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 17: Page 11, line 19, insert: "Provided further, That not to exceed \$130,000 of such funds may be deposited to the Administrative Operations Fund in addition to the amount included in the budget estimates for that purpose."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 17, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 20: On page 12, strike out all of the proviso, lines 10 to 14,



and insert the following: "Provided, That hereafter, except for projects located at Atlanta, Ga.; Rock Island, Ill.; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Kansas City, Kans.; Burlington, Iowa; Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Sacramento, Calif.; Brunswick, Ga.; Sedan, Kans.; Jonesboro, La.; Lake Charles, La.; Redwood Falls, Minn.; Biloxi, Miss.; Greenville, Miss.; Laurel, Miss.; Omaha, Nebr.; Durham, N. H.; Manning, S. C.; Sisseton, S. Dak.; Kingsport, Tenn.; Gainesville, Tex.; McKinney, Tex.; Huntington, W. Va.; Green Bay, Wis.; Marshfield, Mo.; Terrell, Tex.; Mount Hope, W. Va.; Benton, Ill.; Burlington, Vt.; no part of any fund in this or any other act shall be used for payment for sites, planning, or construction of any buildings by lease-purchase contracts: *Provided further*, That the Administrator of General Services may enter into a 10-year contract for the project at Sacramento, Calif., during the fiscal year 1959, for which the annual payment for amortization of principal and interest thereon shall not exceed \$1,250,000."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 20, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "Provided, That hereafter, except for projects located at Atlanta, Ga.; Rock Island, Ill.; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Kansas City, Kans.; Burlington, Iowa; Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Sacramento, Calif.; Brunswick, Ga.; Sedan, Kans.; Jonesboro, La.; Lake Charles, La.; Redwood Falls, Minn.; Biloxi, Miss.; Greenville, Miss.; Laurel, Miss.; Omaha, Nebr.; Durham, N. H.; Manning, S. C.; Sisseton, S. Dak.; Kingsport, Tenn.; Gainesville, Tex.; McKinney, Tex.; Huntington, W. Va.; Green Bay, Wis.; Marshfield, Mo.; Terrell, Tex.; Mount Hope, W. Va.; Benton, Ill.; Burlington, Vt.; St. Marys, Ohio; West Memphis, Ark.; Newkirk, Okla.; Point Pleasant, N. J.; and Denver, Colo.; no part of any funds in this or any other act shall be used for payment for sites, planning, or construction of any buildings by lease-purchase contracts: *Provided further*, That the Administrator of General Services may enter into a 10-year contract for the project at Sacramento, Calif., during the fiscal year 1959, for which the annual payment for amortization of principal and interest thereon shall not exceed \$1,250,000."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. TEWES].

Mr. TEWES. Mr. Speaker, all of us realize that a legislative body at this level must operate on the basis of some general principles. The difficulty is that these generalizations will sometimes make Congress look ridiculous when they are applied to specific situations.

I think this is true in the present instance. In Waukesha, Wis., we have had a post office authorized under the lease-purchase arrangement. The city, after a great deal of debate and controversy, donated valuable park land so that the Federal Government would have property on which to build this post office. We have expended at least \$3,000 in engineering and architectural expense as well as untold other thousands of dollars in conferences and planning.

The conferees now tell us: "We invoke the general principle that if construction

has not begun, we deny you additional funds."

It seems to me that this general principle as applied to the unique situation in Waukesha is indefensible. I personally voted against the proposal of the majority party to eliminate lease-purchase arrangements. But when Congress decided in their favor, I bowed to the majority.

I then sought to exempt Waukesha from their decision because of the waste which resulted. But I am told: "No; we have a rule that if you have not begun construction you cannot have your post office." Frankly, I am unable to defend this kind of congressional action to my constituents back home.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, we are going to try to help the gentleman next year.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, with reference to amendment No. 36, I regret that the conference committee did not hold the full amount for upgrading strategic materials. But the \$3 million provided should be used to upgrade the manganese stockpile at Butte, Mont., both in the interests of national defense and to relieve unemployment in the most depressed city in the Nation. I hope the General Services Administration so uses the money.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 58: On page 25, line 4, insert "of which \$1,890,000 shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, for construction of a secondary road to the Optical Astronomy Observatory on Kitt Peak in Arizona."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 58, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$1,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 80: On page 44, strike out lines 15 and 16 and insert "expenses necessary in the case of defaulted obligations to protect the interests of the Government."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 80 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

## ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 13121) to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 21, 1958.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 13450) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 3 hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 13450, with Mr. DELANEY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

[Mr. CANNON addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri has consumed 1 hour.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I will consume the remainder of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to proceed for an additional time. Is there objection?

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, there have always been those who objected when a principle was being fought for.



Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, the bill we have before us, the supplemental appropriation bill, has been gone over very carefully by the various panels of the Appropriations Committee and has been agreed upon as to the results we have brought before you.

We have tried very hard to effect some economies and have succeeded to the extent of \$95 million in this bill.

Our beloved chairman of the Appropriations Committee, whom we all enjoy listening to so much whether we agree entirely with what he says, spoke of the farmers, economy, and various other things. I do not yield to any Member of this House in my desire for economy in Government. If you are going to have economy in Government you have to practice it all the time. It is necessary to have policies that lead in that direction and it is necessary that you have the courage to back the policies that lead evenly along the road of economy. I dare say that we have diverted our course so much and so often that it is difficult at times to find the road because it has grown up with excessive expenditures and irresponsibility in Government to the point where it is almost a landmark that is indiscernible when you are trying to find your way.

Today in our remarks about economy in the Federal Government, there has been some talk about the farmer. True, the farmer has had a very hard time for a great many years but for a number of years this Congress has had a lot to do with the situation surrounding the farmer. The executive department has had some responsibility to share in the same direction.

I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, that I believe we have today in the person of Ezra Taft Benson at the head of the Department of Agriculture a sincerely honest man who does the best he can as throughout the months and the years he has striven to help lead the farmer into a more promising future and a better economy for the present as we go. I was glad to note when I read an article in the paper yesterday that the farmers during the past year and up to the present time in 1958 are 22 percent higher in their income than they were in recent years. I have a good many farmers in my district and they feel that they are through the worst of the hard struggles they have had. They feel rather happy about conditions.

The price of hogs is very high and the profits have been most satisfactory. The consumption of meat products has been the highest in the history of the Nation. Cattle is selling at almost record high prices and I find it is predicted that at the end of this year the increase in the farmers' income will reach up to about \$13½ billion or more, which is considerably higher than the \$11½ billion of a few years ago.

Indeed, the farmers generally in this country are rather prosperous and they

are prosperous because we have had an administration even in peacetime handling the affairs of our Government so well that the farmer has not only found the greatest consuming market in history to use his products and to consume his products, but with the passage of Public Law 480 and other aids to the farmer that we have enacted, he has found his export market in the exportation of farm products the highest in the history of the world, with the result that it is phenomenal how the price of farm products with the tremendous surplus we have on hand has held up. The farmers have been prosperous in the field of agriculture, in raising poultry and livestock of all kinds, as well as soya beans, and I think the record will show that the great improvement in the manufacture of farm machinery through science and invention has made it possible for the farmers to farm larger areas, and I think the result will show that the farmer has not been starved off the market or driven off the market but he has simply farmed more acres, and in my judgment the percentage for the last 20 years, during the past 3 administrations, will show that there have been more farmers leave the farm percentage-wise under the two former Presidents of the opposite party than have left the farm under the present administration in power.

I noticed in this morning's paper that during this terrible recession that we have been going through, that has been so well advertised, that we have 65 million people employed, which means that we will continue to have a great consuming market for agriculture. So, I do not believe the picture is quite as bleak as some Members sometimes view it.

Now, it would appear to me that what we ought to do is to find out who has been punishing the farmer and stop that punishment if we can. In my judgment, the farmer has been punished because our Government has been taking away from him too much in taxes. The little businessman has been punished because it is taking too much tax out of his income, and the big-business man is punished because too much of his income has been taken for taxes.

Business, farmers, those living on pensions, social security, those living on fixed incomes, housewives, and every citizen is being punished by inflation or the high cost of living, due to the constant increase of pyramiding of wages by the big labor organizers who by so doing are increasing taxes and prices to every farmer, and every citizen has to pay. It is the extravagance of the Congress of the United States of which the opposition party has a big majority in the House and a majority in the Senate.

Now, I hear talk about a \$10 billion deficit that will be staring us in the face.

All right. Let us see where these deficits come from. You got excited about the depression and we passed a housing act of about \$1.5 billion. And you did a lot of things in that housing act that made it very difficult for the business people to operate. In other words, you changed and lowered the interest rate, which is driving the investor out of the market and socializing the investment,

which will cause the investors to come to the Government because we fixed the interest rate lower than the going market rate.

The Senate has recently passed another housing bill for something like \$2.4 billion, which is \$1½ billion more than the President asked. It is now before the Committee on Rules, which would increase the budget practically \$4.2 billion in the housing field alone, notwithstanding that public housing, which has been the darling and the dream of the liberals and has caused the greatest loss of any one department to the taxpayers of this country. We have already lost over \$5 billion on public housing, and over \$2 billion on urban renewal. And, I understand they want to increase that. And, if that is not enough, they have a bill, the public facilities bill, that is pending before the Committee on Rules that would lead our people and the nations of the world to believe that we are so rich that we can afford to lend \$2 billion at 2½ percent interest for 50 years. Come to the Federal Government. Get the money here at 2½ percent at a time when the municipal bond market is furnishing money at satisfactory interest rates. We are encouraging the borrowers to come to the Government for funds, and we keep going on piling up expenses, increasing the debt, which means increasing taxes, which makes it more difficult on the farmer, more difficult on small business, more difficult on big business, and shows the continuing irresponsibility of this Congress which ought to be willing to get down to cases with its \$280 billion debt and with serious world tension surrounding us, and strike a blow for the financial solvency of this Government on the home front, which is more important than anything else at the present time.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this is a bill totaling \$3,131,000,000. Of that \$2,605,000,000 goes to the Atomic Energy Commission, for their operations, largely of a research variety, some few for construction.

There is \$278,750,000 to the Department of Agriculture, largely for the Soil Conservation Service. There is \$81,932,000 to the Commerce Department; about \$60 million is for the promotion of safety in air traffic. Then there is \$9 million for the Department of Defense, for retired pay. There is a small item for the District of Columbia. There is \$3,350,000 for operations of the United States in the Ryukyu Islands. There is \$23 million for independent offices, a large portion of which goes to the Veterans' Administration. There is \$16 million for the Department of the Interior, for various items including the Park Service. For the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, \$95 million, a large part of which is in connection with payments under unemployment compensation legislation. There is a comparatively small item for the State and Justice Departments, amounting to about \$8 million, and an item of \$8½ million for claims and judgments.

The cuts that were made total approximately \$95 million.



Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Seventy-two Members are present, not a quorum.

The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 139]

Bailey	Garmatz	Poff
Barden	Glenn	Porter
Bass, Tenn.	Gordon	Powell
Baumhart	Green, Oreg.	Preston
Bentley	Gregory	Prouty
Blitch	Gwinn	Radwan
Boggs	Harris	Rogers, Tex.
Buckley	Hébert	Sadlak
Burdick	Hoeven	Santangelo
Carnahan	Hoffman	St. George
Celler	Hyde	Scott, N. C.
Christopher	James	Shuford
Clark	Jenkins	Sieminski
Clevenger	Johansen	Smith, Calif.
Coudert	Kearney	Smith, Kans.
Curtis, Mo.	Kearns	Smith, Miss.
Dies	LeCompte	Staggers
Diggs	Lesinski	Stauffer
Dorn, S. C.	Macdonald	Steed
Dowdy	Michel	Talle
Eberharter	Mitchell	Taylor
Edmondson	Morris	Teague, Tex.
Engle	Moulder	Trimble
Evins	Nix	Watts
Fallon	Norblad	Westland
Friedel	O'Hara, Minn.	Williams, N. Y.
Fulton	Philbin	

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. DELANEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 13450) and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 341 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

[Mr. TABER addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, first of all I want to compliment the Preston subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow], and other members of the subcommittee for the excellent hearings they conducted in connection with the propaganda campaign put on at the White House and elsewhere by Eric Johnston and his hirelings in behalf of the extension of the foreign trade agreement program. I would say to the Members of the House that they will find some very excellent reading beginning on page 491 of the hearings and extending for a good many pages thereafter in connection with this propaganda campaign.

Now, it is my understanding that representatives of the Department of Commerce came to the subcommittee asking for some \$200,000 as a supplemental appropriation apparently to carry on their

propaganda. It is interesting to note—and I will not go into this extensively—on page 497 of the hearings that this subcommittee, the Preston subcommittee, apparently learned for the first time that in November an Executive order was issued by the President, Executive Order 10741—and I quote: "in which it designated a trade policy committee to be the adviser to the President on matters of foreign trade policy, the committee to be chaired by the Department of Commerce."

This Trade Policy Committee apparently got started in October but was officially set up in November of last year. Yet it made no representation to the Committee on Appropriations for funds, nor was the House Appropriations Committee or the subcommittee apparently informed until June 25, 1958, that this propaganda committee with White House blessing, was operating out of the till. Yet representatives of that outfit had the nerve to go before the subcommittee and ask for \$200,000 as a supplemental appropriation as late as June 25, this year.

I wonder if the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow], who is a member of that subcommittee, could tell me whether there is any appropriation in this supplemental bill for those propagandists.

Mr. BOW. There is no appropriation for that particular feature of the bill.

Mr. GROSS. The committee denied them the funds requested?

Mr. BOW. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. I want to compliment and thank the committee for so doing. Also I want to compliment the proper subcommittee for refusing to authorize an appropriation of \$1,200,000 for additional land for a stadium in Washington. It seems to me that Congress has gone far enough in providing land, et cetera, for a stadium.

Mr. Chairman, I note on page 4 of the bill an item of \$3,060,000 for export control to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. I wonder if any attention was given by the subcommittee which handled that item to the fact that the Secretary of Commerce has authorized the export of technicians and know-how to Russia for the building of the largest rubber-tire plant outside the United States? I wonder just how effective export control is, in other words, and whether we are justified in a \$3,060,000 supplemental appropriation for export control.

I wonder if any member of the Committee on Appropriations can tell me whether he is convinced that we have any real export control, if we are exporting technical information and technicians to help the British build the biggest rubber-tire plant, outside the United States, in Russia.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I will say to the gentleman that our colleague, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Preston] was called back to his district for some important meeting and I agreed to try to pinch-hit for him here.

This item happens to be in the bill by virtue of the fact that the authority deceased, it was dead, and we had to have fresh authority. Therefore it was not in the regular bill. But these export-control items are set up to control stra-

tegic and critical materials. They are the only ones that have to have licenses. When it comes to rubber, I understand rubber is quite plentiful, we are making plenty in this country and we are getting it from other places, so that does not enter into the picture.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman agree that rubber is strategic? And does not the gentleman agree, if we are sincerely fighting communism, that we have no business helping anybody build a tire plant in Russia?

Mr. THOMAS. That is the foreign giveaway program, and I have not voted for that in 5 years.

Mr. GROSS. On page 5 of the bill there is a \$10 million supplemental appropriation for the Inter-American Highway. I wonder how much longer that is going on.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to my friend from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. I would call the gentleman's attention to the language in the report, in which we went into that matter and stated very definitely:

The committee feels that it is time to close the book on this project. This request is approved, therefore, with the clear understanding that no further requests will be considered.

That is the position of the subcommittee. We have all discussed it. We feel that this closes the book. If they come in for any more, the present setup of the committee will deny it.

Mr. GROSS. How much have the taxpayers of this country spent on that highway?

Mr. BOW. I cannot tell the gentleman, but it is a tremendous sum of money.

Mr. GROSS. Is it not true it is about \$100 million?

Mr. BOW. I would guess that is about right.

Mr. GROSS. It started out as about a \$40 million project.

Mr. BOW. And now we have a hard-surfaced road.

Mr. THOMAS. If the gentleman will yield, this \$10 million brings the total in the last few years to \$85 million, and adding the 6 or 7 years prior to that brings the total to \$100 million. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. GROSS. On page 13 of the bill you provide \$75 per diem for the directors of the Export-Import Bank. I wonder why \$75, when on page 9 you provide \$50 per diem for another agency. I wonder why it went up to \$75.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GARY. The situation is that the Export-Import Bank is, in my opinion, doing one of the finest jobs of any agency of this Government. We are doing away with the necessity of giving away money by loaning people money for projects in foreign lands, and helping them to develop their countries with borrowed money.

These are sound loans. The Export-Import Bank has a remarkable record of



safe loans. It has sustained very few losses. It loans money all over the world, and on various enterprises. In order to be certain that their loans are sound, they have to send trained technicians to various parts of the world to examine the projects on which they are going to loan money and to pass on their soundness. This requires high-grade experts. For the services of a good expert who is required to travel to the far parts of the world \$75 is not an unreasonable compensation. The Export-Import Bank should not be required to employ cheap experts, because it is trying to place sound loans.

Mr. GROSS. I have serious misgivings about the loans made by the Export-Import Bank. Sure, they will be sound as long as we keep pumping money in from other sources, such as foreign aid, and so forth. If these loans are so sound, then private bankers ought to be making them.

Mr. GARY. I think the gentleman is absolutely wrong. These loans are not made on the same basis as those of the Development Loan Fund. These loans are made on the same basis that any good bank would make loans.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman happen to know whether the oil operation by Edwin Pauley in Jordan of \$6 million, which holding is guaranteed by the United States Government, was an Export-Import Bank loan, or any other kind of a Government loan?

Mr. GARY. I am not able to say as to that particular loan, but I can say to the gentleman that our subcommittee has had this Agency under its review for a long, long time, and it has a remarkable record for sound loans, which would compare favorably with any bank in this country.

Mr. GROSS. Let me ask the gentleman this question: In line 3 of this same page 13 appeared these words:

Not to exceed \$9,000 for entertainment allowances for members of the Board of Directors.

Is that a lump sum, or is that \$9,000 for each one of the members?

Mr. GARY. That is a lump-sum appropriation. That money is put in there for this reason: The bank is making loans all over the world and various people come to it for interviews. If representatives of the bank want to take some of its clients or others with whom they are transacting business out to dinner and have a conference around the dinner table, it is not right to make them pay for the dinner out of their own pockets. Since the bank's clients are from other countries failure to provide entertainment, at times, would reflect on the United States. I will say there is absolutely no increase whatever in that item over the amount allowed last year. Moreover, this is not an appropriation that you have before you. It is simply a limitation on the amount the bank can spend from its own funds for administrative expenses. As a matter of fact, the Export-Import Bank is making money.

Mr. GROSS. I do not care from what public source the money comes. I am opposed to spending it for that purpose.

Mr. GARY. But, the Export-Import Bank is making money.

Mr. GROSS. I do not know why we have to authorize spending for liquor to get somebody to take our money.

Mr. GARY. I will say to the gentleman I am not advocating expenditures for liquor. The gentleman knows I would not advocate that.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman knows that that is part of this; does he not?

Mr. GARY. Well, it may be true that sometimes when a client is taken out to dinner, they may have a highball before dinner—I do not know. I am told that it is customary in some circles in Washington. I do not know much about this liquor business myself.

Mr. GROSS. There is \$750,000 to the State Department for entertainment which the hearings show and refer to as the whisky allowance. There is another \$200,000 as I understand it somewhere else for some other agency of the Government. Now we have \$9,000 here. How much are we supposed to spend on liquor and entertainment to get foreigners to take our money?

Mr. GARY. I am certain that not much of this is going for liquor because if that were the case, if the officials of the Export-Import Bank drank much liquor, they would not be doing the wonderful job they are doing.

Mr. GROSS. I will offer an amendment to strike that out when we get to that place in the bill under the 5-minute rule. And I am not going to be very popular in offering another amendment to page 22 where I note there is an additional amount for stationery for the members. I just want to serve notice that I am going to offer an amendment to strike that out, too.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. LAIRD. I would like to ask the gentleman a question. I note that the gentleman is going to offer an amendment in regard to the stationery allowance.

Mr. GROSS. That is correct.

Mr. LAIRD. As a member of the Committee on Appropriations, I would like to ask the gentleman why he did not move to strike that out of the bill out of the authorization bill rather than come to the appropriation bill after the appropriation is made.

Mr. GROSS. Let me say to the gentleman that when the authorization bill went through the House, you would have had to have a stopwatch to have stopped it. That is how fast it went through.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman from Iowa yield?

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY. If I understand the situation correctly, I should say to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa that the money for the new stationery allowance, the increase in stationery allowance, is being paid out of the contingent fund of the House and will be paid to the membership of the House regardless of whether the amount at page 22 is stricken from this bill or not.

I think I am quite correct in making this statement because House Resolution 628—and I assume the gentleman from Iowa was present on the 10th of July when the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. FRIEDEL] asked for the immediate consideration of that resolution—provided for an additional allowance of \$600 for stationery to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Mr. GROSS. Just a minute. Mr. Chairman, I cannot yield. I would like to answer the gentleman before my time expires.

Mr. ROONEY. I thought the gentleman had time and that I was answering the gentleman. I am pointing out that any amendment he might offer at page 22 would be a futile gesture.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I decline to yield further until I can reply to the gentleman. I just told the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] that I was present on the floor of the House when the bill went through, but it would have been necessary to have had a stopwatch to time the proceedings. It went through in about 30 seconds.

Mr. ROONEY. That surprises me because I have always given the gentleman from Iowa credit for being one of the most alert Members of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL].

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, I should like to direct my remarks to the Department of Commerce appropriation on page 3, and more specifically to the \$50 million appropriation for construction and development of an additional Washington airport. As the members of the committee know, we have had many years, 7 or 8 years to be exact, of confusion, controversy, delay and debate over the specific location of this second Washington National Airport.

The impact on the community, its specific location with reference to the existing airport, insofar as air traffic is concerned; the quality of the terrain in the specific location; the cost of the ground; the impact on the community. Many Members felt that the CAA was indifferent to these many problems, as a result of which the Congress, through an appropriation bill, took the responsibility and jurisdiction for the location of that airport away from the CAA and placed it in the hands of the President. Hearings were held. A very fine job was done in analyzing all these problems as a result of which the airport site was relocated at Chantilly, Va. It is far enough away from the present airport so that there will be no air traffic interference. While it has some impact on the community, it is a minimum insofar as comparison with other locations are concerned.

There is one problem remaining which has not been solved, and that is access to the airport from the center of this metropolitan area. That is one of the most important problems, because it does not make any difference where it is located; unless you have access to it you will not utilize the full facilities



which are available. Many people in northern Virginia are very much concerned in the attitude of the CAA in locating this access road—indifferent to the impact on the community insofar as the specific location is concerned. We are very much concerned about whether or not they will have an access road to that airport that will fully service the airport. There was an announcement made that the CAA was considering using an extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway. If that is used as the main access to that airport, it will not be fully serviceable, because the George Washington Memorial Parkway is already being used to its full capacity and cannot absorb any additional traffic being dumped onto that thoroughfare. So a new and separate access road will have to be constructed to that airport in order to utilize it to its full advantage.

I would like to ask a question of the chairman of the subcommittee in charge of this matter, and that is this: Is the appropriation for the access road included in this \$50 million? That is my first question.

Mr. THOMAS. It is a lump-sum appropriation. It can be used for any specific purpose. The committee has advised that access roads will cost in the neighborhood of \$20 million, and the committee is insisting that they have ample and adequate roads. And they are insisting further that the CAA consult with the various State agencies involved, with the Bureau of Public Roads, so that it will create as little problem and as little burden to everybody concerned as possible.

Mr. BROYHILL. The gentleman has already answered my second question, in that you did admonish them to make sure that this access road is fully serviceable and will do the job, and that they would consult with other agencies involved. How about the people in the area, the local board of supervisors, the Highway Commission, and so on?

Mr. THOMAS. Anybody who wants to be heard, who can make a contribution to the subject matter will be heard.

Mr. BROYHILL. Did the CAA assure the committee that they would hold public hearings?

Mr. THOMAS. They would.

Mr. BROYHILL. They would hold public hearings?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes.

Mr. BROYHILL. I thank the gentleman as I wanted the record to show that it is the intent of Congress that the people in the area would be considered and given the opportunity to voice their objections.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL] has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the Clerk read.

Mr. TABER. I have no further requests for time, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Both sides yield the remainder of their time. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in

the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply regular and supplemental appropriations (this act may be cited as the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, namely:

#### CHAPTER I

##### Department of Agriculture

##### Agricultural Research Service

##### Salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," as follows:

Plant and animal disease and pest control, \$2 million;

Meat inspection, \$1,750,000.

Not to exceed \$346,000 of the amount made available under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1958, may be used until June 30, 1959, for construction, alteration, and repair of buildings and the limitation on building construction or alteration contained therein shall not apply to said amount.

##### Agricultural Conservation Program Service

##### Emergency conservation measures

The unobligated balance of the amounts made available under this head in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, and in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, shall remain available until expended.

##### Soil Bank Programs

##### Acreage reserve program

For an additional amount for "Acreage reserve program," \$275 million; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for administrative expenses, is increased from "\$13,000,000" to "\$17,500,000."

#### CHAPTER II

##### Department of Commerce

##### Civil Aeronautics Administration

##### Operation and regulation

For an additional amount for "Operation and regulation," \$11,735,000.

##### Construction and development, additional Washington Airport

For necessary expense for the construction and development of a public airport in the vicinity of the District of Columbia, as authorized by the act of September 7, 1950 (64 Stat. 770), including acquisition of land, \$50 million, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed a total of \$1,750,000 may be advanced from this appropriation to the applicable appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for necessary administrative expenses.

##### Bureau of Foreign Commerce

##### Export control

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended, relating to export controls, including awards of compensation to informers under said act and as authorized by the act of August 13, 1953 (22 U. S. C. 401), \$3,060,000, of which not to exceed \$1,006,000 may be advanced to the Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department, for enforcement of the export control program, and of which not to exceed \$93,400 may be advanced to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses" under "General administration."

##### Coast and Geodetic Survey

##### Salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$343,500.

##### Construction and equipment, geomagnetic station

For design, construction, and equipment of a geomagnetic station, as authorized by the act of August 6, 1947 (33 U. S. C. 8331), \$400,000, to remain available until expended.

##### Maritime Activities

##### Maritime training

For an additional amount for "Maritime training," \$68,000.

##### Bureau of Public Roads

##### Inter-American Highway

For necessary expenses of completing the survey and construction of the Inter-American Highway, in accordance with the provisions of the act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 860), as amended, to remain available until expended, \$10 million.

##### National Bureau of Standards

##### Plant and equipment

For an additional amount for "Plant and equipment" for improvement and modification of utilities and plant facilities, as authorized by section 2 of the act of July 21, 1950 (15 U. S. C. 286), at a cost of not to exceed \$100,000 for any one improvement, \$186,000, to remain available until expended.

##### Construction of facilities

For an additional amount for "Construction of facilities," for design, under the supervision of the General Services Administration, of laboratory and administrative buildings for the National Bureau of Standards, and for design of related equipment, \$3 million, to remain available until expended.

##### Weather Bureau

##### Salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$1,840,000.

##### Establishment of meteorological facilities

For an additional amount for "Establishment of meteorological facilities," \$1,300,000, to remain available until June 30, 1961.

#### CHAPTER III

##### Department of Defense—Military functions

##### Interservice Activities

##### Retired pay

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Retired pay," \$9 million.

#### CHAPTER IV

##### District of Columbia

##### Operating Expenses

##### Personal services, wage-scale employees

For pay increases and related retirement costs for wage-scale employees, to be transferred by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the appropriations for the fiscal year 1958 from which said employees are properly payable, \$75,000, said increases in compensation to be effective on the first day of the first pay period beginning after May 8, 1958: *Provided*, That no retroactive compensation or salary shall be payable in the case of any individual not in the service of the municipal government of the District of Columbia on the date of approval of this act, except that such retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid in the case of a deceased officer or employee, or of a retired officer or employee, for services rendered after the effective date of the increase: *Provided further*, That for the purpose of determining the amount of insurance for which an individual is eligible under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, all changes in rates of compensation or salary which result as provided herein shall be held and considered to be effective as of the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the date of enactment of this act.

##### Miscellaneous

##### Settlement of claims and suits

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$26,701.

##### Judgments

For the payment of final judgments rendered against the District of Columbia, as set



forth in House Document No. 394 (85th Cong.), \$1,280, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 percent per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

#### Audited claims

For an additional amount for the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or credited to the general or special funds of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1957 and prior fiscal years as set forth in House Document No. 394 (85th Cong.), \$19,645, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 percent per annum as provided by law (act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

#### Division of Expenses

The sums appropriated in this act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia appropriation acts for the fiscal years involved.

#### CHAPTER V

##### Department of the Army—civil functions

##### Administration, Ryukyu Islands

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government of the Ryukyu Islands, including, subject to such authorizations and limitations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, tuition, travel expenses, and fees incident to instruction in the United States or elsewhere of such persons as may be required to carry out the provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and transportation; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed 10 in number; not to exceed \$1,500 for contingencies for the High Commissioner, to be expended in his discretion; translation rights, photographic work, educational exhibits, and dissemination of information, including preview and review expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; repair and maintenance of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; and such supplies, commodities, and equipment as may be essential to carry out the purposes of this appropriation; \$2,750,000, of which not to exceed \$1,450,000 shall be available for administrative and information expenses: *Provided*, That the general provisions of the appropriation act for the current fiscal year for the military functions of the Department of the Army shall apply to expenditures made from this appropriation: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be made outside continental United States when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sections 355, 3648, and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, section 4774 (d) of title 10, United States Code, civil service or classification laws, or provisions of law prohibiting payment of any person not a citizen of the United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures may be made hereunder for the purpose of economic rehabilitation in the Ryukyu Islands in such manner as to be consistent with the general objectives of titles II and III of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, and in the manner authorized by sections 505 (a) and 522 (e) thereof: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder may be used, insofar as practicable, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary

of the Army to pay ocean transportation charges from United States ports, including Territorial ports, to ports in the Ryukyus for the movement of supplies donated to, or purchased by, United States voluntary non-profit relief agencies registered with and recommended by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid or of relief packages consigned to individuals residing in such areas: *Provided further*, That under the rules and regulations to be prescribed, the Secretary of the Army shall fix and pay a uniform rate per pound for the ocean transportation of all relief packages of food or other general classification of commodities shipped to the Ryukyus regardless of methods of shipment and higher rates charged by particular agencies of transportation, but this proviso shall not apply to shipments made by individuals to individuals: *Provided further*, That the President may transfer to any other department or agency any function or functions provided for under this appropriation, and there shall be transferred to any such department or agency without reimbursement and without regard to the appropriation from which procured, such property as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall determine to relate primarily to any function or functions so transferred.

##### Construction of Water System, Ryukyu Islands

For necessary expenses of construction, installation, and equipment of a water system in the Ryukyu Islands, which shall be operated by the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 a day for individuals; and hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; \$600,000, to remain available until expended, without regard to section 355 and 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and title 10, United States Code, section 4774.

##### Corporation

The following corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1959 for such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

##### Limitation on Administrative Expenses, Export-Import Bank of Washington

Not to exceed \$2,055,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the Export-Import Bank of Washington shall be available during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses of the Bank, including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, and not to exceed \$9,000 for entertainment allowances for members of the Board of Directors when specifically authorized by the Chairman of the Board; and, in addition, not to exceed the equivalent of \$200,000 of the aggregate amount of foreign currencies made available to the Export-Import Bank for loans pursuant to the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, shall be available during the current fiscal year for expenses incurred by the Export-Import Bank in foreign countries incident to such loans: *Provided*, That fees or dues to international organizations of credit institutions engaged in financing foreign trade and necessary expenses (including special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, im-

provement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the Bank or in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, or the investigation or appraisal of any property in respect to which an application for a loan has been made, shall be considered as non-administrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

#### CHAPTER VI

##### Independent offices

##### Federal Communications Commission Salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$142,000.

##### Federal Power Commission Salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$120,000.

##### General Services Administration

Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service," \$3,800,000; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for travel expenses of employees, is increased by \$6,000.

##### Construction, public buildings

For an additional amount for "Construction, public buildings," \$323,000, to remain available until expended.

##### Expenses, supply distribution

For an additional amount for "Expenses, supply distribution," \$160,000.

Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service," \$32,500.

##### Housing and Home Finance Agency

##### Federal National Mortgage Association

Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal National Mortgage Association

The limitation under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on administrative expenses of the Association, is increased by \$700,000; and the limitation thereunder on expenses of travel is increased by \$50,000.

##### Public Housing Administration

##### Annual contributions

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Annual contributions," \$3,900,000.

Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Public Housing Administration

The limitation in the second proviso under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on certain expenses of the Public Housing Administration, is increased by \$500,000.

##### National Science Foundation

##### Salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended.

##### International Geophysical Year

For an additional amount for "International Geophysical Year," \$2,500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1960.

##### Veterans' Administration

##### General operating expenses

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses," \$4,750,000; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for expenses of travel of employees, is increased by \$200,000.

##### Inpatient care

For an additional amount for "Inpatient care," \$3,400,000.



## CHAPTER VII

*Department of the Interior*

## Departmental Offices

## Office of Saline Water

## Salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$345,000.

## Bureau of Land Management

## Management of lands and resources

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources," \$200,000.

## Bureau of Indian Affairs

Road construction and maintenance (liquidation of contract authorization)

For an additional amount for "Road construction and maintenance (liquidation of contract authorization)," \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended.

## Geological Survey

## Surveys, investigations, and research

For an additional amount for "Surveys, investigations, and research," \$1,500,000.

## Bureau of Mines

## Conservation and development of mineral resources

For an additional amount for "Conservation and development of mineral resources," \$1,250,000.

## Construction

For an additional amount for "Construction," \$10,905,000, to remain available until expended.

## National Park Service

## Management and protection

The appropriation under this head in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959 (Public Law 85-439), shall be available for reimbursements to the District of Columbia for benefit payments made for prior fiscal years pursuant to the act of August 21, 1957 (71 Stat. 399).

## Fish and Wildlife Service

## Bureau of Commercial Fisheries

## Management and investigations of resources

For an additional amount for "Management and investigations of resources," \$85,000.

## Administration of Pribilof Islands

In addition to the appropriation under this head in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959 (Public Law 85-439), there is hereby appropriated \$601,250 of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the fiscal year 1959 from the June 7, 1958, sale of sealskins: *Provided*, That of said appropriation not to exceed \$300,625 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation "Management and investigations of resources, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife," for fiscal year 1959 and not to exceed \$300,625 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation "Management and investigations of resources, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries," for fiscal year 1959.

## Related agencies

## Smithsonian Institution

## Salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$52,800.

## Historical and memorial commissions

## Civil War Centennial Commission

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), \$63,000, together with the unobligated balance remaining from the 1958 appropriation for this purpose.

## Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the act of September 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 587), \$142,000.

## CHAPTER VIII

*Department of Labor*

## Office of the Solicitor

## Salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$110,000.

## Bureau of Employment Security

## Salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$300,000.

Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration," \$20,600,000, of which \$10,000,000 shall be available only to the extent necessary to meet increased costs of administration resulting from changes in a State law or increases in the number of claims filed and claims paid or increased salary costs resulting from changes in State salary compensation plans embracing employees of the State generally over those upon which the State's basic grant (or the allocation for the District of Columbia) was based, which increased costs of administration cannot be provided for by normal budgetary adjustments.

## Unemployment compensation for veterans

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for veterans," \$37,700,000.

## Unemployment compensation for Federal employees

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for Federal employees," \$36,300,000.

*Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*

## Saint Elizabeths Hospital

## Salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$32,000.

## Social Security Administration

Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-age and Survivors Insurance

The amount authorized by the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959, to be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund for necessary expenses, is increased by \$5,831,000: *Provided*, That persons who have been admitted to practice before a Federal or State court of record who have had a minimum of 3 years' experience in the adjudication or consideration of claims for retirement, survivors, or disability benefits may be temporarily appointed by the Commissioner of Social Security to hold hearings under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended, but such temporary appointments shall terminate not later than December 31, 1959: *Provided further*, That no person shall hold a hearing in any case with which he has been concerned previously in the administration of such title II.

## Office of the Secretary

Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration

The limitation under this head in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for transfer from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, is increased by \$18,000.

## United States Soldiers' Home

Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay

The amount authorized by the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund,

for maintenance and operation of the Home, is increased by \$232,000, of which \$125,000 shall remain available until June 30, 1960, for construction planning.

## CHAPTER IX

*Legislative branch*

## House of Representatives

## Contingent expenses

## Stationery (revolving fund)

For an additional amount for "Stationery (revolving fund)" for the second session of the 85th Congress, \$262,800, as authorized by House Resolution 628, to remain available until expended.

## CHAPTER X

*Atomic Energy Commission*

## Operating expenses

For necessary operating expenses of the Commission in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, including the employment of aliens; rental in or near the District of Columbia; services authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of equipment; purchase, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; publication and dissemination of atomic information; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed \$6,000); official entertainment expenses (not to exceed \$30,000); not to exceed \$3,850,000 for expenses of travel, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which this appropriation is made; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; not to exceed \$46,800,000 for personal services; purchase (not to exceed 435 for replacement only, including one at not to exceed \$3,500) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$2,375,972,000, together with the unexpended balances, as of June 30, 1958, of prior year appropriations made available under this head to the Atomic Energy Commission, and, in addition, any moneys (except sums received from disposal of property under the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955 (42 U. S. C. 2301)) received by the Commission, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3617 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 484): *Provided*, That of such amounts \$100,000 may be expended for objects of a confidential nature and in any such case the certificate of the Commission as to the amount of the expenditure and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided further*, That from this appropriation transfers of sums may be made to other agencies of the Government for the performance of the work for which this appropriation is made, and in such cases the sums so transferred may be merged with the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in connection with the payment of a fixed fee to any contractor or firm of contractors engaged under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract or contracts at any installation of the Commission, where that fee for community management is at a rate in excess of \$90,000 per annum, or for the operation of a transportation system where that fee is at a rate in excess of \$45,000 per annum.

## Plant acquisition and construction

For expenses of the Commission as authorized by law, in connection with the purchase and construction of plant and other expenses incidental thereto necessary in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion; and hire of pas-



senger motor vehicles; \$229,429,000, to remain available until expended.

#### General provisions

Any appropriation available under this or any other act to the Atomic Energy Commission may initially be used subject to limitations in this act during the fiscal year 1959 to finance the procurement of materials, services, or other costs which are a part of work or activities for which funds have been provided in any other appropriation available to the Commission: *Provided*, That appropriate transfers or adjustments between such appropriations shall subsequently be made for such costs on the basis of actual application determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation herein made to the Atomic Energy Commission may be transferred to any other such appropriation, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 5 percent by any such transfers, and any such transfers shall be reported promptly to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate.

No part of any appropriation herein made to the Atomic Energy Commission shall be used to confer a fellowship on any person who advocates or who is a member of an organization or party that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence or with respect to whom the Commission finds, upon investigation and report by the Civil Service Commission on the character, associations, and loyalty of whom, that reasonable grounds exist for belief that such person is disloyal to the Government of the United States: *Provided*, That any person who advocates or who is a member of an organization or party that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment or a fellowship the salary, wages, stipend, grant, or expenses for which are paid from any appropriation contained herein shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

#### CHAPTER XI

##### Department of State

##### Administration of Foreign Affairs

##### Salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$450,000.

##### Payment to Government of Denmark

For payment of claims of the Government of Denmark, as authorized by the act of June 6, 1958 (Public Law 85-450), \$5,296,302.

##### Department of Justice

Legal Activities and General Administration  
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, general legal activities," \$200,000.

Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals," not to exceed \$100,000, to be derived by transfer from any appropriation available to the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1958.

##### Federal Prison System

##### Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons," \$2,066,000.

#### CHAPTER XII

##### Treasury Department

##### Bureau of the Public Debt

##### Administering the public debt

For an additional amount for "Administering the public debt," \$1,500,000.

##### Coast Guard

##### Operating expenses

Appropriations under this head shall be available for payment of claims as authorized by Public Law 85-255, approved September 2, 1957.

##### ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For an additional amount for "Acquisition, construction, and improvements," \$150,000, to remain available until expended.

#### CHAPTER XIII

##### Claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in House Document No. 418, 85th Congress, \$8,523,895, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided* That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than 30 days after the date of approval of this act.

Mr. CANNON (interrupting the reading of the bill). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any committee amendments?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CANNON: On page 22, after line 26, insert the following:

##### "ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

"Expansion of facilities, Capitol Power Plant

"For expansion of the Capitol Power Plant facilities, \$750,000, to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol under the direction of the House Office Building Commission, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the provisions of this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 12883, 85th Congress."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, this is a routine amendment. It supplies the funds to carry out a proposition authorized by the House without dissent 2 weeks ago. It covers the work of ex-

panding the Capitol Power Plant in accord with the bill H. R. 12883—work which must move forward this year to keep step with the demands being made upon it. The work has been approved by the Building Commission, the Committee on Public Works, and the House.

The total of this amendment is \$750,000. It is for the preparation of contract plans and specifications and for the purchase and installation of additional compressors in the refrigeration plant during the shutdown period this winter.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. This language in no way provides funds for the remodeling of the House Office Building or the remodeling of the Congressional Hotel, does it?

Mr. CANNON. It is solely for the powerplant which supplies heat and refrigeration, summer and winter, for the Capitol, the office buildings on Capitol Hill, the Government Printing Office, the City Post Office, the Congressional Library, and the Supreme Court Building.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GROSS: On page 5, strike out all of lines 5 through 11.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would strike out the language pertaining to the Bureau of Public Roads for completion of the Inter-American Highway. It would strike out the \$10 million supplemental appropriation for the Inter-American Highway.

We have just heard the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] tell us what a fine institution the Export-Import Bank is, and I understand that Mr. Milton Eisenhower is now down in Central America and that he is accompanied by representatives of every lending institution the Federal Government has, the Export-Import Bank, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and every other agency for putting out money on a so-called loan basis. I understand a representative of the new Development Loan Fund is also with him. All the blank checks we have are with Milton Eisenhower down in Central America.

We have already spent \$100 million on this road that started out as a \$40 million proposition. This is a good time to cut it off and let the Central American countries borrow a little of this money. Let them borrow this \$10 million and finish the road.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman realizes, of course, that this Inter-American Highway was the brain child of the late



great President Franklin D. Roosevelt and that over the years since 1933 or 1934 construction has proceeded and modest appropriations have been made. It seems, however, that since 1953 this administration can spend money faster down there—whether or not Dr. Milton Eisenhower has anything to do with it I do not know—than any administration in my time.

Mr. GROSS. This is the first time I knew that this road was the brain child of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. It is a good time for us to quit wet nursing this brain child.

Mr. ROONEY. Your administration testified before the subcommittee as to the urgency of this \$10 million in connection with international relations in Central America. The gentleman is aware of that, is he not?

Mr. GROSS. Yes. I also understand that we are now running a big bill of expense over in the Middle East. We had better tighten our belt quickly and this is a good place to start.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto conclude in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate our friend's desire to save money. He is on the ball, he works hard, he is sincere and he does a terrific job. He almost did one on me the other day. But I do hope in all sincerity that this amendment will be defeated because we will not be saving money. Since 1950, not including this present appropriation we have spent \$75 million. We put up two-thirds and the Latin American countries put up one-third.

Mr. Chairman, this road is 1,573 miles long. It starts in Mexico and goes right down to the canal. We have all of the grading and all the bridges in or under contract. This last \$10 million is to complete the hard surfacing. We are going to have to pinch the money to get them to do it with \$10 million but I hope and pray they will.

The adoption of the gentleman's amendment would be false economy. All of the people in the administration are very sincerely anxious to get this work done. We figure that by putting up this little bit of money it will be a great antidote against communism down there. They are doing a good job with this money and they are doing a good job in making an asset for themselves and for this country, too.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the pending amendment is voted down and I respectfully submit to my friend from Iowa that this money will do a good job. It will be well worth the taxpayers' money.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. ASPINALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, I would like to comment on one cut recommended by the Committee on Appropriations. As indicated in the House table of the report of the statement on page 48 concerning "raw materials," the bill reduces the amount requested by the Atomic Energy Commission by \$5,768,000.

In my opinion, this cut may very well be considered as a slap in the face of the uranium miners of America who have successfully responded to our country's needs, and a breach of faith on the part of the Government of the United States in its dealings with the miners. As to the \$5 million cut, it is based on estimates in past years when mills were still under construction and the estimates were high because the mills were not constructed on schedule. However, for fiscal year 1959, we have a completely different situation. Fifty-five mills have now been constructed and only three more are under construction. There is every expectation that the full \$5 million will be needed.

As for the \$768,000 deleted for bonus payments, this could be interpreted as canceling the initial production bonus which the Government and the Atomic Energy Commission have promised the miners until March 31, 1960. This program has greatly assisted the small miner and is still needed. Mr. Chairman, I believe that the full \$5,768,000 should be restored to the bill.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASPINALL. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. BERRY. Is it not a fact that if this \$5,768,000 is deleted, the mines which are not now in operation, such as the mines in the northwestern part of South Dakota, but where the contract is about to be let for the construction of a mill, would be cut out under this deletion?

Mr. ASPINALL. I could not answer the gentleman in the affirmative on that question, but I would say that their possibility of operating as intended would be greatly lessened.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would say to the gentleman that the action of the Committee on Appropriations is based upon the very fact that it takes into consideration the unexpended balances. In 1954 they had \$6,225,000; in 1955 they had \$14,139,000; in 1956 they had \$37 million; and in 1957 they had \$10 million. Now, they feel they are going to get on a normal keel on this item in about 1959. Mr. Floberg, in answer to a question of Mr. CANNON, says that "certainly under no short-term scale will it be exhausted. We are controlling the production of it, so it will not be overproduced."

Now, over and above that, if they need more money, that can be transferred under the transferability clause within the Department, and where figures like these are concerned, that is no small amount.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes, with pleasure.

Mr. ASPINALL. Do I understand the gentleman is saying that these moneys that have not been used heretofore are still in possession of the Atomic Energy Commission to be used in case the appropriations provided in the bill now before the committee do not meet the commitments made to the mines?

Mr. RABAUT. In any year we reappropriate the unexpended balance.

Mr. ASPINALL. But that would mean, then, that there is a prospective deficit of over \$5 million if the program of the Atomic Energy Commission is completely lived up to as they have outlined for fiscal 1959.

Mr. RABAUT. Yes, in a way, but there would not be a deficit because they have the transferability clause.

Mr. ASPINALL. Did the committee take into consideration the fact that we now have all of the mills ready to do their part in milling the ore supply that comes to them and that we have not had such milling facilities during former fiscal periods because the mills have not been finished on schedule?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes. We took that into consideration.

Mr. ASPINALL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. RABAUT. You will find more information on page 47 of the report. Increases in the raw materials program by the committee is \$83,099,000 over 1958 appropriations.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Subcommittee on Interior Department Appropriations, I desire to call your attention to the fact that the budget request for supplemental appropriations for the several branches of the Department of the Interior totaled \$37,340,050. The committee held hearings, after which we decided that proper justifications had been made for a substantial amount of the total request of these agencies and so we reduced the amount requested from \$37,340,050 to \$16,042,800, or a reduction of \$21,297,250. That is a reduction of approximately 60 percent from the budget request.

Mr. Chairman, as most of my colleagues know, that long ago the various agencies of this Government got into the bold bad habit of asking for huge deficiency funds shortly after the general appropriation bills had been passed by the Congress. It had become a constant habit each year of almost every agency of the Government to make these huge deficiency requests. In the year 1950 Congress passed an antideficiency law with teeth in it, but which is circumvented by simply calling a deficiency a supplemental. We have oftentimes in the committees warned these agencies that they had best come up with a request for all the funds they need in the next fiscal year in the regular general appropriation requests except for strictly emergency purchases. But it seems they do not respect our warnings and so I suggest we amend the antideficiency law by adding antisup-



plemental to the total and elsewhere in the bill where necessary to accomplish the desired end. But then I presume they will find some other word, or coin some other phrase to get around an anti-supplemental law. Now, of course, there is one sure cure for this problem which is that henceforth the appropriations committee refuse to approve any supplemental request for any purpose except for purely emergency purposes. I for one am ready to join in such a pledge. Surely Congress must take steps to stop the huge unwarranted supplemental requests at an early date. We should have done it long ago.

Now, Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission, I call your attention to the amount of \$2,605,-401,000 here recommended. We reduced the budget request by the small amount of \$16,599,000. Some may ask, why did you make any reduction? There were a few items in the bill where the agency intimated they could get along with just a little less. So the committee felt inclined to reduce their request of \$2,622,-000,000 by the sum of \$16,599,000. We heard the Atomic Energy Commission, and their staff members, the different agency heads, and others representing those agencies, some 30 people, who assist the Commission in justifying their requests for funds. An able, devoted group of patriotic Americans. Of course, anyone who is not a nuclear expert has to take the word of the Atomic Energy Commission and their staff as to their requests for money which they feel they need to carry on this very important work.

I am happy to say that the hearings were more congenial this year since Admiral Strauss did not appear before the committee. Admiral Strauss, as you all know, has been criticized, belittled, ridiculed, and insulted no end by certain Members of Congress, to the end that that great American, that great atomic expert, saw fit to retire. Along with him went the general manager, Mr. Fields, a valuable man in the atomic field. Along with him went Mr. Davis, one of the greatest if not the greatest expert on atomic science I have ever had the privilege of meeting or listening to, and several other valuable men left the Commission recently. They went with private industries at salaries much larger than they were receiving as members of the Atomic Energy Commission staff. I hope and trust that in the future devoted men such as these will not be ridiculed, insulted, and belittle by any Member of Congress while they are trying their best to do a good job for the American people and the peace-loving people of the world, not only in matters pertaining to instruments of war but also in developing atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

(Mr. MARSHALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, there is one agency not included in this bill today but which will probably be included by the other body and the item will have to be taken to conference.

This is the Small Business Administration which will become a permanent agency when the President signs H. R. 7963 as agreed upon by the House and Senate.

In addition to granting permanent status, the bill increases the Small Business Administration's lending authority and makes other changes which will require supplemental appropriations. Since the bill was in the process of being passed and in conference, the funds were not discussed in the House hearings on the bill now before us. It is my understanding that the request will be submitted to the Senate during the hearings before its committee.

The action of the Congress in making permanent the Small Business Administration clearly demonstrates our belief that it is essential that we foster a growing and prosperous small business community. To do this, we have authorized the administration to increase and strengthen its services.

Under the recent changes in the Small Business Act, we have given the Small Business Administration a number of new duties and at the same time we have expanded several of the agency's present responsibilities. This obviously means an increased workload for the agency.

For example, we have increased the limit on a Small Business Administration loan from \$250,000 to \$350,000. This will result in a greater volume of loan applications from small businesses that want to modernize or expand their operations, and that require larger loans than were formerly available to them.

The reduction in the maximum interest rate on Small Business Administration loans, from 6 percent to 5½ percent, also should result in an increased number of loan applications.

Since it was established on July 30, 1953, the Small Business Administration has developed cooperative programs with all of the major purchasing agencies of Government to see that suitable purchases are set aside for award to small business.

Now we have added to this responsibility by directing the Small Business Administration to insure a fair share of Government property that is placed on sale will be offered to small business owners.

Congress has also directed the agency to provide small business concerns greater assistance in the area of research and development, including help in obtaining government contracts for research and development projects.

These new responsibilities mean greater opportunity for the Small Business Administration to be of service to small business and to help them to grow and prosper in this time of ever-increasing competition and rapid technological change.

It follows, however, that the agency will need additional funds to carry out these new responsibilities as intended by the Congress. I point this out today, Mr. Chairman, only to indicate that members of the committee are aware of the fact that additional funds will probably be included by the other body and that we will have the opportunity to consider

them when the conference report is before us.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am a member of the subcommittee dealing with the Department of Commerce and those agencies of that Department dealing with civil aviation.

The reason I take these few minutes is that I know and you know that the members of this committee use the civil airlines as much if not more than any equal number of citizens in the country. I just want you to know what you are up against insofar as that part of aviation safety which has to do with weather is concerned. I am talking now about the Weather Bureau and its facilities and its services to you and to the users of the civil airlines, as far as safety goes.

The weather people asked for a sum of money for forecasting, observation, and transmission of weather information having to do with that area of the skies between 20,000 and 50,000 feet, or more. I mention this to you because in November of this year there will be operational commercial, turbojet aircraft that will be flying at those altitudes, and many of you will be in them. I think you should know that a condition precedent to air safety is weather forecasting observation and the transmission of information. And with these altitudes today "There ain't no such animal." So when you get into a turbojet aircraft in November and for the next year, you will be flying at 20,000 to 50,000 feet and there will be no forecasting observations worthy of the name or transmission of weather information to your pilot on air turbulence or jet stream headwinds or anything else. If it had not been for the insistence of this committee that it be put in—the weather people asked for it—the Secretary of Commerce granted it and the Bureau of the Budget—pooh bah cut it out. We insisted it go back in, but even we did not do half the job that we should have done, although on that we did. But keep in mind there are about 2,000 civil commercial aircraft and dozens of thousands of private aircraft flying. You are in them day and night. Reports, forecasting observation and transmission to your pilots have been cut down in 72 cities and briefing for weather of your pilots. Fifty-two of your cities have lost 24-hour reporting service. They are all listed here. Ten of your cities have qualified and have no weather reporting service. With the exception of Washington, there is absolutely no automatic transmission of weather conditions to your pilots. And there will not be for the next year. I am telling you this just so you will know. I am not going to introduce an amendment here, but I want the RECORD to show this. I want you to know that I have in my hand a report prepared at our request by the weather people—design for a modern national aviation weather system—a 5-year plan. In this plan the weather people say today the gap between weather service needs of air operations and that which can be provided borders on the absolute critical limit—that is today. That is their language. It will be



worse during the next year. None of the provisions in this report that we are asking for are in this bill—none of them. Just so you know.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Gross: On page 13, line 2, strike out "\$75" and insert "\$50."

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, this is the amendment I said I would offer a while ago. I know of no reason why the members of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank should be paid \$75 per diem when the bill provides \$50 per diem for others, and that seems to be the going rate in most of the Government—\$50 per diem for various other agencies.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I should like to point out to the distinguished gentleman that \$50 is not the going rate in all other Government agencies. The rate for the current year in a number of appropriation bills passed since January has been increased to the same amount, to wit, \$75, which is the amount included in this bill, for the hiring of engineers and technical people to investigate the feasibility and soundness of loans which will be repaid to the Export-Import Bank.

Mr. GROSS. I still do not agree with the gentleman that we are making sound loans all over the world. I refer the gentleman to page 9, line 16, of this bill where you provide \$50 per diem for others.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I wish to say to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross] that I certainly have the greatest admiration and respect for him, but this is one instance in which I cannot agree with him.

I do not know how many of you saw it last night, but I saw and heard a great television presentation by the Columbia Broadcasting System. It was entitled "The Ruble War." The CBS had brought back its representatives from all corners of the world. There was a representative from the Middle East, one from the Far East, one from South America, one from Europe, and from other sections of the world. They recited and demonstrated the war that Russia is waging in all parts of the world today for economic supremacy. They contrasted the Russian effort with the effort that is being made by this country. One thing that struck me as particularly significant is that we are giving the various countries around three or four billion dollars a year, while the Russians are not giving away anything. What aid they are giving to those various countries is in the form of loans. It convinced me of one thing, that we should change our emphasis from a grant program to a loan

program. In the Export-Import Bank we have an agency which has been making loans in foreign countries for a number of years. Those loans are being made on sound banking principles. I do not say that every loan that is made will be paid back. No bank can say that every loan that it makes will pay out; but I can say this, that so far, the reserve they have set up to meet losses far exceeds any losses they have had.

This is not an appropriation that is being asked for here. What we are doing is to limit the amount that this agency can spend out of the profits that it earns. The Export-Import Bank is making money on its transactions, and this is simply limiting the amount which can be spent for administration.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. Yes; I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Only last night I was reading the hearings of the Passman committee dealing with the so-called Mutual Security Act. Before this committee appeared a witness from the State Department, or the ICA, I do not remember which. This witness made a statement that at some meeting in Cairo the Russians had said that they would make loans, would give economic aid, with no strings attached. I believe it was Mr. PASSMAN who asked this witness who appeared before the committee to show the committee one single contract on the basis of "No strings attached," and the witness was unable to deliver.

Mr. GARY. I would say to the gentleman that the witnesses for the CBS last night were far better informed and more effective because they did show project after project, not for which the Russians were giving money but for which they were making loans to those countries. I do not know what strings attached but Russia is operating in such a spectacular way that they are overshadowing our foreign-aid program in many of the countries.

In the same way the Export-Import Bank is creating a tremendous amount of international good will for the United States.

Insofar as the \$75 is concerned, we have no set formula for the payment of these experts. This is a maximum which differs among the agencies. Some agencies have a maximum of \$50; others are permitted to pay as high as \$100. We feel that the \$75 maximum in this instance is proper because of the fact that these experts serve not only in the United States but also abroad.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. FENTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, as I said in the hearings listening to the representatives of the Atomic Energy Commission sustaining the needs for their appropriation, I, like many others on the committee, felt as though we certainly were not in position to argue very

strenuously with them; yet we are asked to appropriate billions of dollars. So, Mr. Chairman, while we go along with the Commission and with the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, which, by contrast with our committee, goes into these matters very minutely—and I pay tribute to both the Joint Committee and the Commission—yet, Mr. Chairman, as a Representative of an area of this country that is almost totally dependent on coal for its very survival, I must protest the continued outpouring of Government funds for the promotion of electric power production from atomic fuels that will one day put the coal industry out of business. The bill under discussion today contains millions of dollars for the direct Government subsidy of atom-powered plants in competition with coal-burning plants.

There is irony in the fact that the taxes of our Pennsylvania coal miners are being used to contribute to the death of their own industry. In years past our taxes have gone into the building of vast Federal dams to produce millions of kilowatts of electric power that might otherwise have been produced by hundreds of millions of tons of coal. Now these same miners must again watch their tax money be used for a purpose that will even more rapidly destroy one of the largest remaining markets for their coal.

Even miners out of work are not exempt from the hundreds of taxes on the goods they must buy to keep their families fed and housed and clothed—taxes that funnel into the Federal Treasury to be voted by the Congress for purposes that are not always consistent with the interests of the people who pay the taxes.

As a Nation, we already have expended over half a billion dollars in research and development of atomic-fueled plants. By contrast, a mere fraction of this amount has been spent by the Federal Government for all phases of coal research over the years.

It atomic-energy plants were desperately needed by this country to catch up with a shortage of electric power, then I would yield to the emergency. But the uneconomic aspects of atomic power at the present time do not justify this mad rush to produce atomic electric energy at any cost. Take the costs of the Shippingport reactor, for example—producing electricity at an estimated 60 mills per kilowatt-hour in an area where electricity can be produced for about 5 mills per kilowatt-hour in steam plants.

Bear in mind that when I question the wisdom of a crash program for Federal reactor construction at this time, I am not discussing here our defense needs. I am talking about our civilian reactor program for the development of atomic power for civilian needs in direct competition with the power that is now being produced cheaply and efficiently from coal. It is no secret that our coal industry is in trouble. But instead of searching for ways and means to bolster a sick industry that is so important to a number of States besides my own, today we are watching the Federal Government cement its role as an active competitor against coal.



I submit that it is not necessary for the Federal Government to be so anxious to enter into the field of construction of atomic-powered electric plants. The President himself has told us that the plutonium-production reactor proposed in this bill for Hanford, Wash., convertible to power production, is not required by military needs. Until such a "pressing military need for additional plutonium capacity has developed," the President said in a recent letter to a member of our Appropriations Committee, "there can be no justifiable basis to proceed." The President, continuing, said, "Replacement of existing Hanford facilities on economic grounds and the proposed power conversion features of the project seem to me to be clearly unwarranted at this time."

The President has also objected to inclusion at this time of funds for additional research and development studies. For the present, he stated, "they do not represent a balanced or high priority group of projects for funding in 1959." It is true that we have established that there is no obligation to go forward next year with the construction of the five designs listed in this year's bill. Yet we already know that the two design studies authorized last year have now blossomed into construction authorizations in this year's bill—in spite of objections from the executive branch. The President noted that "these projects lay the groundwork for additional Government construction of power reactors" at a time when "the need for such construction is yet to be demonstrated."

The President made a further statement that I heartily endorse, with regard to the proposed gas-cooled reactor in the authorization bill.

My conviction—

He says—

is that construction of this reactor by private industry with some Government assistance in research and development offers the best promise for the atomic power program.

This is a vital point for the coal industry: that private industry be allowed to develop the reactor program insofar as possible. The coal industry does not fear the honest competition of private industry in this field. What it does find difficult to reconcile is the injection of Government subsidy into the area of civilian atomic power, and the fostering of foreign nuclear projects that will further dilute the domestic and foreign markets for American coal. All we ask, all we have ever asked, is that the competition come naturally, through the normal operation of our competitive, free-enterprise economy, and not as the result of subsidy of our competitors by our own Government, in part at our expense.

The citizens of the coal regions of this country seek only a fair break at the hands of their Government, no more and no less than they deserve.

Under permission to extend my remarks, I include the following letters, one sent by three other Members of the House to President Eisenhower, and the other the reply of the President:

JUNE 30, 1958.

Hon. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,  
President of the United States,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The Public Works Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives is currently holding hearings on the budget request for fiscal year 1959 for the Atomic Energy Commission.

We view with regret and some degree of concern that Adm. Lewis L. Strauss will not continue as chairman of that commission. He is to be commended for his able administration and the accomplishments of the Atomic Energy Commission during his chairmanship. His was an arduous job which he filled with distinction despite the many vicious and unwarranted attacks and accusations made upon him and the commission.

Your reported decision to retain him in your official family to assist and advise you on the Atoms for Peace program would seem to indicate that there is to be no change in the administration policy relative to the program for the peaceful use of the atom.

We hope this is true and that under a new chairmanship the Atomic Energy Commission will continue to follow a policy in the development of electric power and other peaceful uses of the atom which will, in keeping with section 1 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, "be directed so as to promote world peace, improve the general welfare, increase the standard of living, and strengthen free competition in private enterprise," while at the same time it continues to see that all its activities are, as provided by the act, "subject at all times to the paramount objective of making the maximum contribution to the common defense and security" of the people of these United States.

We fully support the proper use of the taxpayer's money to help develop competitive atomic electric power against the day when our fossil fuels may be depleted or are more valuable for uses other than the development of electric power. We do not feel, however, that extensive construction of large-scale atomic-power plants, whose presently expected power-output costs are several times that of modern steam-electric plants, should be made at the taxpayers' expense.

It is fully evident from the record that there are many chemical and metallurgical problems confronting our scientists and engineers that must be solved before there is any real prospect of competitive electric power in this country. With the present shortage of engineers, scientists, and technical personnel, and the Nation's expected adverse fiscal condition in fiscal year 1959, it would appear that we should not be wasting our scarce trained manpower and spending borrowed money to construct numerous large-scale uneconomic atomic-power plants. It would seem more logical and justifiable to place greater emphasis on physical research and development and testing of small-scale plants in the effort to solve the complex problems involved in many of atomic-power-reactor concepts under consideration.

Last year, in connection with the Atomic Energy Commission authorization bill, there was considerable discussion on the House floor by administration spokesmen in opposition to the construction of a gas-cooled natural uranium atomic power reactor. In view of this opposition and the opinion expressed by the Atomic Energy Commission that such construction was not justified in view of the British experience, and the availability of information thereon, the inclusion of a request for funds in fiscal year 1959 to proceed with the design and construction of a slightly enriched natural uranium gas-cooled reactor is difficult to understand. This is particu-

larly true when the Atomic Energy Commission reports a proposal by a private group to undertake a gas-cooled slightly enriched natural uranium project.

As you know the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has recently completed action on a proposed Atomic Energy Commission authorization bill which includes numerous construction items that were not included in the Commission's fiscal year 1959 budget request now before us. In connection with these proposed additional items we would like to have an indication of the position to be taken by the administration on these proposals. In particular we would like such an opinion on the two major additions proposed. First is Project 29-a-5 production reactor facility for special nuclear materials, convertible type, Hanford, Washington, \$145 million.

While it has been indicated in the past that the Department of Defense did not concur in the position that additional plutonium production was needed, we understand the Chiefs of Staff now feel additional plutonium production will be needed. In addition, it is reported that the present production costs at the older existing production facilities at Hanford are quite high and tend to justify replacement with a more modern reactor. However, the need for additional plutonium production or replacement of existing facilities does not justify the construction of an uneconomic dual purpose reactor on which the addition of the power phase would more than double the cost. This is particularly true in an area where hydro-power is presently available for a little over 2.0 mills per kilowatt-hour. It just does not make sense.

Second is Project 59-d-10 gas-cooled power reactor, \$51 million, and the proposed modifying language relative to the time table for Federal construction of such a project if private proposals are not forthcoming within a specified period.

The undersigned Minority members of the Public Works Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee respectfully request an early expression of the administration's position on the items and questions contained herein.

Sincerely,

BEN F. JENSEN.  
JOHN TABER.  
IVOR D. FENTON.  
HAMER H. BUDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, July 10, 1958.

DEAR MR. JENSEN: Thank you for your and your colleagues' letter of June 30 commenting on construction authorizing bills for the Atomic Energy Commission for 1959.

The new construction program of \$193.4 million was approved after careful examination of our priority atomic energy needs, many other urgent civilian and military requirements, and the present fiscal situation. The results of that analysis find expression in H. R. 12459 and S. 3788. It appears, however, that the Atomic Energy Committee is sponsoring bills (H. R. 13121 and S. 4051) which would almost double the new program. Generally I must oppose the new items added by the committee.

These new items fall into three major groupings. First is the plutonium production reactor, convertible to power production. This reactor would be built at Hanford at an initial cost of \$145 million. I realize that each of the military services has given its separate assessment of plutonium requirements for weapons, but these separate views are subject to review by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Secretary of Defense and the President. The most recent communication the Atomic Energy Commission received on this subject from the Secretary



of Defense stated that military needs do not require additional production reactor facilities. I emphasize that changes in present requirements would have major military program implications in 1960 and later years, and these requirements are now being reviewed by the Defense Department. Should I find upon review of further conclusions by the Secretary of Defense that a pressing military need for additional plutonium capacity has developed, I shall urge the Congress to provide that capacity. Pending such a finding, however, there can be no justifiable basis to proceed. Replacement of existing Hanford facilities on economic grounds and the proposed power conversion features of the project seem to me to be clearly unwarranted at this time.

The second category of new items consists of additional facilities in support of basic research. I would not object to authorizing such projects for the future, but they do not represent a balanced or high priority group of projects for funding in 1959, and I am informed that they were not so reported by the AEC to the Bureau of the Budget.

Third, I must also object to the atomic power reactor design projects added by the Committee along with mandatory reporting requirements. These projects lay the groundwork for additional Government construction of power reactors. The need for such construction is yet to be demonstrated; and at all events, any needed preliminary design work can be initiated with available funds and without specific authorization.

Your letter also comments on the gas-cooled power reactor which the Commission proposed in its 1959 construction authorizing bill. This is an enriched uranium version of this reactor type rather than the natural uranium version proposed by Congress and opposed by the Commission in the 1958 authorizing bill. The study undertaken by the AEC pursuant to the 1958 authorizing act indicated that construction and operation of the enriched uranium version of such a reactor would advance the atomic power program.

My conviction is that construction of this reactor by private industry with some Government assistance in research and development offers the best promise for the atomic power program. The bill the Commission proposed would authorize this partnership approach and would stimulate energetic efforts to accomplish this project through private construction. In fact, as your letter indicates, certain industrial groups are already considering the submission of such proposals. However, H. R. 13121 and S. 4051 would place deadlines on submission of proposals and on the negotiations of suitable arrangements. Such provisions are most unwise. Arbitrary time limits on difficult technical negotiations of importance to both parties can only discourage proposals, increase Government costs, and diminish the demonstrated benefits of Government-industry cooperation.

I trust it is clearly understood that funds were requested to allow Government construction of the project solely in order to provide an alternative should it prove impossible to obtain industry participation.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

The Honorable BEN JENSEN,

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

(Mr. BREEDING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BREEDING. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make some comments on the legislation now under discussion carrying an appropriation for the construction of a new plant in regard to the

conservation of helium. I agree that some action should be initiated. The remaining helium of our country is centered in the southwest United States, the Panhandle of Texas, Oklahoma, a small portion of Colorado, and part of New Mexico, and the southwestern part of Kansas which it is my privilege to represent here in the Congress. By the year 1980, helium will not be produced in sufficient quantities to meet defense agency demands, so that a conservation job must be done, that is, extract helium from natural gas and store it.

Mr. Speaker, 55 years ago—in 1903—the citizens of Dexter, Kans., were disappointed when they tried to ignite some natural gas that had been found near their town. The gas would not burn. They did not feel much better about the situation 2 years later, when two University of Kansas scientists discovered that the gas contained helium. This was the first time that helium had been found in natural gas, but who cared—it would not keep anybody warm in the winter and it would not bring any industry to the area. It was a laboratory curiosity with no practical application.

Today we know that the Dexter discovery was an important event in the development of our national defense and economy. For today, helium is a valuable industrial, medical, research, and military tool essential to our most vital programs—and the source of supply for all of our helium is helium-bearing natural gas similar to that found first at Dexter.

Helium has become so important to our national well-being that on May 1, 1958, a new national helium conservation policy was announced by the Secretary of the Interior. This policy, which will save billions of cubic feet of helium that would otherwise be wasted into the atmosphere, is deserving of the support of every farsighted American.

Ninety-nine percent of the recoverable helium in the United States occurs in natural gas in the Texas and Oklahoma Panhandles and adjoining parts of Kansas. This gas was discovered and is being produced by gas companies to supply fuel to some 15 million domestic and industrial consumers in Chicago, Detroit, Denver, and other cities in the Midwest. The helium will not burn, and it can be extracted before the gas goes to fuel markets without impairing the value of the gas as fuel.

The Bureau of Mines is the only producer of helium in the free world. It has 4 plants in Texas, Kansas, and New Mexico, which will produce about 330 million cubic feet of helium in the 1958 fiscal year. Seventy percent of the helium produced by the Bureau of Mines goes directly to the Department of Defense, Atomic Energy Commission, Weather Bureau, and other Federal agencies. More than half of the remainder is used by industry on defense and atomic-energy contracts, and important quantities are used in hospitals and in basic research studies. There are virtually no unimportant uses for helium of any magnitude.

At the same time, the Bureau is producing 330 million cubic feet of helium;

however, 10 times that amount is being wasted in fuel gases. If this wastage should be allowed to continue, and if the demands for helium continue to grow, as expected, we would be faced with a serious shortage in our helium supply past 1980-85. The only other large source of helium—outside of natural gas—that we know about is the atmosphere, which contains only 1 part helium in about 200,000 parts air. Recovery of helium from the air would be very costly—perhaps 1,000 times the present-day cost of extracting helium from natural gas.

The Bureau of Mines has estimated that up to 12 additional helium plants will be needed to take care of the helium demands in the United States in 1980. Normally, the plants would be built 1 or 2 at a time to keep pace with the increasing requirements, but eventually they would all be needed. The newly announced helium conservation program would advance the construction of the plants to make them available as soon as possible to save the helium currently going to waste.

It is hoped that private industry will finance, construct, and operate the plants to sell helium to the Government. By so doing, for a large sum of appropriated money—estimated to be \$224 million—in one lump for helium plant construction will be avoided. Of course, the Department of the Interior would need annual appropriations at the beginning of the program to cover the purchase of helium produced in the plants. By raising the price of helium sold by the Government to helium users, however, it is anticipated that the program would become self-sustaining after a few years, and eventually, the full cost of the program, including amortization of the invested capital and interest charges, would be recovered.

The helium conservation policy is one of the most sensible programs that I have heard about in quite some time. The natural gas companies should favor such a program because they would be able to sell a commodity that presently has little or no value to them. Private capital should support the conservation program, because it would offer a new field for the investment of capital in a worthwhile and profitable venture. It would mean a great deal to the areas of Kansas, Texas, and Oklahoma, where the plants would be located, and it would be a stimulus to business generally because of the equipment and supplies required in the plant construction and operation. Gas engines, compressors, cooling towers, pipe, lumber, cement, pressure vessels, and other materials would be supplied from all over the United States from New York to California.

And what is most important, the principal benefactors would be American citizens everywhere—because the program would assure that our future security and economy would not be jeopardized because of casual wastage of helium in our time. No one knows what the future will bring, but we do know that helium is being used today primarily in the programs that seem to of-



fer the most in the future growth of our country.

I understand that the Department of the Interior will request additional legislative authorities to get the helium conservation program underway as soon as possible. Most of the new authorities will be designed to provide a basis for private industry participation in the program. This is in line with the American system of private enterprise, and it is a commendable objective. We must not lose sight of our primary goal, however, which is helium conservation. This goal must be achieved with or without private industry participation.

Mr. Chairman, I invite everyone concerned with the conservation of our natural resources and the future security and economy of our country to join with me in supporting this new helium conservation policy.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending bill and all amendments thereto close in 30 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

(Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, as chairman of the subcommittee on authorization of atomic-energy legislation which is before us, I want to say that I appreciate very much, and I know all the members of the Joint Committee appreciate very much, the treatment which we received at the hands of the Committee on Appropriations on the items which we have asked to have appropriations appropriated for. We had extensive hearings, and we believe that we supported with good evidence the items which we did write into the authorization bill and which was accepted by the House.

Now, I would like to call the attention, if I might, of the chairman of the committee, to the item at the bottom of page 49 under the heading "Reactor development" where the committee has deleted \$51 million for a proposed gas-cooled, graphite-moderated reactor and \$500,000 for a research reactor for the Philippine Government. The committee report on page 50 goes on to say that:

The authorizing legislation provides a maximum of 6 months for development of a cooperative agreement with power utilities, power cooperatives, or industry for financing a gas-cooled power reactor. The committee endorses this time limitation and desires to see such a reactor move forward at the earliest possible date. When the Commission is in a position of readiness to begin actual construction, the committee will gladly consider a supplemental estimate for the necessary construction funds.

Now, I direct this remark to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. In the authorization bill under this particular item there was an authorization for \$51 million, and the Commission was given direction to pro-

ceed in two different ways. In one way they could proceed if an outside organization, a public, private, or cooperative power group or equipment manufacturer, desired to enter into a cooperative arrangement with the Commission within a period of 90 days, then the Commission was given another 90 days to negotiate the contract. Now, as I understand, that is one of the ways they could proceed. The other way they could proceed was that if within the first 90 days they did not receive a satisfactory proposal the Commission could proceed to construct a reactor which they already had the design for and the study made.

Now, without going into the merits of whether they should do this or not, I want to ask the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations: In the event the Commission does not receive a satisfactory proposal from private industry within the ensuing 3 months after the signing of the bill, could they start a Government project such as contemplated under section 110 of the authorization bill and use unobligated funds? In other words, could they, by contacting the committee—and I understand that the committee has shown that they have something like \$76 million in free and unobligated funds in this phase of plant construction in their budget—could the Commission come to the committee and, by giving them a letter and asking for authorization to use unobligated funds, proceed under either phase of this program?

Mr. CANNON. The committee considered this matter very thoroughly, and in view of its great importance and particular significance at this time, I am warranted in saying with the approval of the entire subcommittee that in my opinion we would consider favorably a letter request for a program change at any time to use the available unobligated balances to put a gas-cooled reactor into the construction stage. This is in keeping with the intent of the committee in its statement on page 50 of the report.

Mr. Chairman, I should like also to take advantage of the opportunity to express our appreciation of the long, invaluable, and arduous service which the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] and the other members of the Joint Committee have given to this very important matter. The committee has been of great service to the country and all mankind.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I thank the chairman.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CHENOWETH: On page 9, after line 4, insert:

"RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL  
"Construction, general

"For an additional amount, \$130,000, for the Trinidad Dam on the Purgatoire River, Colo., as authorized by Public Law 85-500, approved July 3, 1958."

(Mr. CHENOWETH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Chairman, this amendment provides for an appro-

priation in the amount of \$130,000 for the Purgatoire River Dam at Trinidad, Colo. This money will be used by the Army Engineers for preliminary planning and studies. This work will include reservoir surveys, materials and foundation investigations, and also hydrologic, design, economic and real estate studies. All of this work is necessary in order to prepare the contract plans and specifications.

This project was just authorized in the omnibus rivers and harbors and flood-control bill signed by the President on July 3, which is now Public Law 85-500.

There has been and is a very serious flood situation in Trinidad. Three major, devastating floods have occurred over a period of years, the last in 1955. I feel that it is important for the project to be constructed at the earliest possible date, and I would like to see this money made available to the district engineer at Albuquerque so that he can start on this work.

This is a multiple-purpose project. In addition to providing flood protection for the City of Trinidad it also will make supplemental irrigation water available, for some 19,000 acres of farming land below the City of Trinidad.

This project was not authorized in time to have these funds included in the regular appropriation bill. For this reason I am offering this amendment so that the Army Engineers will have the money to start their preliminary planning during the current fiscal year.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that the chairman of the committee would see fit to accept this amendment so that the Army Engineers may begin this work without waiting until the next fiscal year.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, the \$130,000 which the amendment proposes is only a foot in the door to an \$18,900,000 project which the committee has had no chance to review. This item is unbudgeted. It has never been before the committee. We have had no chance to consider it.

It would be absurd to include a project of this magnitude without consideration and without any hearings of any kind.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, it ought to be rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CHENOWETH].

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM].

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, it is getting late in the day and I know the House wants to finish this bill. I did want to take a few minutes to congratulate the committee on the job they have done for the atomic-energy program of this country. It is important. As the gentleman from Iowa has pointed out this afternoon, it is a highly technical program. I do want to assure this House that the Joint Committee goes over every item very carefully. We feel we have the finest program in the world. That is my opinion, too. Sometimes we differ, but I can assure this House, from what I have seen throughout the world, we



are far ahead of any other country in the world.

I also take this time to state to the House that in such a critical time as this the people of the United States and this body can be assured that we are well prepared in this field. Yesterday we reviewed for more than 3 hours the recent tests that have been carried out this year in the Pacific. Those tests prove many things, and we learned many things from the tests this year. I felt for good reasons that we should continue the tests, although many people have felt otherwise. However, we have made substantial progress, I believe, in the cleaning up of the weapon. There is no doubt about that.

That is one reason why we asked the Committee on Appropriations to place in this bill a plutonium-producing reactor at this time. We gave great thought and study to this. The old reactors at Hanford are 14 years old, and we know they cannot last forever. We hope, of course, that we will get disarmament—I do, and pray for it—but I do not believe we will get it as long as we have men running governments such as Mr. Khrushchev in Soviet Russia. So we must continue to try to bring down the cost of this material. That is exactly the reason we placed this reactor in there. We have evidence. Any man can go to the committee and we can prove that we will reduce the cost by something like 200 percent by building this reactor. It will take 4 years to do it. As I said, the old reactors are 14 years old. I am taking this time only to assure the House that I think the Committee on Appropriations did the wise thing in placing this item in the bill. I especially want to thank the chairman for taking this action.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. THOMSON].

(Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, I take this time so as to further discuss the appropriation for the Raw Materials Division of the Atomic Energy Commission previously mentioned by the gentleman from Colorado. The committee has recommended a cut of \$5,768,000; \$5 million of this cut is predicated on the overestimates of previous budgets. I agree with the thought previously expressed that this does not provide the basis for such a cut in the current budget. With both milling capacity and mining becoming more stabilized, it is now possible to very near approach certainty in making these estimates. I understand that the request was very tight. I take it that the committee has approved the program of the Commission and that if the funds are inadequate, a supplemental request could be presented, after the next Congress convenes. That is not to be desired, however, and it is my hope that the Commission will present the testimony before the committee of the other body so that if that is to be expected as a result of this cut, then the funds can be restored.

The remaining \$768,000 of the committee cut, as explained at page 48

of the committee report, "deletes funds programed for bonus payments to operators of uranium ore mines expected to be newly certified for bonus payment eligibility in fiscal year 1959." The committee, in explaining this, states:

In view of the testimony received concerning uranium ore reserves available to the Commission, and the rate of delivery of ore to domestic processing mills, the need to stimulate the production of additional ore with bonus payments at this time is not apparent.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in order to understand this problem I think it is necessary for us to review briefly the history of the uranium procurement program in the United States. In 1948 this country was without any known reserves of uranium ore. To develop a supply of uranium was essential to the security of the United States. In order to assure this, the Commission, under the authority granted to it by Congress, did several things which were necessary under the circumstances. Known and available foreign sources of material were tied up by contract. The Commission, through its own personnel, undertook a search. Private individuals were encouraged to enter the search. To encourage private individuals, certain incentives were held out to them. One of these was in the nature of a bonus on the first production from mines, up to a limit of 10,000 pounds of uranium, with a maximum limitation of \$35,000, providing the ore met minimum standards. Under the last announcement, this program would run to March 31, 1960. To further encourage exploration and production, the Commission offered a market for ore produced, at a guaranteed price. This program has been extended to 1962, and in some respects to 1966. The Commission further encouraged the development of production to a point that mills would be constructed, since the Commission was interested not in ore but in securing the material. These mills were constructed by private capital on the basis of the agreement of the Government to purchase the uranium at a contracted price. In the early stages of the program, the Government guaranteed the investment, but in later phases, the owner took the risk of having an adequate supply of ore to produce sufficient material at the contract rate to provide a payout.

The response to this program was just as we had hoped. This response came from all quarters, from large companies to private individuals. Many individuals left other pursuits to stake their all on the search. All of this was done in response to the Government call and urging. As I have previously stated on this floor, this is a great tribute to what free men can do. The success largely came from private sources. This response and success was far beyond expectations. For this, I am sure you will agree, we can thank God. This country is in a much more secure position as a result thereof. Besides our security, we have available to us a source of supply for the development of peacetime uses that will, I am sure, contribute greatly to a better standard of living and way of life in

America. The picture particularly changed as far as reserves were concerned in the year 1957. On October 28, 1957, Mr. Jesse Johnson, Director of the Raw Materials branch, speaking in New York, announced as the result of the tremendous discoveries in the past year that there would be a halt in Government contracting for the construction of milling capacity. It was readily apparent that this would create many hardships and inequities unless adjustments were made. Since that time, the situation has been carefully reviewed by the Director of the Raw Materials Division, by the Commission and by the very able Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. After careful review, the program has been reevaluated to allow 3,300 tons of additional milling capacity to take care of hardship situations. I commend the Commission and the Joint Committee for their objective approach and recognition of the need for adjustment. One of the most recent and largest discoveries which contributed to the adequacy of our supply for military purposes was in the State of Wyoming. In spite of this, I have tried to keep a realistic and practical approach. I think there is a real future for the uranium industry. It is true that we have an adequate supply for our military requirements. Over 50 percent of that, however, is a foreign supply. Contrary to most cases, we are paying more for the foreign products than for the domestic material. If peacetime uses are to be developed, the supply must be greatly increased. A reactor has a useful life of from 30 to 40 years. If private capital is going to build a reactor, it must be able to see a source of material for the life of the reactor. Yet we have only a 10-year reserve, at the present rate of production.

The program to stimulate exploration is separate and apart from this. As a part of that, there is the so-called bonus program. This provides for a bonus payment on the first 10,000 pounds of uranium production up to a maximum of \$35,000, or \$3.50 per pound of uranium concentrate. According to the committee report:

The additional reduction of \$768,000 deletes funds programed for bonus payments to operators of uranium ore mines expected to be newly certified for bonus payment eligibility in fiscal year 1959.

I agree with what I take from reading the committee hearings is the thought of the committee, that is, that with this change in the supply situation we must have a reevaluation of this program on a considered and realistic basis. That will involve the consideration of many factors. I also believe though, that just as with production and the milling, we all expect the Government to live up to its obligations to those individuals who have changed their position to their detriment in response to the call and urging of our Government. Particularly in the Wyoming area these parties are individual miners who would be completely ruined if we do otherwise. I would be the last one to want this industry, which is very important in our area, to get overextended and into complications on many other commodities. Our operators feel that way. But we do



have a moral commitment to the people who have already spent their money. When you place this on the basis of those who already have their eligibility certification, I would like to point out what I think, after discussing this with the Raw Materials Division could and will happen. In Wyoming we have open pit production. A man that has prospected, and discovered some ore and may have drilled several hundred feet of test holes and moved, say 150 feet or 200 feet of overburden, but he has never marketed a ton of ore because he has not had the mill market or the buying situation or something else. The certificate of eligibility is not given till the first ore is marketed. He would be denied this production bonus, whereas the person who has been fortunate enough to have marketed only one ton would be allowed it. I would like to ask the ranking member of the committee, who participated in the discussion of this at the committee hearings, if I understand correctly the committee's position. As I understand it, they are seeking to get a reevaluation by the Atomic Energy Commission of this program much as the milling program was reevaluated and to bring it into proper perspective in light of the current situation. As I further understand, at the same time though, they are interested in being fair to the operators who have spent their money in reliance upon the Government's invitation and urging.

Mr. RABAUT. The answer to the gentleman's question is "yes."

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. I thank the gentleman. I think it is the proper focus. I believe it is up to the Commission to clear this up in testimony before the other body. I hope it will be cleared up because I am of the opinion that if it is not, then it will work inequities which I know the committee does not want to do. After that is done I hope the funds will be restored. I thank the gentleman.

(Mr. BERRY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Chairman, I am seriously distressed at the action taken by the House Appropriations Committee in deleting \$767,000 of funds programed for bonus payments to operators of uranium ore mines.

I appreciate that the chairman has explained to the committee that the funds in this appropriation and in previous appropriations are transferable and that they can be used for bonus payments to mines which have already been certified.

My concern, Mr. Chairman, is with those mines which have not yet been certified because they have not yet been placed in production, in which event under the action of the Appropriations Committee there is probably no possibility of the use of these funds for bonus payments to these producers.

I am referring particularly to an area consisting of northeastern Wyoming, southwestern North Dakota, and northwestern South Dakota where a very good grade of uranium ore is found in the lignite coal beds of that area. This area

has had a rough and rugged time trying to get their ore on a commercial basis.

First, there was no law by which the miners could file on these uranium deposits since it was intermingled with lignite, which is a fuel mineral, and a law had to be written to provide for filing in this area. Congress passed that law and then was required to pass another law extending the time for doing assessment work because of the fact that there was no known process for the removal of the ore from the lignite. AEC and private companies spent millions of dollars in developing a process for removal of the ore. About the time the process was discovered, AEC froze all purchase contracts until a study had been completed by a commission to determine whether or not new contracts for production should be entered into.

The commission, after making a complete study, recommended that the AEC enter into a contract for construction of a mill in the lignite uranium area, since which time AEC has been negotiating with the International Resources Corporation for the construction of a 3-to-5-million-dollar mill. Negotiations are just about completed. The company is just about ready to finance the construction of this mill. The production program for which the miners in this large area have been waiting for 6 years is at the point of opening up a new industry for them, and now the committee decides to stop the bonus payments on all mines which have not up to this time been certified.

Mr. Chairman, if the Federal Government ever owed any people an obligation, it owes these people in this lignite-uranium area an obligation to live up to its commitments. It is morally unjust, it is morally inequitable, it is morally unfair to now welch on our deal with these miners. For 6 years we have built up their hopes and expectations, for 6 years they have been doing their assessment work, building roads into this area, uncovering these mineral deposits, with a hope that a mill will be located there. Construction of the mill is now just about ready to start, and along comes the committee who cuts the foundation out from under the mill, cuts the foundation out from under the mines, and cuts the heart out of the miners.

Mr. Chairman, to me this is the most unfair action that the Appropriations Committee has ever attempted to take. I know the committee would not intentionally have taken this action had they realized the destructive results. I am certain that had they had the full facts they would have permitted this area to benefit the same as other areas which have already been certified. I hope, Mr. Chairman, that they will correct this serious mistake made unintentionally by this great Appropriations Committee.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I had an amendment to offer to the bill which would give more money for the medical care of dependents of those in the service. And this report of the supplemental bill states the mechanics is not working out well. The Murphy Army Hospital was closed, a

hospital that was giving extremely fine care to the families of the men in the service.

They have not gone, as suggested, to the Chelsea Medical Hospital. It did not work out too well. The Chelsea Hospital has lost a number of women and babies. As someone stated, I do not mean they died; they did not go there because it was too hard to reach.

The Murphy Army Hospital should be reopened. I prophesied when it was closed that we would be likely to be in some sort of international conflict that would make the opening of the Murphy General Hospital necessary and I hope that can be opened before it is too late. Twice before it was closed, then it was necessary to reopen it.

There is another matter I want to bring out. I understand there was a reduction made in the Veterans' Administration appropriation for payments to personnel in the various hospitals. I believe it is for personnel. If that be true, some hospitals cannot open new wards or buildings. There has not been enough money for personnel in these mental and other hospitals all over the country and this matter should certainly be looked into by the other body. Very likely there is a misunderstanding, because I have heard this committee is well pleased with the new administrator. The chairman of the subcommittee made that comment on the floor of Congress. I believe the administrator has the second most difficult job in the country.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I believe the Appropriations Committee has exercised sound judgment in increasing construction funds for the AEC physical research program in fiscal year 1959. But such increases in construction funds must be accompanied by commensurate increases in operating funds if we are to have a vigorous and effective program of basic research.

For this reason I was greatly concerned to find that the Appropriations Committee, as noted on page 48 of the committee report on the supplemental appropriation bill, has actually reduced, rather than increased, operating funds requested for the AEC physical research program for the coming year. Such a reduction could have the gravest consequences in the terms of its effect on the future progress of our research efforts and could seriously cripple many of the research programs currently being carried on in our laboratories and universities.

To illustrate what I mean I would like to quote a few sentences from the Joint Committee report accompanying the AEC authorization bill for fiscal year 1959. In that report the Committee stated that in addition to increasing the level of support for new construction in the physical research program, as the Appropriations Committee has wisely seen fit to do, the Joint Committee believes there should be a corresponding increase in the operating funds provided.

The report then cited a letter which Dr. Warren C. Johnson, Chairman of the



General Advisory Committee, the Atomic Energy Commission's top scientific advisory group, sent to Chairman Strauss of the AEC last February. In his letter to Mr. Strauss, Dr. Johnson stated:

During the past few months I have given considerable thought to the problem of financial support for the activities of the Division of Research of the Atomic Energy Commission. It is becoming more and more evident that the present level of support, namely about \$71.5 million for fiscal 1958 and fiscal 1959, is "greatly inadequate." I repeat, "greatly inadequate." Furthermore, unless considerable more support is forthcoming within the next 2 or 3 years, we shall find ourselves in a difficult position.

Dr. Johnson then went on to describe the increasing financial burdens arising from operation of large-scale experimental devices such as particle accelerators, adding:

What I would like to emphasize is that our greatest asset is well-trained scientific and engineering personnel and that we should give them full support in order to enable them to carry out their work to the capacity of their talents. I would estimate that the operating budget of the Division of Research at the present time should be at least \$100 million to accomplish these objectives and that within the next 4 years this annual budget should rise to \$150-\$175 million to make the fullest use of our manpower and facilities commensurate with the needs and objectives of the Atomic Energy Commission program.

The Joint Committee report then went on to note the committee's gratification that since the time of Dr. Johnson's letter the Atomic Energy Commission had seen fit to increase its request for operating funds from \$71.5 to \$90 million. The report then added:

The committee believes, however, that a further increase to \$100 million is desirable in accordance with Dr. Johnson's recommendation, which has been concurred in by the other members of the General Advisory Committee.

The report went on to note that such an increase is amply supported by testimony presented to the Joint Committee last February by some fifty of the Nation's leading research scientists who were invited to testify on the AEC physical research program.

Take, for example, the testimony of Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, of the University of California Radiation Laboratory, Nobel prize winner in 1951 for his distinguished research work in the field of chemistry, who said, and I quote him directly:

As a member of the AEC research team that is on the firing line, I feel I am speaking for most of my colleagues when I say that an immediate increase of about 50 percent in this overall operating budget would be extremely worthwhile in terms of increased output with already available facilities.

Or take Dr. Frederick Seitz, of the University of Illinois, one of the Nation's recognized authorities in solid state physics and metallurgy. Here is what he said during his testimony before the committee, and I quote:

I am inclined to agree with the estimates that Professor Seaborg has given. \* \* \* I would say that the increase in current budgets needed is somewhere between 50 and 100 percent. This increase should occur as rapidly as possible.

Or take the testimony of Dr. Luis Alvarez, of the University of California, famed for his work in the development of the microwave early warning system and his pioneer work in the development of atomic weapons. Referring to Dr. Seaborg's recommendation that basic research funds be increased by 50 percent or more, Dr. Alvarez said:

I would like to second that very strongly. \* \* \* I think we will have great difficulty in operating the next year or two if we don't have a 50-percent increase.

Or take the testimony of Dr. Robert K. Adair, of the Brookhaven Laboratory, one of the country's leading authorities in nuclear physics and a specialist in the properties of fundamental particles. In response to a question by Chairman Durham of the joint committee as to whether the present level of operating funds is adequate, Dr. Adair stated:

Well, sir, I would say that if our funds were cut in half we would do a quarter as much. If our funds were doubled, we would do four times as much. If it becomes a question of values, we certainly can use more money.

Perhaps the matter was expressed most succinctly by Dr. I. I. Rabi, of Columbia University, who, in his appearance before the committee, put it this way:

My feeling is that the American people are more willing to support research than their leaders or the Bureau of the Budget is willing to believe. I think there is a better popular understanding of the importance of basic research or the benefits it confers and also its deeper meaning in the ordinary fellow in the street than in the Bureau of the Budget, or whoever it is by whom these sums are set.

These are only a few examples, Mr. Chairman, of the virtually unanimous opinion among our topflight scientists in this country that to insure that America will have a vigorous and effective program of basic research, which is so vital to the advancement of science across the board, we must immediately make substantial increases in the present level of support.

By substantial, as you have seen from the few illustrations I have given, our scientists are talking about an increase of from 50 percent to 100 percent in the level of operating funds provided. This means, in the case of the AEC physical research program, that operating funds for fiscal year 1959 should be at least \$100 million, as recommended by the AEC General Advisory Committee and by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. In my opinion, the \$85 million provided by the Appropriations Committee, which is \$5 million less than even the Bureau of the Budget allowed, is totally inadequate for the job at hand and should be increased to \$100 million.

To do less would be letting down our research scientists at a critical time in their competition with the Soviet Union and could seriously jeopardize America's world leadership in scientific advancement.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE. I yield.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, one of the items included in this bill pro-

vides \$1,250,000 to develop fast breeder reactor technology. Last year a similar provision for the development of the fast breeder reactor technology of \$1,500,000 was included in the AEC appropriation. In addition, the Congress made provision for construction of experimental plant No. 2, EBR-2 in the Arco, Idaho, station.

On August 4, 1956, I warned in a public press conference that "the construction of a fast breeder reactor at Monroe, Mich., is in disregard of public safety." This matter has been the subject of extensive study and report. It is a matter of fundamental importance because on this test case much of the policy regarding the location of future reactors both those known to be safe and those not proven safe will be determined.

Mr. Chairman, the AEC and the Detroit Edison Co., sponsors of this project have repeatedly said that the danger of a reactor accident is so remote that "estimations so expressed of the possibility of major reactor accidents having major effect on the public range from 1 chance in 100,000 per year to 1 in a billion per year for such accidents for each large reactor." Now, since that statement presented by the Commission on March 24, 1957, and since the report submitted on behalf of the Detroit Edison Co. by APDA of which Mr. Walker Cisler is president in analyzing the most probable case of reactor accident, "a release of 100 percent of the maximum quantity of fission products present in the reactor would produce relatively minor consequences since the cloud of fission products would diffuse quickly while moving over the lake and over sparsely settled areas in Canada."

Mr. Chairman, since the time of these two studies of 1957, there have been reactor accidents. When the House was considering assuming the risk of reactor safety and passed Public Law 85-256 I warned the Congress of the dangers involved in this legislation. Now, we have had some experience regarding reactor accidents. In the appendix of the Joint Committee hearing on development, growth, and state of the atomic industries, British documents describing the accident at Windscale No. 1 pile on October 10, 1957, is available to the members of the House. I understand from the press that the British Government have now decided to abandon that expensive reactor plant.

Late in May a fuel element in Canada, NRU research reactor at Chalk River, Ottawa, burst. After removal from the core, it caught fire and contaminated the entire reactor building.

Then the Calder Hall No. 2 reactor was being tested; its generator went out of control, burst and flew to pieces throwing segments some as large as half a ton a distance of 300 feet.

And now Mr. Chairman, some of the tests being done by Detroit Edison in the Detroit area have resulted in the fallout of alkaline sodium. Yet the company persists in continuing its tests in this densely populated part of the United States. The company was going to make tests to assure safety prior to completion of the plant. Many who have made little study of the project have accepted that



promise as an assurance of safety. Yet the New York Times reports that the contract for the fuel elements, the most vital part of the plant, has now been let. The test plants, EBR-2 and others have not yet concluded their programs but Detroit Edison is going ahead because the Congress has assumed almost the total risk in the event of a major catastrophe in the Detroit area.

I believe the funds allocated in this bill are and should be for the development of reactor technology in the fast breeder field but not 1 cent of this money should be used to implement the contract of the Detroit Edison Co., its various affiliates and the AEC until we have been assured of safety in this project.

[From the Detroit Times of July 18, 1958]

#### A-PLANT DISASTER POSSIBLE

(By Don O'Connor)

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Atomic Energy Commission has declassified a study which says an explosion at the atomic reactor now being built near Monroe could blast a 175-ton missile 200 feet into the air.

The study, by the Naval Ordnance Laboratory, states that in all reactors there is a remote possibility of an accidental power release.

"Unless adequate provisions are made for containment, a reactor accident might release enough energy to breach the containment building and contaminate the atmosphere and underground water with intensively radioactive fission products," it declared.

"The consequence of such an accident could assume catastrophic proportions to life and property in the vicinity.

"The quantitative predictions described in this section of the report are based on assumptions backed by long experience in studying explosions and their damaging effects," the study says.

"The sum total of explosion-effects knowledge, although extensive, is not sufficient to solve this complex reactor problem with any great degree of accuracy."

The laboratory was assigned the task of evaluating the adequacy of the \$50-million Monroe reactor undertaken by more than 20 companies under direction of Detroit Edison Co. to contain a nuclear excursion.

It was dated October 7, 1957.

Safety aspects of the Monroe plant were debated earlier this year in hearings before an AEC examiner after the UAW and other unions protested its construction in a populated area.

The AEC has not announced a decision in the case and has not issued a license permitting operation of the reactor, once completed.

The study was based on the assumption that any explosion at the plant would have the effect of detonating 1,000 pounds of TNT.

The results, it said, indicate that the steel walls could withstand shock waves resulting from an explosion or any fragments blown off the reactor covering.

"The rotating shield plug, however, is a serious hazard when projected by the gun action of the internal blast pressure in the reactor compartment," the report added.

"A greater hazard from the rotating plug can result from a slower (nonexplosive) energy release; however, it has not yet been determined (by the designers) whether a slower energy release as postulated in this report is possible."

The reactor plug is the inside shield for the reactor and is about 9 feet wide and 12 feet high with a maximum weight of 173 tons.

"A suggestion was made," the study said, "that it might be profitable to investigate

the use of large, plastic balloonlike structures, which are now coming into use, as an additional safeguard around the outer containment building.

"In the event of damage to the containment building resulting in leakage of radioactive poisons, a large, gas-tight outer building might serve a useful purpose."

The study said computations, while necessarily theoretical, indicate the ability of the plant's walls to contain an explosion is marginal.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I have three amendments and under the limitation of time I have 4 minutes. Is it possible to offer an amendment and reserve time following each amendment pending the disposition of the amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman may take whatever time he desires on each amendment.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GROSS: On page 13, line 3, after the word "and", strike out the remainder of the line and all of lines 4 and 5.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute on this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment would strike out the \$9,000 for entertainment for members of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank. I cannot for the life of me understand why we should provide entertainment for those to whom we are lading out our money all over the world.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

The CHAIRMAN. Permit the Chair to state to the gentleman from New York that the Committee has 5 minutes reserved to it. How much time does the gentleman yield at this point?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I assume that if the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] were here at the moment, he would allow me 1 minute to oppose the pending amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, this is not a foreign-aid proposition or agency. The Export-Import Bank as a general rule extends credit to finance only the purchase and exportation of materials or equipment produced or manufactured in the United States and the financing of associated technical services of United States firms or individuals. This is a successful Government bank which is about to celebrate its 25th anniversary. It has made tremendous sums of money for the American taxpayer. There are from \$20 to \$22 millions a year in profit out of this operation. This amount of \$9,000 for entertainment, the same amount as was allowed for the past fiscal year, is a proper expenditure and should

not be compared with the type of whiskey bills and such things as the gentleman from Iowa has in mind.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GROSS: On page 22, strike out all of lines 18 through 26.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, in response to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], in connection with the preceding amendment, it does not make any difference how thick or how thin you slice it, it is still entertainment; it is still money for liquor. If it is spent for that purpose it is not going into the United States Treasury where it ought to go. I reiterate that there is absolutely no reason why we should be spending money for this purpose on these so-called loans to foreigners.

With reference to this amendment, it strikes out the stationery-allowance increase for members. It is that simple. Every Member knows what this amendment will do. I do not need it and I doubt whether many other Members of the House need this increase.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. PASSMAN. It is my understanding that if they do not use it they do not have to take it. Is that the gentleman's understanding?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, and I will not take it.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. LAIRD. When the authorization bill passed a few weeks ago the funds were credited to the account of each Member at that time. The credit has already been made to each Member's account.

Mr. GROSS. If it means nothing to strike the language from the bill, and I hope the gentleman will vote for the amendment for it can do no harm.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself one-half minute.

The distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] has put his finger right on the problem. I have been given to understand, since we discussed this matter earlier this afternoon, that many Members of the House have already withdrawn the additional \$600 stationery allowance. The money carried in the pending bill at line 25, page 22, is to put back into the contingent fund of the House the amount that will be withdrawn from the fund as the result of this resolution which unanimously passed the House on July 10 last in the presence of the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

The amendment was rejected.



Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk. The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Gross: On page 29, after line 17, add the following new chapter and paragraph:

"CHAPTER XIV

"No part of any appropriation contained in this act, or any funds available for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this act, shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The gentleman's amendment refers to expenditure of funds not in this bill. Therefore, it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. GROSS. It is the same amendment I have offered to previous appropriation bills. It is a limitation upon spending. It has been accepted in other appropriation bills by the chairman of the committee. It is simply a limitation, that they cannot spend money for propaganda purposes for the promotion of legislation.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. DELANEY). It is a limitation on the funds available for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this act. For that reason the Chair sustains the point of order made by the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. DELANEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 13450) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the same back to the House with an amendment with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and the amendment thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who spoke on the bill just passed may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

#### VOLUNTARY PENSION PLANS BY SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means may have until midnight Thursday, July 24, 1958, to file a report on the bill H. R. 10, a bill to encourage the establishment of voluntary pension plans by self-employed individuals, and to also include therein a minority report and certain individual and supplemental views.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### AMENDING MINERAL LEASING ACT OF 1920

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 2069) to amend section 27 of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, in order to promote the development of coal on the public domain, with a House amendment thereto, insist on the amendment of the House and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. ASPINALL, ROGERS of Texas, and THOMSON of Wyoming.

#### CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Speaker, on roll-call No. 137 of yesterday I am recorded as being absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record and Journal may be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 2 minutes, to revise and extend my remarks, and to have them included in the RECORD just prior to the passage of the supplemental appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### INDIANA'S PLYWOOD AND VENEER INDUSTRY

(Mr. BROWNSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BROWNSON. Mr. Speaker, our State of Indiana is the oldest and largest producer of native hardwoods in the Nation. In fact, our hardwood production

goes back to the early days of Lincoln's youth in Indiana. With our neighbor, Louisville, across the river in Kentucky, we produce more than one-half of all the face veneers manufactured in the United States.

In my own 11th District of Indiana, which consists of Marion County, we have five such mills in Indianapolis.

The distress felt by the plywood and veneer industry because of constant unfair competitive practices is widely known. A great deal of it is directly traceable to the fact that the wood industry in general has no protection whatsoever from competitors who imitate natural wood products and grains and are not required by law to stamp these inferior products as imitation. At the present time, imitation, machine-stamped veneers resembling genuine grain finishes are being applied on solid lumber, hardboard, metal, and plastics and sold as the genuine article. The television cabinet our salesman assures us is genuine mahogany veneer may just as likely be a photograph of a wood finish printed in paper board. You and I and possibly the salesman himself have no way of knowing that this is so and we as consumers have no protection from the deception. Neither does the legitimate producer of articles made from higher priced veneers.

When I first learned of the hardship imitation veneers are working on the plywood industry, I contemplated introducing a bill modeled along the line of the Fur Labeling Act. As I studied conditions in the wood industry more closely, I came to the conclusion that the law must be more inclusive and should apply not only to plywood, but to all products in which wood is imitated, since imitation veneers are being applied on a multitude of other materials. The current practice of deceptive labeling and advertising of inferior substitute materials as genuine hardwoods is widespread. This practice is of serious concern to genuine hardwood manufacturers to legitimate retailers and also to the American consumer.

One of the manufacturers in my district suffering for need of this law is Mr. R. T. Miller, of the Curry-Miller Veneers Inc., Indianapolis. Mr. Miller wrote me in April:

Our industry does not fear the competition of substitutes, for nothing can take the place of the beauty offered by nature. But, like many other imitations of the real thing, it is hard for the average person to know what he is paying for unless the article is properly labeled—which is not being done.

Another Indianapolis manufacturer, Mr. J. C. Daugherty, president of the Hoosier Veneer Co., Indianapolis, has written to me:

We hardwood manufacturers are much concerned, as we believe is the American consumer, regarding the deceptive labeling and advertising as genuine hardwoods of inferior materials which have been given an imitation hardwood grain.

Mr. C. E. Cochran, president of the Mitchell Veneer Co., of Greensburg, Ind., wrote me only this month:



PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR VARIOUS AGENCIES OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS IN THE AMOUNT OF \$197,500 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1958 AND \$462,119,400 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1959 FOR VARIOUS AGENCIES OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

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JULY 22, 1958.—Read; referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, July 22, 1958.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposed supplemental appropriations in the amount of \$197,500 for the fiscal year 1958 and \$462,119,400 for the fiscal year 1959 for various agencies of the executive branch.

The details of these proposed appropriations, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
*Washington, D. C., July 22, 1958.*

The PRESIDENT,  
*The White House.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations in the amount of \$197,500 for the fiscal year 1958 and \$462,119,400 for the fiscal year 1959 for various agencies of the executive branch.

Of the \$462 million required for the fiscal year 1959, approximately \$206 million is to carry out recently enacted legislation, including \$168 million for continuation of the activities of the Small Business Administration. The sum of \$171 million is included to reimburse the Post Office Department for public service costs, a transaction which does not increase the net amount of Government expenditures. Another \$70 million is contingent upon the enactment into law of pending legislation, including an additional \$51 million for the Small Business Administration. The remaining \$15 million includes \$13 million to implement the new national civil-defense policy on fallout shelter.

Drafts of suggested language and the details of the various proposals, together with the reasons for their transmittal at this time, are set forth in the attachment to this letter.

These proposed supplemental appropriations have been carefully reviewed and I recommend their transmission to the Congress in the amounts specified.

Respectfully yours,

MAURICE H. STANS,  
*Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*

# ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Executive Mansion and Grounds: Extraordinary alterations and repairs-----	\$100, 000,
Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization:	
Salaries and expenses-----	4, 000, 000
Research and development-----	9, 150, 000
Federal contributions-----	9, 000, 000
Emergency supplies and equipment-----	7, 188, 000

## FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Translation of publications and scientific cooperation-----	Language
-------------------------------------------------------------	----------

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission: Salaries and expenses-----	240, 000
Historical and memorial commissions:	
Boston National Historic Sites Commission-----	20, 000
Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission-----	600, 000
Interstate Commerce Commission: Salaries and expenses-----	500, 000
Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission: Salaries and expenses-----	100, 000
Small Business Administration:	
Salaries and expenses-----	3, 775, 000
Revolving fund-----	215, 000, 000
United States Information Agency: Payment to informational media guaranty fund-----	7, 000, 000
Veterans Administration:	
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines-----	450, 000
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief-----	1, 300, 000

## HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Federal Housing Administration: Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses-----	(4, 600, 000)
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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Foreign Commerce: Salaries and expenses-----	105, 000
Maritime activities: War Shipping Administration liquidation-----	Language

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Gallaudet College:	
Salaries and expenses (1958)-----	15, 000
Salaries and expenses-----	32, 300
Howard University:	
Salaries and expenses (1958)-----	182, 500
Salaries and expenses-----	396, 600

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Departmental offices: Office of Oil and Gas: Salaries and expenses-----	53, 500
Bureau of Land Management: Management of lands and resources-----	650, 000
Virgin Islands Corporation: Borrowing authority-----	1, 500, 000



## PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Postal fund: Reimbursement for public services-----	\$171, 259, 000
Current authorizations out of postal fund: Payment to postal modernization fund-----	29, 500, 000

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

International organizations and conferences: International con- tingencies-----	200, 000
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

United States Secret Service: Contribution for annuity benefits--	Language
-------------------------------------------------------------------	----------

## GENERAL PROVISION

Salary increases, policemen, firemen, and teachers-----	Language
---------------------------------------------------------	----------

Total:

1958-----	197, 500
1959-----	462, 119, 400

## DETAIL OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1959, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, namely:*

### EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

#### EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

##### EXTRAORDINARY ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS

*For extraordinary alterations, repairs, furniture, and furnishings of the Executive Mansion and Grounds, to be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding any other provisions of this or any other Act, \$100,000, to remain available until expended.*

This proposed appropriation is to cover extraordinary expenses of the Executive Mansion and Grounds, such as repairs, nonroutine maintenance, furniture and furnishings, repairs and replacements, and ground improvements.

### OFFICE OF DEFENSE AND CIVILIAN MOBILIZATION

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

*For an additional amount for necessary expenses of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization, \$4,000,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available for the purposes set forth under the appropriations granted for the fiscal year 1959, under the headings "Salaries and expenses", Office of Defense Mobilization, and "Operations", Federal Civil Defense Administration.*

#### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For an additional amount for "Research and development", \$9,150,000, to remain available until expended.

The Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization was created on July 1, 1958, pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958, which merged the former Office of Defense Mobilization and the Federal Civil Defense Administration. The sole appropriation to the former Office of Defense Mobilization entitled "Salaries and expenses" has been merged with the former Federal Civil Defense Administration appropriation for "Operations." The remaining appropriations to the former Federal Civil Defense Administration have been continued without change.

The two foregoing proposed supplemental appropriations are to provide funds to implement the new national civil-defense policy on fallout shelter which was announced recently by direction of the

President. The policy is founded upon the principle that the Federal Government will, through research, education, and demonstration, provide the stimulation necessary to enable the American people to make preparations for fallout protection. These funds are necessary to (1) substantially expand present civil defense programs for information and education in order to acquaint the people with the fallout hazard and with methods to effectively overcome such hazard, (2) initiate a survey of existing structures, on a sampling basis, to determine present capabilities to provide fallout shelter, (3) accelerate research in shelter design and testing, and (4) construct and realistically test by actual occupancy a limited number of multiple-purpose prototype shelters of various types (such as underground parking garages, subways, additions to existing and new schools and hospitals, industrial plants, commercial buildings, and family residences) and suitable to various geographical and climatic areas.

#### FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

For an additional amount for "Federal contributions", *including financial contributions to the States pursuant to section 205 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to be equally matched with State funds, \$9,000,000: Provided, That funds appropriated under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, shall be available for the purposes of this appropriation: Provided further, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 7576, Eighty-fifth Congress.*

#### EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

For an additional amount for "Emergency supplies and equipment", *including procurement, as authorized by subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, \$7,188,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 7576, Eighty-fifth Congress.*

■ These proposed supplemental appropriations are to provide funds to initiate two new civil defense programs which would be authorized by the enactment of H. R. 7576. The first of these programs would authorize the Federal Government to make financial contributions to the States for State and local civil defense personnel and administrative expenses. These contributions would be made following the approval of State plans for civil defense and may not exceed one-half of the total cost of the State and local expenses for these purposes. The second of these programs would authorize the Federal Government to procure and maintain radiological instruments and detection devices, protective masks, and gas detection kits, and to loan or grant these devices to the States for civil defense purposes.

#### FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

##### TRANSLATION OF PUBLICATIONS AND SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

*The equivalent of \$5,100,000, in foreign currencies accruing under title I of the Agriculture Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, shall be available until expended for the purposes of section 104 (k) of that Act.*



This proposal for the use of foreign currencies is authorized by an amendment to the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 enacted June 30, 1958 (Public Law 85-477). These funds would be used to support scientific and technical programs of United States agencies in foreign countries for the translation of foreign publications and the conduct of cooperative scientific research between the United States and other countries.

#### INDEPENDENT OFFICES

##### ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY COMMISSION

###### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

*For expenses necessary for the Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission, established by the Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 888), as amended, \$240,000, to remain available until February 29, 1960: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2933 or H. R. 9856, Eighty-fifth Congress.*

The Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission was established to study the advantages and feasibility of additional rail and highway routes between the continental United States and Alaska. The current authority of the Commission will expire August 31, 1958. The Senate passed S. 2933 on July 21, 1958, and the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has favorably reported H. R. 9856. These bills would extend the authority of the Commission to February 29, 1960, increase its appropriation authorization from \$75,000 to \$300,000 and require a final report to be made by March 1, 1960. This proposed appropriation for this unappropriated portion of the increased authorization will provide for an economic study and necessary expenses for the continued operation of the Commission.

###### HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

##### BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES COMMISSION

*For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 16, 1955 (69 Stat. 136), as amended, \$20,000.*

This proposed appropriation is to enable the Commission to complete its inventory of historic sites and buildings in Boston and vicinity and prepare a report to Congress thereon as required by the act of June 16, 1955. Completion of the Commission's work has been delayed because of the urgent need to concentrate on development of plans to preserve a section of the historic Lexington-Concord road threatened with destruction.

##### LINCOLN SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

*For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of September 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 587), and entertainment, \$742,000.*

This proposed appropriation is necessary to enable the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission to carry out its proposed program of cultural and educational projects to signalize the 150th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

The proposed appropriation of \$142,000 to the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission contained in my letter of June 9, 1958 (H. Doc. 394), should be canceled.

## PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

## INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$500,000: *Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3778, Eighty-fifth Congress.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide funds for carrying out the provisions of the proposed "Transportation Act of 1958" which is now in conference. Under the proposed legislation the Commission would have new regulatory duties as well as responsibility for approving loan guaranties to assist the railroads in obtaining financing for equipment improvements and certain other purposes.

## OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

*For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1958 (Public Law 85-470), \$100,000, to remain available until expended.*

This proposed appropriation is to cover the immediate costs of establishing the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, including provision for an executive secretary and other necessary staff. Budget estimates to cover the regular work of the Commission will be submitted when the Commission has been appointed and has had an opportunity to plan its program.

## SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Small Business Administration, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation and hire of passenger motor vehicles, **[\$2,235,000]** \$3,775,000, and in addition there may be transferred to this appropriation not to exceed **[\$6,877,000]** \$11,700,000 from the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, and not to exceed **[\$490,000]** \$825,000 from the fund for liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation **[Disaster]** loans, Small Business Administration, for administrative expenses in connection with activities financed under said funds: *Provided, That the amount authorized for transfer from the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, may be increased, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, by such amount as may be required to finance administrative expenses incurred in the making of disaster loans: Provided further, That [the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate shall be notified in advance of such increases in transfers from the revolving fund] 15 per centum of the amount authorized to be transferred from the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, only in such amounts and at such times as may be necessary to carry out the business loan program: Provided further, That \$1,000,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be available only upon enactment into law of S. 3651, Eighty-fifth Congress.*

## REVOLVING FUND

For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be available without fiscal year limitations, **[\$100,000,000]** \$215,000,000: *Provided, That \$50,000,000 of this amount shall be available only upon enactment into law of S. 3651, Eighty-fifth Congress.*

Since authority for the Small Business Administration was to expire on July 31, 1958, no budget for the fiscal year 1959 has been transmitted to date. Legislation to extend the Small Business Act and make it permanent has now been enacted.

The proposed appropriation of \$215,000,000 for the revolving fund is to provide additional capital for the business and disaster loan programs and for the administrative costs of the loan programs. The business loan program has grown rapidly in the past few months and is expected to continue at a high level. The sum of \$50,000,000 is included for the new programs for development and investment corporations authorized by the pending Small Business Investment Act (S. 3651) which has passed the Senate.

The proposed appropriation of \$3,775,000 for "Salaries and expenses" includes \$2,775,000 to finance the Small Business Administration's programs of assisting small business in obtaining Government contracts and subcontracts and in providing counsel on technical, managerial, and production problems, and \$1,000,000 to implement the provisions of the Small Business Investment Act.

#### UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

##### PAYMENT TO INFORMATIONAL MEDIA GUARANTY FUND

*For payment to the "Informational media guaranty fund", for partial restoration of realized impairment to the capital used in carrying on the authority to make informational media guaranties, as provided in section 1011 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1442), \$7,000,000.*

The purpose of the informational media guaranty program is to enable American exporters to sell books, periodicals, films, and other information materials for foreign currencies in countries where dollar shortages have eliminated or severely curtailed such sales. Receipts which exceed expense needs and cannot be converted through normal channels are turned over to the Treasury, and the exporters are reimbursed in dollars. Since 1948 the program has been financed with funds borrowed from the Treasury, from an authorized total of \$28,000,000. Because of cumulative operating losses, that ceiling will be reached early in fiscal year 1959. Authorization to restore in whole or in part any realized impairment to the informational media guaranty capital through the end of the last completed fiscal year is provided for in the Mutual Security Act of 1958.

#### VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

##### GRANTS TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

For an additional amount for "Grants to the Republic of the Philippines", \$450,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is necessary to carry out the revised program of hospital and medical care for veterans of the Philippine Commonwealth Army authorized by Public Law 85-461, approved June 18, 1958. This law modifies the existing Philippine grant program and substitutes for it a revised program for the 5 years beginning July 1, 1958.

##### SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF

For an additional amount for "Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief", \$1,300,000, to remain available until expended.



Through this fund the Government guarantees payment of premiums on life insurance policies held by servicemen during their service and for 2 years subsequent to discharge.

This proposed supplemental appropriation results from a Supreme Court decision of January 14, 1957, that the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, prior to its amendment in 1942, did not obligate the serviceman to reimburse the Government for premiums paid by the Government in cases where the policy was subsequently permitted to lapse. The principle of this decision is expected to obligate the Government to refund approximately \$1,642,000 to some 8,440 individuals from whom collections were made for Government-paid premiums on policies guaranteed under the act as it existed prior to amendment. The Congress has recently passed legislation authorizing the refunds to be made from this fund.

## HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

### FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

#### LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

*The amount made available under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, for administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration, is increased from "\$7,300,000" to "\$7,400,000"; and the limitation under said head on the amount available for certain nonadministrative expenses of said Administration, is increased from "\$33,500,000" to "\$43,000,000".*

Public demand for home mortgage insurance accelerated during the latter part of fiscal year 1958 at a rate far in excess of earlier forecasts and has caused severe processing backlogs in the Federal Housing Administration. The continuing impact of an easier money market and liberal terms provided in housing legislation is expected in 1959 to sustain or increase the volume of applications at a level substantially above that anticipated in the budget. The proposed increases in limitations on administrative and nonadministrative expenses are mainly to finance overtime and additional personnel to ensure expeditious processing of these applications.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$105,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide additional funds for the program to promote international travel in accordance with the recommendations of the report transmitted by the President to Congress on May 12, 1958, entitled "International travel."

### MARITIME ACTIVITIES

#### WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION LIQUIDATION

*Notwithstanding the last proviso under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies appropriation Act, 1959, the funds made available under said head shall remain available until June 30, 1959, for payment of benefits to disabled seamen under crew life and injury and second seamen's war risk insurance policies and for payments under the Act of September 30, 1944 (58 Stat. 758): Provided, That after these payments shall have been made the unexpended balance remaining in this account is hereby rescinded and shall be covered into the Treasury.*

This proposed provision is needed to permit the Maritime Administration to continue authorized payments to disabled merchant seamen during the second half of the fiscal year 1959. Under the provisions of the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959, the funds would cease to be available on December 31, 1958.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND  
WELFARE

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Salaries and expenses", *for payment of retroactive pay increases granted by administrative action for the maintenance and administrative staff, comparable to those authorized by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-462, approved June 20, 1958), \$15,000.*

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$32,300.

These proposed supplemental appropriations are to provide funds for the fiscal years 1958 and 1959 costs of pay increases granted by administrative action for the maintenance and administrative staff of Gallaudet College, comparable to those authorized by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-462, approved June 20, 1958) for Federal employees.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Salaries and expenses", *for payment of retroactive pay increases granted by administrative action, comparable to those authorized by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-462, approved June 20, 1958), \$182,500.*

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$396,600.

These proposed supplemental appropriations are to provide funds for the fiscal years 1958 and 1959 costs of pay increases granted by administrative action for Howard University employees, comparable to those authorized by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-462, approved June 20, 1958) for Federal employees.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$53,500.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide for necessary expenses of administering the voluntary oil import program and for the executive reserve program of the Office of Oil and Gas. At the time the 1959 budget was prepared the financial requirements for these activities were not clearly known.

## PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

## MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$650,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to enable the Bureau of Land Management to recruit, train, and equip additional staff for its Alaskan offices and field activities. The admission of Alaska into the Union will accelerate the workload of this Bureau. Land selection rights granted the new State will require prompt and extensive surveys and will result in additional land adjudications and field examinations.

## VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

## BORROWING AUTHORITY

*The Virgin Islands Corporation may borrow not to exceed \$1,500,000, from the Treasury of the United States for the construction of the facilities in Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands, authorized by subsections 4 (o) and (p) of the Virgin Islands Corporation Act (Public Law 149, approved June 30, 1949), as amended: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 12226, Eighty-fifth Congress.*

This proposed authorization is needed for construction of a modern water distillation plant to provide a solution to the serious potable water shortage problem on the Island of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. Provision of a dependable potable water supply will permit further expansion of the tourist industry which offers great promise of making the island economy self-sustaining.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

## POSTAL FUND

## REIMBURSEMENT FOR PUBLIC SERVICES

*For payment into the postal revenues for public services, in accordance with section 104 of the Postal Policy Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 136, 137), \$171,259,000.*

This proposed appropriation is needed to provide for the reimbursement of the Post Office Department for losses resulting from the transmission of matter in the mails free of postage or at reduced rates and for the losses incurred in performing certain nonpostal and special services, such as custodial and related services in public buildings, and registry, collect-on-delivery, and special delivery services.

## CURRENT AUTHORIZATIONS OUT OF POSTAL FUND

## PAYMENT TO POSTAL MODERNIZATION FUND

*For payment to the "Postal modernization fund", as authorized by title III of the Act of May 27, 1958 (72 Stat. 144), \$29,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That said fund shall be available for payment to the General Services Administration for the repair, alteration, preservation, renovation, improvement, and equipment of federally owned property used for postal purposes, including improved lighting, color, and ventilation for the specialized conditions in space occupied for postal purposes, and for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): Provided further, That hereafter any other appropriation available to the Post Office Department shall be reimbursed from said fund in such amounts as the Postmaster General may determine to be required to cover the expenses incurred on and after July 1, 1958, from such appropriation for the postal modernization program.*



This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to make the initial payment into the postal modernization fund, established by title III of Public Law 85-426, which would enable the Department to (1) move forward in its research program, (2) perform the engineering work necessary for the current year's acquisition of modern leased space and start advance planning needed for acquisitions in succeeding years, (3) expand the program of modernizing existing Federal buildings, and (4) accelerate the installation of newly developed mail-handling equipment at points where it is most urgently needed.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

#### INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

For an additional amount for "International contingencies", \$200,000, *to remain available until December 31, 1959.*

As a result of the act approved June 4, 1958 (Public Law 85-448), this Government has invited the International Civil Aviation Organization to hold its 12th assembly in the United States. This proposed supplemental appropriation is to enable the Department of State to cover additional expenses on behalf of the United States as host government and to make contributions to the International Civil Aviation Organization for additional costs incurred in holding the assembly outside the Organization's headquarters at Montreal, Canada.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

### UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

#### CONTRIBUTION FOR ANNUITY BENEFITS

*For reimbursement (not heretofore made), pursuant to section 6 of the Act of August 21, 1957 (71 Stat. 399), and effective in accordance with section 8 of such Act, to the District of Columbia, on a monthly basis, for benefit payments made from revenues of the District of Columbia to or for members of the White House Police force and such members of the United States Secret Service as have been or may hereafter become entitled to benefits under the Policemen and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act, such amounts as hereafter may be necessary: Provided, That hereafter the appropriation granted under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1951 (64 Stat. 638), shall not be available.*

This proposed indefinite appropriation is needed to permit reimbursement to be made to the District of Columbia in full for the excess of benefit payments made from the revenues of the District of Columbia over payroll deductions of members of the White House Police and certain members of the Secret Service, as provided in the act of August 21, 1957. The present appropriation does not allow reimbursement for all benefits now authorized by the 1957 act. This proposed appropriation is intended to supersede and replace the earlier appropriation for these general purposes.

## GENERAL PROVISION

### SALARY INCREASES, POLICEMEN, FIREMEN, AND TEACHERS

*The provisions of Title II of Public Law 85-472, approved June 30, 1958, shall apply also to costs in the fiscal year 1958 of pay increases granted by or pursuant to Public Law 85- and 85- : Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 13088 and H. R. 13132, or similar legislation.*

This proposed provision is needed to permit the District of Columbia, White House Police, United States Park Police, and Canal Zone Government to make retroactive salary payments, if Congress approves salary legislation now under consideration.















85TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 13450

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 23, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

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## AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending  
June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply regu-  
5       lar and supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited  
6       as the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959") for the  
7       fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes,  
8       namely:

## CHAPTER I

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
as follows:

Plant and animal disease and pest control, \$2,000,-  
000;

Meat inspection, \$1,750,000.

Not to exceed \$346,000 of the amount made available under  
this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit  
Administration Appropriation Act, 1958, may be used until  
June 30, 1959, for construction, alteration and repair of  
buildings and the limitation on building construction or al-  
teration contained therein shall not apply to said amount.

## AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

## EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

The unobligated balance of the amounts made available  
under this head in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act,  
1957, and in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958,  
shall remain available until expended.

## SOIL BANK PROGRAMS

## ACREAGE RESERVE PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Acreage reserve program", \$275,000,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for administrative expenses, is increased from "\$13,000,000" to "\$17,500,000".

## CHAPTER II

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

## OPERATION AND REGULATION

For an additional amount for "Operation and regulation", \$11,735,000.

## CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

For necessary expenses for the construction and development of a public airport in the vicinity of the District of Columbia, as authorized by the Act of September 7, 1950 (64 Stat. 770), including acquisition of land, \$50,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed a total of \$1,750,000 may be advanced from this appropriation to the applicable appropriations of the Civil



1 Aeronautics Administration for necessary administrative  
2 expenses.

3 BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

4 EXPORT CONTROL

5 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions  
6 of the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended, relating to  
7 export controls, including awards of compensation to inform-  
8 ers under said Act and as authorized by the Act of August  
9 13, 1953 (22 U. S. C. 401), \$3,060,000, of which not to  
10 exceed \$1,006,000 may be advanced to the Bureau of Cus-  
11 toms, Treasury Department, for enforcement of the export  
12 control program, and of which not to exceed \$93,400 may  
13 be advanced to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses"  
14 under "General administration".

15 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
18 \$343,500.

19 CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT, GEOMAGNETIC STATION

20 For design, construction, and equipment of a geomag-  
21 netic station, as authorized by the Act of August 6, 1947  
22 (33 U. S. C. 833i), \$400,000, to remain available until  
23 expended.

## MARITIME ACTIVITIES

## MARITIME TRAINING

For an additional amount for "Maritime training",  
\$68,000.

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

## INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

For necessary expenses of completing the survey and  
construction of the Inter-American Highway, in accordance  
with the provisions of the Act of December 26, 1941 (55  
Stat. 860), as amended, to remain available until expended,  
\$10,000,000.

## NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

## PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

For an additional amount for "Plant and equipment"  
for improvement and modification of utilities and plant facil-  
ities, as authorized by section 2 of the Act of July 21, 1950  
(15 U. S. C. 286), at a cost of not to exceed \$100,000 for  
any one improvement, \$186,000, to remain available until  
expended.

## CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of facilities",  
for design, under the supervision of the General Services  
Administration, of laboratory and administrative buildings

1 for the National Bureau of Standards, and for design of  
2 related equipment, \$3,000,000, to remain available until  
3 expended.

#### 4 WEATHER BUREAU

##### 5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
7 \$1,840,000.

##### 8 ESTABLISHMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL FACILITIES

9 For an additional amount for "Establishment of mete-  
10 orological facilities", \$1,300,000, to remain available until  
11 June 30, 1961.

### 12 CHAPTER III

#### 13 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

##### 14 FUNCTIONS

##### 15 INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

##### 16 RETIRED PAY

17 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Retired  
18 pay", \$9,000,000.

### 19 CHAPTER IV

#### 20 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

##### 21 OPERATING EXPENSES

##### 22 PERSONAL SERVICES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

23 For pay increases and related retirement costs for wage-  
24 scale employees, to be transferred by the Commissioners of



1 the District of Columbia to the appropriations for the fiscal  
2 year 1958 from which said employees are properly payable,  
3 \$75,000, said increases in compensation to be effective on the  
4 first day of the first pay period beginning after May 8, 1958:  
5 *Provided*, That no retroactive compensation or salary shall be  
6 payable in the case of any individual not in the service of the  
7 municipal government of the District of Columbia on the  
8 date of approval of this Act, except that such retroactive com-  
9 pensation or salary shall be paid in the case of a deceased  
10 officer or employee, or of a retired officer or employee, for  
11 services rendered after the effective date of the increase:  
12 *Provided further*, That for the purpose of determining the  
13 amount of insurance for which an individual is eligible under  
14 the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954,  
15 all changes in rates of compensation or salary which result as  
16 provided herein shall be held and considered to be effective as  
17 of the first day of the first pay period which begins on or  
18 after the date of enactment of this Act.

## 19 MISCELLANEOUS

### 20 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

21 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved  
22 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of  
23 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160;  
24 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$26,701.

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## JUDGMENTS

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## AUDITED CLAIMS

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## DIVISION OF EXPENSES

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For the payment of final judgments rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Numbered 394 (Eighty-fifth Congress), \$1,280, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

For an additional amount for the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or credited to the general or special funds of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1957 and prior fiscal years as set forth in House Document Numbered 394 (Eighty-fifth Congress), \$19,645, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum as provided by law (Act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,

1 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for  
2 the fiscal years involved.

### 3 CHAPTER V

#### 4 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

##### 5 ADMINISTRATION, RYUKYU ISLANDS

6 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
7 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States  
8 in connection with the government of the Ryukyu Islands,  
9 including, subject to such authorizations and limitations as  
10 may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, tuition,  
11 travel expenses, and fees incident to instruction in the United  
12 States or elsewhere of such persons as may be required to  
13 carry out the provisions of this appropriation; travel ex-  
14 penses and transportation; services as authorized by section  
15 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at  
16 rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals not to  
17 exceed ten in number; not to exceed \$1,500 for contingencies  
18 for the High Commissioner, to be expended in his discretion;  
19 translation rights, photographic work, educational exhibits,  
20 and dissemination of information, including preview and  
21 review expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger motor  
22 vehicles and aircraft; purchase of four passenger motor  
23 vehicles for replacement only; repair and maintenance of



1 buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; and such  
2 supplies, commodities, and equipment as may be essential to  
3 carry out the purposes of this appropriation; \$2,750,000,  
4 of which not to exceed \$1,450,000 shall be available for  
5 administrative and information expenses: *Provided*, That  
6 the general provisions of the Appropriation Act for the  
7 current fiscal year for the military functions of the Depart-  
8 ment of the Army shall apply to expenditures made from  
9 this appropriation: *Provided further*, That expenditures from  
10 this appropriation may be made outside continental United  
11 States when necessary to carry out its purposes, without  
12 regard to sections 355, 3648, and 3734, Revised Statutes,  
13 as amended, section 4774 (d) of title 10, United States  
14 Code, civil service or classification laws, or provisions of law  
15 prohibiting payment of any person not a citizen of the  
16 United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures may  
17 be made hereunder for the purposes of economic rehabilita-  
18 tion in the Ryukyu Islands in such manner as to be con-  
19 sistent with the general objectives of titles II and III of the  
20 Mutual Security Act of 1954, and in the manner authorized  
21 by sections 505 (a) and 522 (e) thereof: *Provided further*,  
22 That funds appropriated hereunder may be used, insofar  
23 as practicable, and under such rules and regulations as may  
24 be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army to pay ocean  
25 transportation charges from United States ports, including

1 Territorial ports, to ports in the Ryukyus for the movement  
2 of supplies donated to, or purchased by, United States volun-  
3 tary nonprofit relief agencies registered with and recom-  
4 mended by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign  
5 Aid or of relief packages consigned to individuals residing  
6 in such areas: *Provided further*, That under the rules and  
7 regulations to be prescribed, the Secretary of the Army shall  
8 fix and pay a uniform rate per pound for the ocean trans-  
9 portation of all relief packages of food or other general classi-  
10 fication of commodities shipped to the Ryukyus regardless  
11 of methods of shipment and higher rates charged by particu-  
12 lar agencies of transportation, but this proviso shall not apply  
13 to shipments made by individuals to individuals: *Provided*  
14 *further*, That the President may transfer to any other depart-  
15 ment or agency any function or functions provided for under  
16 this appropriation, and there shall be transferred to any  
17 such department or agency without reimbursement and  
18 without regard to the appropriation from which procured,  
19 such property as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget  
20 shall determine to relate primarily to any function or func-  
21 tions so transferred.

## 22 CONSTRUCTION OF WATER SYSTEM, RYUKYU ISLANDS

23 For necessary expenses of construction, installation, and  
24 equipment of a water system in the Ryukyu Islands, which  
25 shall be operated by the United States Civil Administration

1 of the Ryukyu Islands; services as authorized by section 15  
2 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not  
3 in excess of \$50 a day for individuals; and hire of passenger  
4 motor vehicles and aircraft; \$600,000, to remain available  
5 until expended, without regard to sections 355 and 3734 of  
6 the Revised Statutes, as amended, and title 10, United States  
7 Code, section 4774.

## 8 CORPORATION

9 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make  
10 such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing  
11 authority available to such corporation, and in accord with  
12 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without  
13 regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104  
14 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as  
15 may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in  
16 the budget for the fiscal year 1959 for such corporation,  
17 except as hereinafter provided:

## 18 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, EXPORT-

## 19 IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

20 Not to exceed \$2,055,000 (to be computed on an  
21 accrual basis) of the funds of the Export-Import Bank of  
22 Washington shall be available during the current fiscal year  
23 for administrative expenses of the Bank, including services



1 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
2 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for  
3 individuals, and not to exceed \$9,000 for entertainment  
4 allowances for members of the Board of Directors when  
5 specifically authorized by the Chairman of the Board; and,  
6 in addition, not to exceed the equivalent of \$200,000 of  
7 the aggregate amount of foreign currencies made available  
8 to the Export-Import Bank for loans pursuant to the Agri-  
9 cultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954,  
10 as amended, shall be available during the current fiscal year  
11 for expenses incurred by the Export-Import Bank in foreign  
12 countries incident to such loans: *Provided*, That fees or dues  
13 to international organizations of credit institutions engaged  
14 in financing foreign trade and necessary expenses (including  
15 special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not  
16 including other personal services) in connection with the  
17 acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or dis-  
18 position of any real or personal property belonging to the  
19 Bank or in which it has an interest, including expenses of  
20 collections of pledged collateral, or the investigation or  
21 appraisal of any property in respect to which an application  
22 for a loan has been made, shall be considered as nonadminis-  
23 trative expenses for the purposes hereof.

1

## CHAPTER VI

2

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

3

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

4

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",

6

\$142,000.

7

## FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

8

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",

10

\$120,000.

11

## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

12

## OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

13

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Pub-

14

lic Buildings Service", \$3,800,000; and the limitation under

15

this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,

16

1959, on the amount available for travel expenses of em-

17

ployees, is increased by \$6,000.

18

## CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS

19

For an additional amount for "Construction, public

20

buildings", \$323,000, to remain available until expended.

21

## EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

22

For an additional amount for "Expenses, supply distri-

23

bution", \$160,000.

1 OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS  
2 SERVICE

3 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Na-  
4 tional Archives and Records Service", \$32,500.

5 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

6 FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

7 Limitation on Administrative Expenses, Federal National  
8 Mortgage Association

9 The limitation under this head in title II of the Inde-  
10 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on administrative  
11 expenses of the Association, is increased by \$700,000; and  
12 the limitation thereunder on expenses of travel, is increased  
13 by \$50,000.

14 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

15 Annual Contributions

16 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Annual  
17 contributions", \$3,900,000.

18 Limitation on Administrative and Nonadministrative  
19 Expenses, Public Housing Administration

20 The limitation in the second proviso under this head in  
21 title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959,  
22 on certain expenses of the Public Housing Administration, is  
23 increased by \$500,000.



1 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
4 \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended.

5 INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

6 For an additional amount for "International Geophysical  
7 Year", \$2,500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1960.

8 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

9 GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

10 For an additional amount for "General operating ex-  
11 penses", \$4,750,000; and the limitation under this head in  
12 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on the  
13 amount available for expenses of travel of employee, is in-  
14 creased by \$200,000.

15 INPATIENT CARE

16 For an additional amount for "Inpatient care", \$3,400,-  
17 000.

18 CHAPTER VII

19 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

20 DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

21 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

22 Salaries and Expenses

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
24 \$345,000.

1                   BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

2                   MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

3           For an additional amount for "Management of lands and  
4 resources", \$200,000.

5                   BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

6           ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE (LIQUIDATION  
7                   OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

8           For an additional amount for "Road construction and  
9 maintenance (liquidation of contract authorization)",  
10 \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended.

11                   GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

12           SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

13           For an additional amount for "Surveys, investigations,  
14 and research", \$1,500,000.

15                   BUREAU OF MINES

16           CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL  
17                   RESOURCES

18           For an additional amount for "Conservation and devel-  
19 opment of mineral resources", \$1,250,000.

20                   CONSTRUCTION

21           For an additional amount for "Construction", \$10,-  
22 905,000, to remain available until expended.

## 1 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## 2 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

3 The appropriation under this head in the Department  
4 of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act,  
5 1959 (Public Law 85-439), shall be available for re-  
6 imbursements to the District of Columbia for benefit pay-  
7 ments made for prior fiscal years pursuant to the Act of  
8 August 21, 1957 (71 Stat. 399).

## 9 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

## 10 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

## 11 Management and Investigations of Resources

12 For an additional amount for "Management and in-  
13 vestigations of resources", \$85,000.

## 14 Administration of Pribilof Islands

15 In addition to the appropriation under this head in the  
16 Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropria-  
17 tion Act, 1959 (Public Law 85-439), there is hereby ap-  
18 propriated \$601,250 of the proceeds covered into the Treas-  
19 ury during the fiscal year 1959 from the June 7, 1958, sale of  
20 sealskins: *Provided*, That of said appropriation not to exceed  
21 \$300,625 shall be transferred to and merged with the ap-  
22 propriation "Management and investigations of resources,  
23 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife," for fiscal year 1959  
24 and not to exceed \$300,625 shall be transferred to and



1 merged with the appropriation "Management and investi-  
2 gations of resources, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries," for  
3 fiscal year 1959.

## 4 RELATED AGENCIES

### 5 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

#### 6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
8 \$52,800.

## 9 HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

### 10 CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

11 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of  
12 the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), \$63,000,  
13 together with the unobligated balance remaining from the  
14 1958 appropriation for this purpose.

### 15 LINCOLN SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

16 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of  
17 the Act of September 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 587), \$142,000.

## 18 CHAPTER VIII

### 19 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

#### 20 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

#### 21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
23 \$110,000.

## 1 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

## 2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
4 \$300,000.

5 GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION  
6 AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

7 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for un-  
8 employment compensation and employment service adminis-  
9 tration", \$20,600,000, of which \$10,000,000 shall be avail-  
10 able only to the extent necessary to meet increased costs  
11 of administration resulting from changes in a State law or  
12 increases in the number of claims filed and claims paid or in-  
13 creased salary costs resulting from changes in State salary  
14 compensation plans embracing employees of the State gen-  
15 erally over those upon which the State's basic grant (or the  
16 allocation for the District of Columbia) was based, which in-  
17 creased costs of administration cannot be provided for by  
18 normal budgetary adjustments.

## 19 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

20 For an additional amount for "Unemployment compen-  
21 sation for veterans", \$37,700,000.

## 22 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

23 For an additional amount for "Unemployment compen-  
24 sation for Federal employees", \$36,300,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND  
2 WELFARE

3 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
6 \$32,000.

7 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

8 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-

9 AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

10 The amount authorized by the Departments of Labor,  
11 and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act,  
12 1959, to be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors  
13 insurance trust fund for necessary expenses, is increased by  
14 \$5,831,000: *Provided*, That persons who have been ad-  
15 mitted to practice before a Federal or State court of record  
16 who have had a minimum of three years' experience in  
17 the adjudication or consideration of claims for retirement,  
18 survivors, or disability benefits may be temporarily appointed  
19 by the Commissioner of Social Security to hold hearings  
20 under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended, but  
21 such temporary appointments shall terminate not later than  
22 December 31, 1959: *Provided further*, That no person shall  
23 hold a hearing in any case with which he has been concerned  
24 previously in the administration of such title II.



## 1 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

## 2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD

## 3 ADMINISTRATION

4 The limitation under this head in the Departments of  
 5 Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation  
 6 Act, 1959, on the amount available for transfer from the  
 7 Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, is in-  
 8 creased by \$18,000.

## 9 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

## 10 LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND

## 11 CAPITAL OUTLAY

12 The amount authorized by the Departments of Labor,  
 13 and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act,  
 14 1959, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund,  
 15 for maintenance and operation of the Home, is increased by  
 16 \$232,000, of which \$125,000 shall remain available until  
 17 June 30, 1960, for construction planning.

## 18 CHAPTER IX

## 19 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

## 20 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## 21 CONTINGENT EXPENSES

## 22 Stationery (Revolving Fund)

23 For an additional amount for "Stationery (Revolving  
 24 Fund)", for the second session of the Eighty-fifth Congress,  
 25 \$262,800, as authorized by House Resolution 628, to remain  
 26 available until expended.

## ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

## EXPANSION OF FACILITIES, CAPITOL POWER PLANT

For expansion of the Capitol Power Plant facilities, \$750,000, to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol under the direction of the House Office Building Commission, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the provisions of this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 12883, Eighty-fifth Congress.

## CHAPTER X

## ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

## OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary operating expenses of the Commission in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, including the employment of aliens; rental in or near the District of Columbia; services authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; purchase of equipment; purchase, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; publication and dissemination of atomic information; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed \$6,000) ; official entertainment expenses (not to exceed \$30,000) ; not to exceed \$3,850,000 for expenses of travel, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which this appropriation is made; reimbursement of the General Services

1 Administration for security guard services; not to exceed  
2 \$46,800,000 for personal services; purchase (not to exceed  
3 four hundred and thirty-five for replacement only, including  
4 one at not to exceed \$3,500) and hire of passenger motor  
5 vehicles; \$2,375,972,000, together with the unexpended  
6 balances, as of June 30, 1958, of prior year appropriations  
7 made available under this head to the Atomic Energy Com-  
8 mission, and, in addition, any moneys (except sums received  
9 from disposal of property under the Atomic Energy Com-  
10 munity Act of 1955 (42 U. S. C. 2301) ) received by the  
11 Commission, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3617  
12 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 484) : *Provided*,  
13 That of such amounts \$100,000 may be expended for  
14 objects of a confidential nature and in any such case the  
15 certificate of the Commission as to the amount of the ex-  
16 penditure and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the  
17 nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the  
18 sum therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided*  
19 *further*, That from this appropriation transfers of sums may  
20 be made to other agencies of the Government for the per-  
21 formance of the work for which this appropriation is made,  
22 and in such cases the sums so transferred may be merged  
23 with the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided*  
24 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used  
25 in connection with the payment of a fixed fee to any con-



1 tractor or firm of contractors engaged under a cost-plus-a-  
2 fixed-fee contract or contracts at any installation of the  
3 Commission, where that fee for community management is  
4 at a rate in excess of \$90,000 per annum, or for the opera-  
5 tion of a transportation system where that fee is at a rate  
6 in excess of \$45,000 per annum.

#### 7 PLANT ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

8 For expenses of the Commission, as authorized by law,  
9 in connection with the purchase and construction of plant  
10 and other expenses incidental thereto necessary in carrying  
11 out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as  
12 amended, including the acquisition or condemnation of any  
13 real property or any facility or for plant or facility acqui-  
14 sition, construction, or expansion; and hire of passenger  
15 motor vehicles; \$229,429,000, to remain available until  
16 expended.

#### 17 GENERAL PROVISIONS

18 Any appropriation available under this or any other  
19 Act to the Atomic Energy Commission may initially be  
20 used subject to limitations in this Act during the fiscal year  
21 1959 to finance the procurement of materials, services, or  
22 other costs which are a part of work or activities for which  
23 funds have been provided in any other appropriation avail-  
24 able to the Commission: *Provided*, That appropriate trans-  
25 fers or adjustments between such appropriations shall sub-

1   sequently be made for such costs on the basis of actual ap-  
2   plication determined in accordance with generally accepted  
3   accounting principles.

4       Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation herein  
5   made to the Atomic Energy Commission may be transferred  
6   to any other such appropriation, but no such appropriation  
7   shall be increased by more than 5 per centum by any such  
8   transfers, and any such transfers shall be reported promptly  
9   to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate.

10       No part of any appropriation herein made to the Atomic  
11   Energy Commission shall be used to confer a fellowship on  
12   any person who advocates or who is a member of an or-  
13   ganization or party that advocates the overthrow of the  
14   Government of the United States by force or violence or  
15   with respect to whom the Commission finds, upon investiga-  
16   tion and report by the Civil Service Commission on the  
17   character, associations, and loyalty of whom, that reasonable  
18   grounds exist for belief that such person is disloyal to the  
19   Government of the United States: *Provided*, That any  
20   person who advocates or who is a member of an organization  
21   or party that advocates the overthrow of the Government  
22   of the United States by force or violence and accepts em-  
23   ployment or a fellowship the salary, wages, stipend, grant,  
24   or expenses for which are paid from any appropriation con-  
25   tained herein shall be guilty of a felony and, upon convic-  
26   tion, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for

1 not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the  
2 above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-  
3 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

## 4 CHAPTER XI

### 5 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

#### 6 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

##### 7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
9 \$450,000.

#### 10 PAYMENT TO GOVERNMENT OF DENMARK

11 For payment of claims of the Government of Denmark,  
12 as authorized by the Act of June 6, 1958 (Public Law 85-  
13 450), \$5,296,302.

## 14 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### 15 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

#### 16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
18 general legal activities", \$200,000.

#### 19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND

##### 20 MARSHALS

21 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Salaries  
22 and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals", not to  
23 exceed \$100,000, to be derived by transfer from any appro-  
24 priation available to the Department of Justice for the fiscal  
25 year 1958.



1                   FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

2           SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

3       For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
4 Bureau of Prisons", \$2,066,000.

5                   CHAPTER XII

6           TREASURY DEPARTMENT

7           BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

8           ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEPT

9       For an additional amount for "Administering the public  
10 debt", \$1,500,000.

11                   COAST GUARD

12           OPERATING EXPENSES

13       Appropriations under this head shall be available for  
14 payment of claims as authorized by Public Law 85-255,  
15 approved September 2, 1957.

16       ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

17       For an additional amount for "Acquisition, construction,  
18 and improvements", \$150,000, to remain available until  
19 expended.

20                   CHAPTER XIII

21       CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND  
22           JUDGMENTS

23       For payment of claims for damages as settled and deter-  
24 mined by departments and agencies in accord with law,  
25 audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting

1 Office, and judgments rendered against the United States  
2 by United States district courts and the United States Court  
3 of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 418,  
4 Eighty-fifth Congress, \$8,523,895, together with such  
5 amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when  
6 specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements  
7 of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and  
8 such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange  
9 as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency:  
10 *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall  
11 be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive  
12 against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal  
13 or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise spe-  
14 cifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of  
15 interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue  
16 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of  
17 this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives July 22, 1958.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

*Clerk.*

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## AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

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JULY 23, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Appropriations







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 25, 1958  
For actions of July 24, 1958  
85th-2d, No. 125

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated farm bill. Rep. Cannon criticized administration's farm program. Rep. Christopher urged REA be made independent agency. House rejected rule to consider bill to develop marketing facilities for perishable commodities.

## SENATE

1. FARM PROGRAM. Continued debate on S. 4071, the farm bill. pp. 13645-65, 13666-71, 13673-703, 13705-33

Agreed, 67 to 9, to an amendment by Sen. Young to extend the National Wool Act for 4 years, until March 31, 1963, and to authorize such additional appropriations as may be necessary for carrying out the wool program, provided no price support payments for wool (beginning with the 1959 marketing year) shall exceed 85 percent of parity if the Secretary determines that payments to producers would exceed 70 percent of gross receipts of the specific import duties on wool. p. 13731

Rejected an amendment by Sen. Bennett, as an amendment to the amendment by Sen. Young, which would have authorized the Secretary to enter into agreements with wool organizations for the purpose of developing and conducting advertising and sales promotion programs for wool, mohair, sheep, or goats or the products thereof. pp. 13655, 13726

Pending at adjournment was an amendment by Sen. Symington to provide that the level of price support for upland cotton may be not less than 65 percent of parity, if the Secretary determines under certain conditions that a lower level than



is provided under present law is desirable and proper, to provide that middling 1 inch and grade number 3, one and seven-sixteenths inches shall be the standard quality of upland and extra long staple cotton, respectively, for purposes of price support, and to strike out a provision of the bill providing that CCC shall not sell any upland or extra long staple cotton for unrestricted use at less than 15 percent above the current support price for cotton plus reasonable carrying charges. pp. 13731-32

2. APPROPRIATIONS. ~~The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 12738, the Defense Department appropriation bill for 1959 (S. Rept. 1937). pp. 13626, D730~~

Received (July 22) from the President various proposed supplemental items, including the following: (S. Doc. 110)

Authorization for use of the equivalent of \$5,100,000, in foreign currencies accruing under Public Law 480, for the following purposes: \$1,200,000 for translation of foreign publications, of which \$375,000 is to be available to the USDA Library; and \$3,900,000 for cooperative scientific research between the U. S. and other countries through ARS, AMS, and FS.

Appropriation of \$100,000 for immediate costs of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, pending organization and staffing of the Commission.

Authorization for the Virgin Islands Corporation to borrow not over \$1,500,000 for construction of a water distillation plant.

Appropriation of \$215,000,000 for the business and disaster loan programs of the Small Business Administration, and additional funds to finance SBA's assistance of small business in obtaining Government contracts and sub-contracts.

3. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. The Armed Services Committee ordered reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute bill H. R. 13015, authorizations for military construction. p. D730

4. WATER. The Public Works Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6701, to grant the consent of Congress to the Tennessee River Basin Water Pollution Control Compact (S. Rept. 1961). p. 13734

Agreed to S. Res. 328, to provide for the printing of additional copies of the report, "Water Developments and Potentialities." p. 13629

Sen. Kuchel commended the city of Coalinga, Calif., for authorizing the construction of a plant for the conversion of saline water for public use. p. 13632

5. WATERSHEDS. Both Houses received from the Budget Bureau plans for works of improvement on Adobe Creek, Buena Vista Creek, Central Sonoma, Calif., upper Nanticoke River, Del., Donaldson Creek, Ky., Mud Creek, Nebr., Peavine Mountain, Nev., Indian Creek, Tenn. and Miss., and Coon Creek, Wis.; to Agriculture Committees. pp. 13625, 13623.

6. CLAIMS. Received from this Department a report on tort claims paid by the Department in the fiscal year 1958. p. 13625

7. SMALL BUSINESS. Sen. Humphrey commended the Congress for passing legislation for the relief of small business. p. 13636

8. FORESTRY. Sen. Morse inserted a letter and newspaper editorial praising the enactment of legislation for the establishment of an Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. pp. 13733-34







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued August 13, 1958  
For actions of August 12, 1958  
85th-2d, No. 133

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed packers and stockyards bill. Senate committee ordered reported supplemental appropriation bill. House Rules Committee cleared area redevelopment bill. House received conference reports on: Klamath Indian forest bill. Onion futures trading bill.

## SENATE

1. EXCISE TAXES. Passed with amendments H. R. 7125, to make technical changes in the Federal excise tax laws. Senate conferees were appointed. pp. 15684-97, 15705-7, 15708-23, 15730-4
2. TAXATION. Passed with amendments H. R. 8381, to make technical changes in the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Senate conferees were appointed. pp. 15728-9, 15735-57, 15759-814
3. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee ordered reported with amendments H. R. 13450, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1959. p. D833
4. MINERAL CLAIMS. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 3199, to specify the period for doing annual assessment work on unpatented mineral claims and suspending such work for the year ending July 1, 1958. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 15815-16

5. FISHERIES. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 3229, the proposed Federal Fisheries Assistance Act of 1959 (S. Rept. 2334). p. 15664
  6. COTTON; RICE. Sen. Jordan's name was added as cosponsor of S. J. Res. 196, to extend for one year the minimum acreage allotments for cotton and rice with price supports from 80 to 90% of parity. p. 15672
  7. TRANSPORTATION. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 377, to provide a 3-year statute of limitations on actions involving transportation of property and passengers of the Government. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 15683-4
  8. REA. Sen. Aiken inserted the July 21 ruling of the Comptroller General and Under Secretary Morse's Aug. 7 reply, regarding the legality of loans to the Central Iowa Power Cooperative. The GAO decision would forbid loans for extension of service to persons who are actually without central station service if they are located in an area claimed to be served by a power supplier which states it is willing to serve such unserved persons. pp. 15674-80
  9. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN AID. Sen. Humphrey inserted an article ascribing recent outbreaks in South America to poor diets, and stated that extension of Public Law 480 would help in carrying out our foreign policy in South America. pp. 15697-8
  10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. S. 4237, the national defense education bill, was made the Senate's unfinished business. Sen. Johnson announced that the supplemental appropriation bill would be considered as soon as it was reported and cleared for consideration, and that later in the week he expected the Senate to consider the public debt limit increase bill, the foreign aid appropriation bill, and the renegotiation bill. pp. 15814-15
- HOUSE
11. MEATPACKERS. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 9020, to transfer certain functions under the Packers and Stockyards Act from this Department to the Federal Trade Commission. (pp. 15634-43) Rep. Poage asked unanimous consent to take up S. 1356, a similar bill, and pass it with an amendment substituting the language of H. R. 9020 as passed. Reps. Dorn, S. C., and Harvey objected to this request. Rep. Cooley asked that the objections be withdrawn so that the bill could go to conference immediately. (p. 15643)
  12. FORESTRY. Received the conference report on S. 3051, to amend the act terminating Federal supervision over the Klamath Indian Tribe by providing alternatives for private or Federal acquisition of the part of the tribal forest that must be sold (H. Rept. 2544). (pp. 15571-72, 15560) As reported the bill provides that private purchasers of portions of the tribal forest must agree to manage them "as far as practicable according to sustained yield procedures so as to furnish a continuous supply of timber," establishes April 1, 1961, as the date on which the Secretary of Agriculture shall take title for the U. S. to any forest units which are not purchases by private companies, and retains the House amendments providing for review of the appraisal of the Klamath Tribe's resources, for deferring sale of any forest units until April 1, 1959, and for termination of the management specialists' contract.









Aug. 13, 1958

16. EDUCATION. Passed, 62 to 26, with amendments H. R. 13247, the national defense education bill, after substituting the text of S. 4237, a similar bill. S. 4237 was indefinitely postponed. pp. 15831-41, 15846-54, 15860-1, 15865-73, 15876-906, 15909-33.
- Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Dush to limit the authorization for the area vocational education program to 4 years, and to restrict the programs to training designed to teach individuals skills useful in occupations needed for national defense. p. 15922
17. SALINE WATER. Conferees were appointed on S. J. Res. 135, to authorize the Interior Department to construct and operate demonstration plants for the production of water for consumptive uses from saline or brackish water. House conferees have not been appointed. pp. 15859-60
18. FORESTRY. Sen. Morse criticized the Administration's policies on timber access road construction, accusing them of lack of foresight, antagonism to smaller timber operators, and unequal treatment for the Pacific Northwest. He inserted copies of correspondence with the Secretary, Mr. Peterson, and Mr. McLain, including statistics on the program. pp. 15939-42
19. APPROPRIATION. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 13450, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1959 (S. Rept. 2350). p. 15821
- The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 13489, the military construction appropriation bill for 1959 (S. Rept. 2362). p. 15821
20. SMALL BUSINESS. Sen. Mansfield inserted a speech by Sen. Fulbright commending passage of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958. pp. 15875-6
21. WATER RESOURCES. Sens. Murray and Neuberger commented on Russian water power and river development and urged that U. S. developments be speeded up. p. 15829
- Sen. Johnson stated that Tex. needed a water resource development program. p. 15820
22. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that he doubted Congress would adjourn this week, and that he believed it more important to pass important legislation than to meet any deadline for adjournment. (pp. 15820-1). He stated that on Thurs., Aug. 14, the Senate would consider H. R. 13450, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1959 (p. 15933). By unanimous consent it was agreed to call the calendar Thurs., Aug. 14. p. 15820

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

23. WATER RESOURCES. Rep. Simpson inserted a report of the Nat'l Projects Committee which was adopted by the Nat'l Rivers and Harbors Conference. pp. A7217-9
24. INVESTIGATIONS. Rep. Ayres stated that he was "amazed" to learn that there are 40,000 full-time investigators on the Federal payroll, inserted two editorials on this subject, one of which stated that this Department has a total of 5,932. pp. A7228-9
25. AREA DEVELOPMENT. Rep. Avery criticized the Senate's action in cutting the budget for the Office of Area Development in the Department of Commerce. p. A7229
26. INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH. Extension of remarks of Rep. Dixon urging increased utilization research and inserting an article, "Utilization Research Has Benefited Agriculture." p. A7232



27. PUBLIC LAW 480. Rep. Quie inserted an editorial criticizing the delay in the reenactment of legislation to extend Public Law 480. p. A7240
28. EDUCATION. Speech in the House by Rep. Osmer favoring the proposed National Defense Education Act of 1958. pp. A7240-1
29. COUNTRY LIFE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Quie stating that "I regard it as unfortunate that this Congress has not taken steps to establish a Commission on Country Life," and that it should be one of the first orders of business for the next Congress. pp. A7242-3

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

30. MARKETING. S. 4277, by Sen. Proxmire, to extend authority for marketing agreements and marketing orders to producers of fresh fruits and vegetables for canning and freezing; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 15822-3
31. HEALTH; RESEARCH. S. J. Res. 199, by Sen. Hill, to establish in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare the National Advisory Council for International Medical Research; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 15823-5
32. COTTON. S. J. Res. 200, by Sen. Symington, to stay temporarily certain reductions in cotton and rice acreage allotments; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author. p. 15858
33. RESEARCH. S. Con. Res. 117, by Sen. Flanders (by request), providing a "Complementary Training Program for Scientists and Engineers"; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee.
34. RECLAMATION. H. R. 13759, by Rep. Saylor, to restate and amplify the provisions of the Federal Reclamation laws respecting delivery of water to large land holdings; to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.
35. ETHICS. H. J. Res. 694, by Rep. Bennett, Fla., to establish a Commission on Ethics in the Federal Government to interpret the application of the Code of Ethics for Government Service; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

#### BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

36. INFORMATION. H. R. 2767, to amend 5 U. S. C. 22, which authorizes heads of departments to prescribe regulations for the custody, use, and preservation of records, papers, and property, so as to provide that this section of the Code does not authorize withholding information from the public or limiting the availability of records to the public. Approved August 12, 1958 (Public Law 85-619, 85th Congress).

-0-

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENT:

Aug. 14: Make acquired forest lands subject to Weeks Act, and transfer of forest land to Sumpter County, Fla., H. Agriculture (exec).

oOo



## THE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

AUGUST 13 (legislative day, AUGUST 12), 1958.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 13450]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 13450) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$3, 131, 844, 797
Amount of increase by Senate committee.....	463, 100, 181
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	3, 594, 944, 978
Total estimates considered by the Senate including \$644,672,781 not considered by House.....	3, 870, 988, 221
Under budget estimates.....	276, 043, 243

Report Page No.	Chapter	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with—	
						Budget estimates	House bill
4	I	Agriculture-----	\$287, 900, 000	\$278, 750, 000	\$285, 550, 000	-\$2, 350, 000	+\$6, 800, 000
6	II	Commerce-----	305, 083, 000	81, 932, 500	302, 023, 500	-3, 059, 500	+220, 091, 000
9	III	Defense-----	35, 000, 000	9, 000, 000	9, 000, 000	-26, 000, 000	-----
-----	IV	District of Columbia-----	(208, 626)	(122, 626)	(122, 626)	(-86, 000)	-----
10	V	Foreign operations-----	9, 150, 000	3, 350, 000	3, 450, 000	-5, 700, 000	+100, 000
11	VI	General Government matters-----	29, 484, 000	-----	12, 115, 000	-17, 369, 000	+12, 115, 000
13	VII	Independent offices-----	154, 853, 000	23, 127, 500	103, 096, 500	-51, 756, 500	+79, 969, 000
16	VIII	Interior-----	44, 003, 550	16, 042, 800	36, 214, 300	-7, 789, 250	+20, 171, 500
26	IX	Labor—Health, Education, and Welfare-----	89, 650, 400	95, 042, 000	97, 304, 100	+7, 653, 700	+2, 262, 100
32	X	Legislative-----	810, 460	1, 012, 800	1, 845, 960	+1, 035, 500	+833, 160
34	XI	Atomic Energy Commission-----	2, 647, 000, 000	2, 605, 401, 000	2, 665, 269, 000	+18, 269, 000	+59, 868, 000
38	XII	Public works-----	-----	-----	5, 188, 000	+5, 188, 000	+5, 188, 000
42	XIII	State, Justice-----	39, 016, 302	8, 012, 302	28, 212, 302	-10, 804, 000	+20, 200, 000
45	XIV	Treasury, Post Office-----	214, 813, 000	1, 650, 000	31, 453, 000	-183, 360, 000	+29, 803, 000
-----	XV	Claims and judgments-----	14, 224, 509	8, 523, 895	14, 223, 316	-1, 193	+5, 699, 421
-----		Total-----	3, 870, 988, 221	3, 131, 844, 797	3, 594, 944, 978	-276, 043, 243	+463, 100, 181

## INCREASE IN GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL

The committee, already deeply concerned by the projected budget deficit for fiscal year 1959 and the necessity of raising the debt limit, is further disturbed by the latest report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, which shows a Federal civilian personnel increase of 32,832 for the month of June. Granted that this is partially seasonal, nevertheless that is the largest increase of any month since June 1952.

The committee is keenly aware that in the representations made by the various departments and agencies in connection with the granted pay raise, it was repeatedly emphasized that the increased pay would mean fewer employees. This result would obtain, Congress was informed, through increased efficiency and incentive. This explanation was received in good faith.

The committee is therefore strongly of the opinion that all departments and agencies should proceed as soon as possible to the reduction in staff contemplated by the pay raise. So that no hardship will result the best course for accomplishment would seem to be some attrition formula such as filling only 3 of every 4 naturally occurring vacancies. It is the intention of the committee to scrutinize carefully the fiscal year 1960 regular budget estimates, especially in regard to personnel items, for a reflection of the committee's instructions.



## Chapter I

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

#### AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

##### PLANT AND ANIMAL DISEASE AND PEST CONTROL

The committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$4 million, an increase of \$1 million over the budget request, and \$2 million over the House bill. Within the amount recommended, \$3 million is proposed to begin eradication of the witchweed, a very dangerous plant pest which attacks corn, sugarcane, sorghums, cereal grains, and numerous grasses. The committee believes the full budget estimate for Federal cost sharing on this cooperative eradication program should be made available.

The committee also recommends an appropriation of \$1 million for Federal cost of eradication of the pink bollworm. The Department advises the committee that this additional amount could be required to eradicate this pest from new areas of infestation which are now under survey. The committee has inserted language in the bill to place this amount in the contingency fund, which fund can be used only for prompt eradication of new pests or to meet unforeseen emergencies such as this current outbreak of the pink bollworm.

##### MEAT INSPECTION

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,100,000, the amount of the supplemental estimate, and an increase of \$350,000 over the House bill. This amount, together with the increase of \$500,000 approved in the regular bill, constitutes an increase of \$2,600,000 over 1958, making a total for fiscal 1959 of \$19,426,000.

The committee concurs in the language provision inserted in the House bill to continue the availability of funds during fiscal 1959 and to adjust the construction authority in the amount needed to meet the construction costs of facilities authorized in the 1958 appropriation act.

#### AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

##### EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

The committee concurs in the House action to extend the availability of unobligated balances, of about \$19,000,000, under this head to remain available until expended.

These funds are to be used for emergency cost-sharing assistance to farmers on farmlands damaged by wind erosion, floods, hurricanes, etc., which result in new conservation problems as described under criterion contained in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957.

## SOIL BANK PROGRAM

## ACREAGE RESERVE PROGRAM

The committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$279,450,000, which is \$1,550,000 under the revised estimated requirements, and is \$4,450,000 over the House bill, as follows:

(1) \$273,400,000 for program payments, the latest estimate to pay contracts; an increase of \$2,900,000 over the House bill, and (2) \$19,050,000 for administrative expenses, which is \$1,550,000 under the budget request and \$1,550,000 over the House bill. The regular appropriation act provided \$330,000,000 under this head, which, together with the recommended appropriation, makes a total of \$609,450,000 for fiscal 1959.

The need for supplemental funds is due to the increased program authorization, which was increased from \$500,000,000 to \$750,000,000 in the second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958; to meet the unexpectedly large sign-up under the 1958 program.

This appropriation is intended to finance all outstanding commitments for the acreage-reserve programs for 1956, 1957, and 1958 crop years; which have resulted in total appropriations of \$1,660,905,335, including the amount in this bill. No program authorization was proposed for 1959 crops.

## COUNTY ASC COMMITTEES

The committee has received a number of inquiries regarding an adjustment in salaries for county ASC employees comparable to pay increases recently granted to civil-service employees of the Commodity Stabilization Service.

In fiscal 1957 the Congress approved increases in administrative expense limitations for salary increases for county employees, to carry out a 3-year pay-adjustment program proposed by the Commodity Stabilization Service, to improve salaries and qualification standards. The adjustments made in salaries result in an average increase of 15 percent for all types of county office employees.

The authority to set and adjust rates of compensation for county committee employees is vested in the Secretary of Agriculture. The committee believes that significant savings can be made in simplifying administrative and procedural requirements currently required of county committees which would enable the Secretary of Agriculture to authorize further salary adjustments within funds provided in this bill and previously authorized in the regular act.

The committee expects to examine thoroughly this situation with regard to county committee employees in its consideration of next year's budgetary proposals from the Department of Agriculture.

## Chapter II

### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES

#### CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

*Operation and regulation.*—The committee recommends approval of \$12,750,000, the amount of the supplemental budget estimate and an increase of \$1,015,000 over the House bill. The increase is to provide for the cost of engineer pay increases granted pursuant to civil-service regulations in December 1957. \$11,735,000 provides for increased workload and commissioning of new facilities.

The committee notes that the House report "directs" the CAA to establish one additional regional office during fiscal year 1959. Since no part of the funds requested in the regular budget or in the current supplemental request were for that purpose, the expenses of such a move would of necessity curtail or postpone other approved projects. It is the sense of the committee that a more desirable approach would be to present the costs of this proposal in the next regular budget submission, with an opportunity to make a complete and adequate record, and to give the matter the full and complete consideration it requires.

*Construction and development, additional Washington airport.*—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$50,000,000, the amount of the House bill, but a reduction of \$3,500,000 in the estimate. The committee has recommended the following amendment to this item in the House bill:

*: Provided further, That no part of any appropriation herein shall be used for the land acquisition for, or the construction of, an access road to such airport which when completed would directly connect with the George Washington Memorial Parkway*

#### BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

*Salaries and expenses.*—The committee considered requests totaling \$305,000 for staff support for a Trade Policy Committee (\$125,000), promotion of United States foreign investment (\$75,000), and international travel promotion (\$105,000). The committee agrees with the action of the House denying funds for the first two items and recommends also that no funds be provided at this time for the third item.

*Export control.*—The committee recommends approval of \$3,060,000, the amount provided by the House bill and the amount of the budget estimate.

In allowing the full amount of the budget request it is the view of the committee that there shall be no relaxation of export controls on shipments to the Soviet bloc and it is hoped our negotiators will press for parallel action by other trading countries.



## COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

*Salaries and expenses.*—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$343,500, the amount of the House bill and a reduction of \$147,500 in the supplemental estimate. The amount allowed provides \$322,000 for administrative adjustment of pay scales for crews of vessels and \$21,500 for a hydrographic survey of Lake Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

*Construction and equipment, geomagnetic station.*—There is recommended an appropriation of \$400,000, the amount of the House bill and the budget estimate, for a new geomagnetic station in Honolulu, T. H. The present location will not be usable because of construction on adjacent property.

## MARITIME ACTIVITIES

*Salaries and expenses.*—The committee recommends approval of \$25,000 for costs of engineer pay increases granted pursuant to civil-service regulations in December 1957. The House bill made no allowance for this item. There is also included appropriate language revising the administrative expense limitation.

*Maritime training.*—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$68,000, the amount of the House bill and a reduction of \$107,000 in the supplemental budget estimate. These funds cover the costs of increased average attendance and staff realignment at the Maritime Academy at Kings Point, N. Y.

*War Shipping Administration liquidation.*—The committee recommends language which would make this fund available to June 30, 1959, for payments of hospital and disability benefits to disabled seamen. The regular appropriation act for 1959 terminates the fund as of December 31, 1958.

This item was transmitted to the Senate after the House had finished consideration of the bill.

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

*General administrative expenses (limitation).*—The committee recommends language which would have the effect of increasing the limitation on general administrative expenses by \$550,000, as requested in the estimate. This is necessary to provide for increased costs occasioned by pay increases granted engineers pursuant to civil-service regulations in December 1957. The House had disallowed this item;

*Inter-American Highway.*—There is recommended an appropriation of \$10,000,000, the amount of the House bill and the budget estimate. The funds provided will permit the completion of the hard surfacing of the highway.

## NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

*Expenses.*—The committee recommends the appropriation of \$262,000, the amount of the supplemental budget estimate. This item was not allowed by the House. This amount represents the fiscal 1959 costs of scientists' pay increases granted pursuant to civil-service regulations in December 1957.

*Plant and equipment.*—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$200,000, the amount of the supplemental budget estimate and an increase of \$14,000 over the House bill. The \$14,000 increase represents the 1959 costs of scientists' pay increases granted pursuant to civil-service regulations in December 1957. The \$186,000 provides for emergency modifications of electric-utility services in the Washington laboratories.

*Construction of facilities.*—There is recommended an appropriation of \$3,000,000, the amount of the House bill and the budget estimate. The funds provided are to cover costs of design and engineering of the proposed new facility at Gaithersburg, Md.

#### WEATHER BUREAU

*Salaries and expenses.*—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,840,000, the amount of the House bill and an increase of \$1 million over the supplemental budget estimate. The funds provided include \$680,000 for hurricane research, \$160,000 for costs of operating 15 new long range weather search radar, and \$1 million for 7 high altitude forecast centers.

*Establishment of meteorological facilities.*—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,300,000 for instrumentation of aircraft to be used for hurricane research and instrumentation of Air Weather Service aircraft used in "hurricane hunter" flights. The amount provided is identical with the request in the supplemental budget estimate and allowed in the House bill.

#### SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

*Salaries and expenses.*—The committee recommends approval of an appropriation of \$3,775,000 and language authorizing transfers of \$11,700,000 from the revolving fund and \$825,000 from the fund for liquidation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans, making available in all a total of \$16,300,000 for administrative expenses. The transfer from the revolving fund includes \$1,750,000 as a contingency reserve. Included in the appropriation of \$3,775,000 is \$1,000,000 for the administrative expenses of equity financing assistance under the Small Business Investment Act, S. 3651 on which legislative action has been completed.

*Revolving fund.*—There is recommended for approval the amount of \$215,000,000 for additional capital for the revolving fund. This amount includes \$50,000,000 for the new small-business investment company program, contingent upon approval of S. 3651 on which legislative action has been completed.

Both of the above estimates were transmitted to the Senate in Senate Document No. 110 on July 22 and were not previously considered by the House. The act extending the Small Business Administration was passed on July 18 (Public Law 85-536).

The amounts and language for both items are recommended for approval exactly as requested in Senate Document No. 110.

### Chapter III

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

### GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### LIMITATION ON COSTS OF OVERSEAS DEPENDENTS' SCHOOLING

The committee has included a provision in the bill amending subparagraph (a) of section 606 of the Defense Department Appropriation Act, 1959, by increasing the limitation on the average cost of primary and secondary schooling for minor dependents of military and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense overseas from \$245 to \$265. This is an adjustment for the increased cost occasioned by the enactment of recent pay legislation.



## Chapter V

### FOREIGN OPERATIONS

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, CIVIL FUNCTIONS

##### ADMINISTRATION, RYUKYU ISLANDS

Appropriations, 1958.....	\$2, 475, 000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	3, 150, 000
House allowance.....	2, 750, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 850, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,850,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the House bill. With this additional \$100,000 for administration, the High Commissioner will be in a better position of discharging the responsibilities imposed by Executive Order 10713 of June 5, 1957, which requires the establishment of a system of jurisprudence within the organization of the United States Civil Administration.

##### CONSTRUCTION OF UTILITY SYSTEMS

Appropriations, 1958.....	\$1, 513, 000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	6, 000, 000
House allowance.....	600, 000
Committee recommendation.....	600, 000

The committee concurs in the action of the House in recommending an appropriation of \$600,000 for the proposed addition to the water system of Okinawa, a reduction of \$41,000 in the amount proposed for the water system.

The committee has denied a request for \$5,359,000 for construction of an electric powerplant in the Ryukyu Islands. The estimate had also been denied in the House bill.

Several questions were raised in the committee with regard to the method of handling the existing utility system in the islands. Concern was expressed that following construction of the proposed powerplant it is planned to turn it over for all practical purposes to the Ryukuan Government. The question arises as to why some way cannot be found by which revenues could be raised to assist the local government rather than to depend upon revenues from a United States constructed powerplant. The committee will expect the Department of the Army to make a thorough study of this operation and report its recommendations to the committee next January. The committee is of the opinion that requests for funds for the administration of the Ryukyu Islands and for other purposes for the Ryukyu Islands should be handled in the regular Defense Department appropriation bill rather than in a supplemental bill during the last few days of a session of Congress and expresses the hope that such a procedure may be followed in the future.

## Chapter VI

### GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS

#### EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

##### EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

The committee recommends the insertion of a new item in the amount of \$100,000 for extraordinary alterations, repairs, furniture, and furnishings of the Executive Mansion and Grounds, as requested in Senate Document No. 110. The committee is advised that previous funds available for this purpose have now been exhausted.

#### OFFICE OF DEFENSE AND CIVILIAN MOBILIZATION

The committee considered supplemental estimates in Senate Document No. 110 requesting additional funds in the amount of \$29,338,000 for the newly merged agency. These funds would be in addition to the amounts provided in the regular appropriation bills for 1959 of \$2,285,000 for the Office of Defense Mobilization and \$38,500,000 for the Federal Civil Defense Administration, which are available to the new organization.

The committee recommends at this time appropriation in the following amounts as compared to the amounts previously appropriated for 1959 and the estimates for new appropriations:

	In regular bills for 1959	Supplemental estimate	Amount recommended
Salaries and expenses (including operations) .....	\$20,785,000	\$4,000,000	\$2,915,000
Research and development .....	2,000,000	9,150,000	-----
Federal contributions .....		9,000,000	-----
Emergency supplies and equipment .....	18,000,000	7,188,000	4,000,000
Total .....	40,785,000	29,388,000	6,915,000

The addition of \$2,915,000 for "Salaries and expenses" is recommended in view of the denial of a similar amount in the regular bill.

The committee feels that further expansion of the civil-defense programs and the initiation of programs relating to fallout shelters can be presently deferred until the committee can learn more about the objectives of the new policy that has been presented.

The committee appreciates that additional responsibilities have been added by the new legislation for the sharing of personnel and administrative costs of civil-defense functions at State and local level, but the committee believes that appropriations for contributions up to one-half of such total costs should await the more accurate figures to be presented following the approval of State plans.

For "Emergency supplies and equipment," the committee recommends the addition of \$4,000,000, in lieu of the request of \$7,188,000 in order to procure and maintain radiological instruments and detection devices, protective masks, and gas-detection kits, for loan or grant to the States. Of this amount, \$500,000 is included for the procurement of dextran for the medical stockpile as authorized by section 201, which is a blood expander to be utilized for transfusions in shock cases. The committee understands that this new procurement will not add to the total units presently available for transfusions, but is necessary to maintain the medical stockpile at current levels which would otherwise be reduced because of shrinkage resulting from the reworking of blood plasma in the stockpile in order to restore its original effectiveness.

#### FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

##### TRANSLATION OF PUBLICATIONS AND SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,100,000, in lieu of the language proposed in the estimate, for the purchase of foreign currencies to be used for disseminating scientific and technological information and supporting scientific activities overseas, as recently authorized by section 104 (k) as an amendment to the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480, 83d Cong.). These funds were requested in Senate Document No. 110 for supporting, through the use of foreign currencies available from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities, scientific and technical programs of United States agencies in foreign countries by the translation of foreign publications and the conduct of cooperative scientific research between the United States and other countries. Under the coordination of the National Science Foundation, the committee understands that \$1,200,000 is planned for use in the translation of foreign literature under contract for the agencies concerned, and that \$3,900,000 is planned to be utilized by the Department of Agriculture for the support of scientific research abroad.



## Chapter VII

### INDEPENDENT OFFICES

#### GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

##### PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

The committee recommends the restoration of \$2,000,000 of the House reduction of \$2,600,000 in the additional amount for operating expenses of the Public Buildings Service, to provide a total amount of \$5,800,000 for wage board increases, rental increases, and machine tool reserve increases, or a reduction of \$600,000 from the estimate.

The largest amount requested involves an increased program requiring the processing and storage during 1959 of some 5,000 general purpose tools to be taken into the National Industrial Equipment Reserve as they are released by the Department of Defense. The committee believes that such tools should be retained for mobilization readiness and not sold, and in providing the required space for their retention the committee expects the General Services Administration to use existing space insofar as practicable.

#### HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

##### FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

The committee considered a supplemental estimate in Senate Document No. 110 for an increase of \$100,000 in administrative expenses for the certified agency program and an increase of \$4,500,000 in nonadministrative expenses for the additional processing, inspection, and review work resulting from the increased number of applications for mortgage insurance as a result of new legislation. In lieu of the language proposed in the estimate, the committee recommends additional amounts of \$100,000 for administrative expenses and \$3,200,000 for nonadministrative expenses, as follows:

*In addition to amounts otherwise available during the fiscal year 1959 for administrative and nonadministrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration, not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for administrative expenses and not to exceed \$3,200,000 for nonadministrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October 25, 1949.*

#### INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

The committee recommends an additional amount of \$300,000 for salaries and expenses of the Interstate Commerce Commission to provide for new regulatory duties and the loan program authorized by the Transportation Act of 1958, instead of the \$500,000 requested in Senate Document No. 110.

## NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

The committee considered a supplemental estimate in Senate Document No. 112 in the amount of \$125,000,000 for space activities and functions to be undertaken by this new agency pursuant to the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-568, approved July 29, 1958). In addition, \$117,000,000 is to be provided by transfer from the Department of Defense and \$294,000,000 will be used in 1959 by the Department of Defense on space activities which are primarily military in nature; for a total of \$536,000,000 of 1959 funds directly applicable to space programs. Furthermore, the committee understands the former National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics will continue to function as the research branch of the new agency and funds are available for that work in 1959 in the amount of \$101,100,000.

The committee believes that it will take some time to properly plan for this new agency, and accordingly recommends at this time appropriations in the following amounts, as compared to the estimates for new appropriations:

	Supplemental estimate	Amount recommended
Salaries and expenses.....	\$7,000,000	\$5,000,000
Research and development.....	70,200,000	35,000,000
Construction and equipment.....	47,800,000	35,000,000
Total.....	125,000,000	75,000,000

In the event additional funds are needed after the first of the year, the committee will be glad to consider such request. In the meantime, the committee feels that planning for the space projects center can be deferred until a later submission.

## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends the restoration of \$400,000, to provide the full budget estimate of \$4,400,000 required to complete the funding for the National Radio Astronomy Observatory at Greenbank, W. Va., for a total cost of \$9,530,000, including an 85-foot radio telescope and a 140-foot radio telescope with highly specialized electronic instrumentation and equipment.

## INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

The committee agrees with the action of the House in providing \$2,500,000, a reduction of \$450,000 from the estimate, for completing the funding for the United States International Geophysical Year program.

## VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

## GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

The committee recommends the restoration of \$519,000, to provide the full budget estimate of \$5,269,000 requested to provide for substantial increases in the loan guaranty workloads due to the Emergency Housing Act of 1958.

## GRANTS TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

The committee recommends an additional amount of \$450,000 for grants to the Republic of the Philippines, as requested by the supplemental estimate in Senate Document No. 110, to provide for the revised program of hospital and medical care for veterans of the Philippine Commonwealth Army under the recent authorization extending the program for 5 years.

## SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF

As requested in Senate Document No. 110, the committee recommends an additional amount of \$1,300,000 to be paid into this revolving fund in order to make the refunds recently authorized as a result of a Supreme Court decision relating to reimbursements for premiums on life-insurance policies.



## Chapter VIII

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

#### DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

##### OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$725, 000
Appropriation, 1959 (regular act).....	825, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 394).....	530, 000
House allowance.....	345, 000
Committee recommendation.....	345, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$345,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Saline Water. While the recommendation is a reduction of \$185,000 in the supplemental estimate the committee desires to call attention to the fact that the sum recommended and the \$825,000 appropriated in the regular act will provide for a total of \$1,170,000 which is an increase of \$445,000 over the program for fiscal 1958.

The funds recommended have not been allocated to specific projects, however it is the view of the committee that no part of the increase should be used for administration and coordination.

##### OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

Appropriation (to date).....	None
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 113).....	\$5, 000, 000
House allowance.....	Not considered
Committee recommendation.....	\$4, 700, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of \$4,700,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Minerals Exploration. The recommendation is a decrease of \$300,000 in the budget estimate.

Senate bill 3817, which has passed both Houses, of the Congress and is now awaiting the President's approval, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to provide a program for the encouragement of exploration for minerals. The program authorized in this legislation is similar to the program of the Defense Minerals Exploration Agency which was authorized under the Defense Production Act. Authority for the program under the Defense Production Act terminated on June 30, 1958.

The estimate included \$1,300,000 for administrative and technical services and \$3,700,000 for financial assistance to participants. The reduction of \$300,000 has been applied to administrative and technical services.

The sum recommended will provide for substantially the same program level as the Defense Minerals Exploration Agency had during fiscal 1958.

## OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

Appropriation, 1958	\$573,550
Appropriation, 1959 (Regular Act)	525,000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 110)	53,500
House allowance	Not considered
Committee recommendation	18,500

The committee recommends the allowance of \$18,500 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Oil and Gas. The funds recommended are required for security checks for members of the National Defense Executive Reserve. The training of the members of this organization will involve the use of security information, therefore it will be necessary to obtain full-field investigations for each individual selected.

The balance of the estimate—\$35,000—was requested for three additional employees and related expenses for the administration of the voluntary oil import program. It is the view of the committee that this program can be administered by the existing personnel of the Office of Oil and Gas. Therefore, the committee recommends that the \$35,000 be disallowed.

## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

## MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1958	\$22,700,000
Appropriation, 1959 (Regular Act)	22,190,000
Supplemental estimates:	
H. Doc. 394	\$350,000
S. Doc. 110	650,000
	1,000,000
House allowance	200,000
Committee recommendation	885,000

The committee recommends the allowance of \$885,000 for the management and protection of lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. The funds recommended are for the following purposes:

*Increase in applications for oil and gas leases in Alaska, \$270,000.*—The committee recommends the allowance of the \$270,000 requested in the supplemental estimate submitted in House Document 394 for the processing of the large number of applications for oil and gas leases in Alaska. The sum recommended is an increase of \$70,000 over the House allowance for this purpose. It is the view of the committee that it is in the interest of the Government to proceed with the processing of these applications at a rate that will prevent the accumulation of a substantial backlog.

*Alaskan statehood activities, \$615,000.*—The act granting Alaska statehood authorizes the State to select in excess of 103 million acres of public lands over a 25-year period. The regular budget did not include any funds for work required under the terms of this act. It is the view of the committee that \$615,000—the sum requested—should be appropriated for the initiation of the necessary surveys and examinations involved in the selection of these lands.

The committee recommends that the \$80,000 requested in House Document 394 for increased professional salaries and the \$35,000 requested in Senate Document 110 for administration be disallowed. It is the view of the committee that these items can be absorbed within

the funds provided in the regular act without any curtailment of planned programs.

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

### ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

#### (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$12, 000, 000
Appropriation, 1959 (regular act).....	8, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 394).....	4, 000, 000
House allowance.....	1, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 000, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$4,000,000 for the liquidation of contracts entered into pursuant to contract authority in the Federal-Aid Highway Acts for the construction and maintenance of Indian roads and trails. The sum recommended is an increase of \$2,500,000 over the House allowance.

It is the view of the committee that the sum recommended is required to finance the \$12,000,000 program authorized in the Federal-Aid Highway Act for fiscal year 1959. This recommendation is in accord with the action of the committee on this appropriation in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959. In reporting this bill the committee stated in its report (S. Rept. No. 1479):

The committee recommends concurrence in the House action of not allowing the provision submitted in the budget rescinding \$3,622,000 of the contract authority available for fiscal 1959. Inasmuch as the Department has announced its intention to proceed with the full authorized program of \$12,000,000, the committee expects a supplemental estimate to be submitted for the necessary funds to finance such a program.

It is the view of the committee that contract authority for fiscal year 1960, which under the terms of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958 is available for obligation in fiscal 1959, should not be obligated in fiscal 1959.

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

### SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$35, 850, 000
Appropriation, 1959 (regular act).....	36, 915, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 394).....	3, 983, 000
House allowance.....	1, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 483, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of \$2,483,000 for the surveys, investigations, and research programs of the Geological Survey. The funds recommended are for the following purposes:

*Long-range minerals program, \$1,500,000.*—The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$1,500,000 for this program. The sum recommended is a reduction of \$1,500,000 in the supplemental estimate submitted in House Document 394. It is the view of the committee that the sum recommended, the funds appropriated in the regular act, and the substantial sums that will



be available by transfer from other agencies will provide for an adequate program.

*Increased salaries for scientists and engineers, \$983,000.*—The committee recommends the allowance of \$983,000 to cover the increased salaries of scientists and engineers that have been granted by the Civil Service Commission under the provisions of section 803 (a) of the Classification Act of 1949. In this instance the total amount involved is of such an amount that the committee feels that it cannot be absorbed without a serious curtailment of planned programs.

## BUREAU OF MINES

### CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$18, 489, 000
Appropriation, 1959 (regular act).....	18, 339, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 394).....	2, 850, 000
House allowance.....	1, 250, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 350, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,350,000 for this appropriation. The funds recommended are for the following purposes:

*Long-range minerals program, \$1,000,000.*—The supplemental estimate included \$2,500,000 for this program, and the committee recommends the allowance of \$1,000,000. The recommendation is a reduction of \$250,000 in the House allowance for this purpose. It is the view of the committee that the funds recommended, the funds in the regular act, and funds that will be available from other agencies by transfer will provide for an adequate program.

*Increased salaries for scientists and engineers, \$350,000.*—The committee recommends the allowance of the \$350,000 requested to cover the increased salaries of scientists and engineers that have been granted by the Civil Service Commission under the provisions of section 803 (a) of the Classification Act of 1949. As was the case with respect to the Geological Survey, the committee feels that the sum involved is too great to be absorbed.

### HEALTH AND SAFETY

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$5, 900, 000
Appropriation, 1959 (regular act).....	5, 900, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 394).....	50, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	None

The committee recommends concurrence in the House action of disallowing this supplemental estimate of \$50,000. These funds are requested to meet the increased pay costs of scientists and engineers pursuant to action by the Civil Service Commission pursuant to section 803 (a) of the Classification Act, as amended.

It is the view of the committee that this amount can be absorbed without any substantial reduction in planned programs.

### CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$23, 000
Appropriation, 1959 (regular act).....	1, 719, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 394).....	11, 280, 000
House allowance.....	10, 905, 000
Committee recommendation.....	10, 905, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$10,905,000 for the construction program of the Bureau of Mines. The funds recommended and \$1,120,000 available from prior year appropriations will provide \$12,025,000 for the construction of a new helium production plant in the vicinity of Keyes, Okla., and the necessary funds (not to exceed \$150,000) for the preparation of plans and specifications for an additional research facility at the Bartlesville, Okla., Petroleum Experiment Station.

The balance of the estimate, \$375,000, was requested for the construction of an administrative, engineering, and service building at Amarillo, Tex. It is the view of the committee that this building can be deferred. This recommendation is in accord with the action of the House on this item.

## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

### MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$14, 137, 000
Appropriation, 1959 (regular act).....	14, 632, 000
Supplemental estimate, (H. Doc. 394).....	88, 000
House allowance.....	<sup>1</sup> None
Committee recommendation.....	<sup>2</sup> 50, 000

<sup>1</sup> The House bill includes a provision authorizing the use of funds appropriated for fiscal 1959 to pay obligations that were incurred in fiscal 1957 and 1958.

<sup>2</sup> And in addition the committee recommends the inclusion of a provision authorizing the use of unobligated balances available in this appropriation for fiscal year 1957 and 1958 to pay obligations that were incurred in these fiscal years.

The committee recommends the allowance of \$50,000 for this appropriation. The funds recommended are for archeological investigations and salvage in the reservoir area to be created by the construction of the Walter F. George Dam and Lock on the Chattahoochee River in Georgia. This recommendation is in accord with the policy of the committee of providing adequate funds for this purpose when areas of historical significance are to be inundated by the construction of a Federal project.

The supplemental estimate included \$77,000 for reimbursement to the District of Columbia for benefit payments made to or for Federal employees under the provisions of the Policemen's and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act. The committee does not recommend any funds for this purpose, but does recommend the inclusion of a provision authorizing the use of the unobligated balances of the 1957 and 1958 appropriations to pay the costs incurred for those years. It is the view of the committee that the amount involved for the current year can be absorbed without any serious effect on planned programs.

The supplemental estimate also included \$11,000 for the increased salaries of certain professional employees. The committee has not recommended any funds for this purpose as it feels this small sum can be absorbed.

### CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$17, 400, 000
Appropriation, 1959 (regular act).....	20, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 394).....	1, 200, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	200, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of \$200,000 for the construction program of the National Park Service. The funds recommended are for the following purposes:

*Land acquisition, \$100,000.*—The committee recommends the allowance of \$100,000 for the acquisition of additional lands in those areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service that will be involved in the coming Centennial Celebration of the Civil War.

*International Peace Garden, North Dakota, \$100,000.*—The committee recommends the allowance of \$100,000 for the construction of additional facilities at the International Peace Garden in North Dakota. Legislation—S. 765—is pending to increase the statutory authorization for this project, and the committee recommends the inclusion of a provision providing that these funds shall be available only if this legislation is enacted into law.

The committee recommends concurrence in the House action of disallowing the request of \$1,200,000 for the acquisition of additional land for the proposed District of Columbia stadium. It is the view of the committee that the Government-owned land in the general area for the proposed stadium is more than adequate for the stadium and related purposes.

#### CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

Appropriation, 1958 .....	\$31, 000, 000
Appropriation, 1959 (regular act) .....	22, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 394) .....	10, 000, 000
House allowance .....	None
Committee recommendation .....	10, 000, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental estimate of \$10,000,000 for the liquidation of contracts for the construction of roads and parkways entered into pursuant to contract authority in the Federal-Aid Highway Acts.

It is the view of the committee that the sum recommended is required to finance the \$32,000,000 program authorized for fiscal year 1959. This recommendation is in accord with the action of the committee on this appropriation in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959. In reporting this bill the committee stated in its report (S. Rept. 1479):

The committee recommends concurrence in the House action of not allowing the provision to rescind \$6,667,000 of the contract authority available for fiscal 1959. Inasmuch as the Department has announced its intention to proceed with the full authorized program of \$32,000,000 the committee expects a supplemental estimate to be submitted for the necessary funds to finance such a program.

It is the view of the committee that no part of the contract authority for fiscal year 1960 should be obligated in fiscal year 1959.



## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

## BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

## MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATION OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1958_____	\$11,799,575
Appropriation, 1959 (regular act)_____	11,616,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 394)_____	325,625
House allowance_____	(1)
Committee recommendation_____	<sup>2</sup> 125,000

<sup>1</sup> The House bill includes a provision appropriating \$300,625 from the proceeds of the June 7, 1958, sale of sealskins and other products from the Pribilof Islands.

<sup>2</sup> And in addition \$300,625 to be derived from the receipts from the sale of Pribilof Island receipts.

The committee recommends the allowance of \$125,000 for the initiation of a research program on the effects of wide-scale uses of pesticides and herbicides on wildlife resources. Such a program was authorized by Public Law 85-582. It is the view of the committee that the sum recommended is adequate to get the program started in fiscal 1959.

The committee recommends concurrence with the House provision appropriating \$300,625 of the receipts from the sale of Pribilof Islands products for the programs financed from this appropriation. The regular act provided that 12½ percent of the proceeds from the sale of such products covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal year shall be available for these programs. Due to a strike involving the employees of the firm that conducts the sale there was a delay and the funds were not deposited until after June 30. The provision included in the House bill carries out the intent of the provision in the regular act. Therefore, the committee recommends the appropriation of receipts and disallowance of the requested direct appropriation of \$300,625.

The balance of the supplemental request—\$25,000—was requested for two additional employees and related expenses to strengthen management of Alaskan wildlife refuges. It is the view of the committee that this amount can be absorbed without any curtailment in planned programs.

## BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

## MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATION OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1958_____	\$5,781,000
Appropriation, 1959 (regular act)_____	5,866,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 394)_____	425,625
House allowance_____	<sup>1</sup> 85,000
Committee recommendation_____	<sup>1</sup> 85,000

<sup>1</sup> And in addition \$300,625 of the receipts from the June 7, 1958, sale of Pribilof Islands products.

The committee recommends the allowance of an appropriation of \$85,000 for this appropriation and the appropriation of \$300,625 of the receipts from the sale of Pribilof Island receipts. The purpose of this appropriation of receipts is explained under "Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, management and investigation of resources."

The supplemental estimate included \$125,000 to finance for approximately 6 months inspection and certification services pertaining to fish and shellfish that have recently been transferred to this agency. It is

anticipated that these services will be operated on a self-financing basis. It is the view of the committee that the House allowance of \$85,000 is adequate to get the program underway.

### ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Appropriation to date.....	\$60, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 110).....	240, 000
House allowance.....	Not considered
Committee recommendation.....	240, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental estimate of \$240,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission. Public Law 85-601 extended the life of the commission and increased the statutory authorization. The recommendation of the committee is in accord with the provisions of this act.

### HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

#### BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES COMMISSION

Appropriation to date.....	\$40, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 110).....	20, 000
House allowance.....	Not considered
Committee recommendation.....	20, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental estimate of \$20,000 for the expenses of the Boston National Historic Sites Commission. The sum recommended is in accord with the provisions of Public Law 85-499 extending the life of the commission and increasing the authorization.

#### CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Appropriation to date.....	\$37, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 394).....	63, 000
House allowance.....	<sup>1</sup> 63, 000
Committee recommendation.....	<sup>1</sup> 63, 000

<sup>1</sup> And in addition the unobligated balance of \$14,652 of the 1958 appropriation is continued available.

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$63,000 for the expenses of the Civil War Centennial Commission. The committee also recommends concurrence with the House provision continuing available the unobligated balance of \$14,652 of the 1958 appropriation. The recommendations of the committee are in accord with the House action with respect to this agency.

#### HUDSON-CHAMPLAIN CELEBRATION COMMISSION

Appropriation to date.....	None
Supplemental estimate.....	None
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	\$50, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of \$50,000 for the expenses of the Hudson-Champlain Celebration Commission. This commission was created by Public Law 85-614, and the recommendation of the committee is in accord with the provisions of this act.

## LINCOLN SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Appropriation to date.....	\$37, 500
Supplemental estimates:	
H. Doc. 394.....	\$142, 000
S. Doc. 110.....	600, 000
	<hr/> 742, 000
House allowance.....	142, 000
Committee recommendation.....	642, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$642,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission.

Senate Document No. 110 included an estimate of \$600,000 for special projects to be undertaken by the Commission. The committee recommends \$500,000 for this purpose. The balance of the recommendation—\$142,000—is for the general expenses of the commission.

The committee has not provided any funds for entertainment expenses. It is the view of the committee that Federal funds should not be provided for such expenses. In taking this action the committee calls attention to the fact that under section 4 (a) of the authorization act (71 Stat. 589) the Commission is authorized to accept donations which could be used for entertainment.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$1, 393, 000
Appropriation, 1959 (regular act).....	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 394).....	2, 000, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	None

The committee recommends concurrence in the House action of disallowing the supplemental estimate of \$2,000,000 for the acquisition of lands for the construction of the George Washington Memorial Parkway. This portion of the parkway would run from the District of Columbia line to Fort Washington on the Maryland side of the Potomac River.

## OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

Appropriation to date.....	None
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 110).....	\$100, 000
House allowance.....	Not considered
Committee recommendation.....	None

The committee recommends the disallowance of the budget estimate of \$100,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. Inasmuch as all of the members of the Commission have not been appointed it is the view of the committee that funds for the work of the Commission should be deferred.



## SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$6,000,000
Appropriation, 1959 (regular act).....	7,335,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 394).....	52,800
House allowance.....	52,800
Committee recommendation.....	52,800

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the supplemental estimate of \$52,800 for the salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution. These funds are required to meet wage-board increases granted to certain employees granted on May 18, 1958.

## VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

## AUTHORITY TO BORROW FROM THE TREASURY

Authority granted to date.....	None
Supplemental estimate (borrowing authority).....	\$1,500,000
House allowance.....	Not considered
Committee recommendation.....	None

Senate Document No. 110 included a provision authorizing the Virgin Islands Corporation to borrow \$1,500,000 from the Treasury for the construction of a distillation plant for the conversion of saline water. Legislation is pending to authorize the construction of such a facility.

It is the view of the committee that action on this proposal should be deferred until the Secretary of the Interior has adequate time to make a study of the technical and economic factors involved.

## Chapter IX

### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

#### OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1958 appropriation.....	\$2, 321, 000
1959 regular appropriation.....	2, 321, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	110, 000
House allowance.....	110, 000
Committee recommendation.....	110, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate to provide additional funds to finance the wage determination responsibilities of the Department in connection with federally financed or assisted construction.

The original estimate for fiscal year 1959 contemplated the requirement for some 34,000 wage determinations; the current estimated requirement is 40,000, an increase of 18 percent, principally for projects in the Interstate Highway System, for projects of the armed services, and for Federal airport projects.

#### BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1958 appropriation.....	\$5, 958, 000
1959 regular appropriation.....	6, 219, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	347, 000
House allowance.....	300, 000
Committee recommendation.....	300, 000

The committee recommends approval of the House allowance, a reduction of \$47,000 from the estimate, restoration of which was not sought by the Department.

The regular estimate for fiscal year 1959 contemplated a workload of insured unemployment of 2 million. The actual workload for fiscal year 1958 was an average weekly insured unemployment of 2,204,000; in July 1958, the estimated figure was approximately 2.5 million. This allowance should enable the Bureau to handle a workload of 2.7 million on an annual average.

#### GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

1958 appropriation.....	\$292, 814, 000
1959 regular appropriation.....	305, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	10, 600, 000
House allowance.....	20, 600, 000
Committee recommendation.....	20, 600, 000

The committee recommends no increase for this item, and none was sought by the Department. However, the committee is convinced that there should be an adjustment in the amounts approved by the

House for the base appropriation and the amount approved for the contingency fund, and the basic workload figure which, if surpassed, will make available grants from the contingency fund.

The Congress provided in the regular 1959 bill a total appropriation of \$305 million, of which \$295 million was for the basic grants and \$10 million was for the contingency fund. The House has included in this bill an additional \$20,600,000, of which \$10,600,000 is for the basic grants, making a total of \$305,600,000, and \$10 million is for the contingency fund, making a total of \$20 million, available for an increased claims workload only in excess of 2.9 million.

Department officials stated that the estimate that insured unemployment would average 2.9 million a week may be high in the light of recent events. During the month of July insured unemployment averaged approximately 2.5 million, a reduction of 100,000 under the preceding month, and for the week ended July 26, the latest for which data are available, the figure was 2,389,400. In view of current conditions, the committee believes that rather than forecast insured unemployment workloads, the budget should be based on fiscal year 1958 experience.

In fiscal year 1958 insured unemployment averaged 2.2 million a week and the State employment security administrative expenditures are estimated at \$295 million. To this amount there needs be added \$6.4 million for the known increased costs of postage, rents, and so forth, making a comparable base budget for 1959 of \$301,400,000, sufficient to handle an average insured unemployment of 2.2 million a week. The committee has allowed the balance of \$24,200,000 for the contingency fund—\$14.2 million in this bill and \$10 million in the regular bill.

In summary, the action of the committee reduces the base appropriation by \$4,200,000 and increases the contingency fund by the same amount, and the base appropriation is provided for a workload of an average insured unemployment of 2.2 million a week. The total funds provided of \$325,600,000 will be sufficient to handle an average insured unemployment workload of 2.7 million a week based on present cost levels.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

1958 appropriation.....	\$76, 800, 000
1959 regular appropriation.....	19, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	37, 700, 000
House allowance.....	37, 700, 000
Committee recommendation.....	37, 700, 000

There was paid to veterans in the last fiscal year for unemployment compensation benefits as authorized by title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, a total of \$74,292,136, averaging in excess of \$6 million a month. The additional amount contained in this bill together with the regular appropriation will make available \$56,700,000 for the year, or a monthly average of \$4,725,000.

This allowance is estimated to be sufficient for the year under the present law under which the number of possible beneficiaries declines beginning July 26, 1958. There is a bill, however, pending in the Congress to extend eligibility and its passage and approval will necessitate the appropriation of additional funds.



## UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

1958 appropriation.....	\$54, 400, 000
1959 regular appropriation.....	27, 800, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	36, 300, 000
House allowance.....	36, 300, 000
Committee recommendation.....	36, 300, 000

There was paid as unemployment compensation benefits to Federal employees in the last fiscal year as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, a total of \$52,437,181, averaging in excess of \$4.3 million a month. During the last quarter of the fiscal year the payments averaged in excess of \$5.5 million a month.

The additional amount here recommended will provide \$64.1 million for the year, during which it is estimated there will be filed 210,000 initial claims, a slight increase over the 203,000 filed in fiscal year 1958. The average weekly benefit amount to be paid is estimated at \$30, rather than \$28.50 as contemplated in the regular estimate; and the average duration of benefits is now estimated at 11 weeks, rather than 7.8 as contemplated in the regular estimate.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

## GALLAUDET COLLEGE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1958 appropriation.....	\$730, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	15, 000
1959 regular appropriation.....	815, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	32, 300
Committee recommendation.....	49, 000

The committee approves the full amount requested of \$47,300 to provide \$15,000 for payment of retroactive pay increases granted by administrative action for fiscal year 1958, and \$32,300 to meet the increased pay costs in the current fiscal year.

Gallaudet College is not a Federal institution but derives its major support from Federal appropriations, and the Congress has heretofore made similar provision to make available additional funds for salary increases comparable to those authorized for Federal employees.

The committee has also added \$1,700 to enable the college to pay the travel and per diem expenses of public members of the board of directors in connection with any authorized and necessary travel on official business.

## HOWARD UNIVERSITY

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1958 appropriation.....	\$3, 800, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	182, 500
1959 regular appropriation.....	3, 953, 700
Supplemental estimate.....	396, 600
Committee recommendation.....	579, 100

The committee approves the full budget estimate of \$579,100 to provide \$182,500 for payment of retroactive pay increases granted by administrative action for fiscal year 1958, and \$396,600 to meet the increased pay costs in the current fiscal year.

Howard University is not a Federal institution but derives its major support from Federal appropriations, and the Congress has heretofore made similar provision to make available additional funds for salary increases comparable to those authorized for Federal employees.

## PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

### ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

1958 appropriation.....	\$22, 592, 000
1959 regular appropriation.....	22, 889, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 000, 000

Public Law 85-544, approved July 22, 1958, provides an authorization for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to enable the Surgeon General to make grants-in-aid for provision in public or nonprofit schools of public health of comprehensive professional training, specialized consultative services, and technical assistance in the field of public health. The authorization is limited to a period of 2 years, fiscal years 1959 and 1960.

The committee recommends approval of \$1,000,000 for the purpose, for which it had requests from State public health officials, from the Association of Territorial and State Health Officers and from the Association of Schools of Public Health. There is a serious deficit in the number of public health personnel—in 1956, 30 percent of the budgeted public health positions in the country were vacant. The funds would be apportioned among the 11 schools of public health, two-thirds of it on the basis of federally sponsored students, and one-third divided equally among the schools.

### MILITARY PAY INCREASES

Supplemental estimate.....	\$2, 270, 000
House allowance.....	None
Revised estimate.....	634, 000
Committee recommendation.....	634, 000

The original supplemental estimate, submitted prior to final action on the regular 1959 bill, contemplated additional needs in 19 appropriation accounts to provide funds for the payment of military pay increases to commissioned officers of the Service. Certain increases were earmarked in the regular bill for this purpose for 10 accounts, and for another a substantial increase was provided out of which the additional costs can be absorbed.

But for eight of the accounts, absorption would result in curtailment of program and in a number of them would vitiate the increased program contemplated by modest increases voted in the regular bill. To cite one, \$125,000 was added in the regular bill for "Foreign quarantine activities" to provide more adequate quarantine inspection coverage of international airports, the St. Lawrence seaway and the Mexican border. The military pay increases applicable to this account total \$59,000 for the year and the absorption of such a sum would make it impossible to provide the additional services directed by congressional action on the regular bill.

The committee recommends the approval of \$634,000, the revised estimate of the Department, for the 8 accounts in which absorption of the costs of these pay increases would seriously handicap programs.

### SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1958 appropriation.....	\$3, 085, 800
1959 regular appropriation.....	3, 154, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	32, 000
House allowance.....	32, 000
Committee recommendation.....	32, 000

Wage board hourly rate increases approved and granted in April to employees serving in prevailing rate system positions will increase the operating costs of the hospital by an estimated \$162,000 over the amounts budgeted and provided by Congress in the 1959 regular bill.

Approximately 80 percent—\$130,000—of the additional funds will be derived by reimbursements for patient care and the balance of \$32,000 is recommended as the Federal share of this added cost.

### SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

#### LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

1958 appropriation.....	\$138, 690, 000
1959 regular appropriation.....	133, 300, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	5, 831, 000
House allowance.....	5, 831, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 831, 000

The committee approves the full amount requested, \$5,831,000 (to be derived by transfer from the OASI trust fund), because of the revised estimate of an increase of 200,000 in the number of claims to be filed during the year, and the increase of some 300,000 in the number of beneficiaries to be maintained on the rolls as a result of higher claims receipts in fiscal years 1958 and 1959.

There is also included in this item authority to permit the Commissioner of Social Security to make temporary appointments of hearing examiners under strict qualification standards to assist in handling a backlog of approximately 14,000 cases.

### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION

1958 appropriation.....	\$3, 000, 000
1959 regular appropriation.....	3, 060, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	18, 000
House allowance.....	18, 000
Committee recommendation.....	18, 000

The committee concurs in the House action allowing the full estimate, to be derived by transfer from the OASI trust fund, to process the anticipated expanded workload contemplated by the revised estimate for OASI field personnel, serviced by the regional office business management staff.



## UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

## LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL OUTLAY

1958 appropriation.....	\$4,750,000
1959 regular appropriation.....	5,299,500
Supplemental estimate.....	232,000
House allowance.....	232,000
Committee recommendation.....	232,000

The committee approves the full budget estimate, to be derived by transfer from the Soldiers' Home trust fund, of which \$107,000 is needed to meet increased pay costs resulting from wage board increases effective in April, and \$125,000 is for the preliminary plans for a domiciliary building estimated to be needed to house the constantly increasing membership of the home.

## Chapter X

### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

#### SENATE

To provide the necessary funds to finance the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences authorized by Senate Resolution 327 agreed to on July 23, 1958, the committee recommends the following amounts:

Committee employees.....	\$102, 160
Inquiries and investigations conducted pursuant to sec. 134 (a) of Public Law 601, 79th Cong.....	10, 000
Stationery for Committee.....	300

#### CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

##### COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

The committee recommends that the sum of \$200 be appropriated for compiling, preparing, and indexing material for the Senate Manual, which amount may be paid as additional compensation to any employee of the United States.

##### INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

The committee also recommends an item of \$73,000 for "Inquiries and investigations" for the fiscal year 1958.

##### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$50,000 for "Miscellaneous items, 1958," to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Salaries, officers and employees of the Senate," fiscal year 1958.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

It is recommended by the committee that the following amendment be added to the bill:

*For payment to Katharine McVey, widow of William E. McVey, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, \$22,500.*

##### ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

##### EXTENSION OF ADDITIONAL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING SITE

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$625,000 to enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the provision of Public Law 85-591 relating to the acquisition of property in square 725 in the District of Columbia.

##### GENERAL PROVISION

The committee has inserted in the bill a language provision to authorize the use of foreign currencies owned or controlled by the United States for travel expenses of members and employees of the Special Committee on Space and Astronautics of the Senate, and the

Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration of the House of Representatives, as follows:

*Subsection (b) of Section 502 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, is amended as follows:*

*“After the words ‘House of Representatives’ the first time they appear, insert ‘and the Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration of the House of Representatives and the Special Committee on Space and Astronautics of the Senate’.”*



# Chapter XI

## ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

### OPERATING EXPENSES

1958 appropriation.....		\$2, 215, 470, 000
Estimate, 1959:		
Original estimate.....	\$2, 288, 000, 000	
Amendment in H. Doc. 388.....	130, 000, 000	
Amendment in S. Doc. 113.....	25, 000, 000	
		2, 443, 000, 000
House allowance.....		2, 375, 972, 000
Senate recommendation.....		2, 415, 840, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,413,840,000 for operating expenses, which is a reduction of \$29,160,000 from the revised budget estimate of \$2,443,000,000. In addition, the committee recommends \$2,000,000 for transfer to the National Science Foundation; or a total amount of \$2,415,840,000.

The restorations recommended, in the amount of \$37,868,000, are itemized in the following comparative table:

Program	1958 appropriation	1959 estimate	House allowance	Restorations recommended	Senate bill
Raw materials.....	\$596,901,000	\$680,000,000	\$674,232,000	\$5,768,000	\$680,000,000
Special nuclear materials.....	569,800,000	580,400,000	570,000,000	10,400,000	580,400,000
Weapons.....	448,000,000	547,600,000	542,000,000	5,600,000	547,600,000
Reactor development.....	329,300,000	420,300,000	410,000,000	8,000,000	418,000,000
Physical research.....	71,471,000	90,000,000	85,000,000	5,000,000	90,000,000
Biology and medicine.....	36,000,000	43,000,000	43,000,000	-----	43,000,000
Training, education, and information.....	16,850,000	21,225,000	17,125,000	3,100,000	20,225,000
Community.....	17,921,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	-----	15,000,000
Program direction and administration.....	44,704,000	46,600,000	46,000,000	-----	46,000,000
Security investigations.....	7,374,000	6,242,000	6,242,000	-----	6,242,000
Other costs.....	7,298,000	6,687,000	6,687,000	-----	6,687,000
Selected resources.....	85,892,221	38,260,000	38,000,000	-----	38,000,000
Less revenues applied.....	-30,502,000	-27,720,000	-27,720,000	-----	-27,720,000
Total obligations.....	2,201,009,221	2,467,594,000	2,425,566,000	+37,868,000	2,463,434,000
Adjustment for unobligated balances.....	+14,460,779	-49,594,000	-49,594,000	-----	-49,594,000
Total appropriation for AEC operating expenses.....	2,215,470,000	2,418,000,000	2,375,972,000	+37,868,000	2,413,840,000
Euratom program.....	-----	25,000,000	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	2,215,470,000	2,443,000,000	2,375,972,000	+37,868,000	2,413,840,000
Added by Senate for transfer to National Science Foundation.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,000,000
Total amount in Senate bill.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,415,840,000

The National Science Foundation proposed a 3-year plan, from 1959 to 1961, to provide partial assistance to some 13 universities in acquiring or constructing nuclear research reactors at a cost of approximately \$4,350,000, and requested \$2,000,000 for 6 of the reactors in 1959. On this request, the conference report on the Independent Offices appropriation bill stated: "funds for support of research reactors should be provided by the Atomic Energy Commission". The committee believes that the program is necessary to supplement the Commission's existing program of providing educational reactors to accredited colleges of engineering, and recommends adding \$2,000,000 with a provision for transfer of that amount to the National Science Foundation.

#### RESTORATIONS FOR OPERATING EXPENSES

*Raw materials.*—The committee recommends the restoration of \$5,768,000 for the raw materials program, which includes \$768,000 restored for bonus payments to operators of uranium mines. The committee understands that the Commission will carefully review the possible cancellation of its Domestic Uranium Program Circular 6 as it applies to certification of new mines for bonus payments, and will protect the operators who have gone forward with developments in reliance upon the circular.

*Special nuclear materials.*—The committee recommends the restoration of \$10,400,000 for the special nuclear materials program. The committee is advised that the increased amounts of raw materials to be received in 1959 will require the full amount of the estimate for processing into special nuclear materials at the Hanford, Oak Ridge, Portsmouth, and Savannah River plants.

In this connection, the committee believes that such amounts as may be necessary, within the funds available for the program, should be available during 1959 for development work on a convertible plutonium production reactor at Hanford, in lieu of the \$2,000,000 indicated by the House.

*Weapons.*—The committee recommends the restoration of \$5,600,000 to provide the full budget estimate for the weapons program. The committee is advised that the full amount is required in large measure to meet the scheduled weapons production requested by the Department of Defense.

*Reactor development.*—The committee recommends restoration of \$8,000,000 of the House reduction of \$10,300,000 in the reactor development program. The committee feels that, through such adjustments as may be necessary, the varied activities of the program can be fully provided for, both in the civilian and in the military fields.

*Physical research.*—The committee recommends restoration of the full amount of the House cut of \$5,000,000. The committee agrees that sizable increases have been allowed for the physical research program in recent years, but the committee is advised by prominent scientists, including the chairman of the general advisory committee, that such increases have been required due to more intensive use of present machines as well as the advanced work which requires the use of very expensive machines such as particle accelerators, and amounts above the budget estimate have been strongly recommended as important to our scientific progress.



*Training, education, and information.*—The committee recommends restoration of \$3,100,000 of the House reduction of \$4,100,000 in the program for training, education, and information. The committee believes that the restoration should be allocated as the Commission may determine between the activities for industrial isotope development, exhibits in foreign countries and the Puerto Rican training center.

*Euratom program.*—The committee considered a budget estimate contained in Senate Document No. 113 to initiate a joint program with the European Atomic Energy Community to foster construction and operation of reactors by European utilities. No funds were provided, in view of the lack of legislative authorization.

## ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

### PLANT ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

1958 appropriation-----	\$108, 162, 500
Estimate, 1959 (H. Doc. 388) (plus unobligated balance of \$176,367,000)-----	204, 000, 000
House allowance-----	229, 429, 000
Senate recommendation-----	249, 429, 000

In agreeing to other reductions and the additional projects provided in the amount allowed by the House, the committee recommends the restoration of \$20,000,000 for the gas-cooled power reactor authorized as 59-d-10 and requested in the amount of \$51,000,000. The committee is advised the amount recommended would provide for the detailed design, the site preparation and the procurement of items requiring long lead time. Instead of waiting 6 months for development of a cooperative agreement with power utilities, power cooperatives, or industry for financing this reactor, as authorized, which the committee feels is most desirable if such an agreement can be achieved, the committee believes that funds should be provided at this time to enable the project to proceed with such preliminary work in the event a cooperative arrangement is not agreed to.

The committee has denied the proviso requested to transfer funds for construction of such a reactor to operating expenses in the event a satisfactory cooperative arrangement is received, since the funds here provided would be available for the purposes of a cooperative arrangement that may eventuate.

The amount recommended for projects under the reactor development program is \$183,972,000, which is a reduction of \$24,750,000 from the estimate of \$208,722,000.

The total amount of \$249,429,000 is recommended as the appropriation for plant acquisition and construction, which is \$45,429,000 over the budget estimate of \$204,000,000. With the addition of \$176,367,000 in unobligated balances, the total amount available is \$425,796,000.

## Chapter XII

### PUBLIC WORKS

#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

#### RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

##### CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

1958 appropriation.....	\$449, 823, 500
1959 allowance (House).....	578, 455, 500
1959 allowance (Senate).....	630, 371, 500
Supplemental estimate.....	None
House allowance.....	Not considered
Committee recommendation.....	1, 925, 000

The committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$1,925,-000 for fiscal year 1959 for application to the following projects:

	Estimated cost	Amount recommended
Planning:		
East Branch Reservoir, Conn.....	\$1, 880, 000	\$100, 000
Hall Meadow Brook Reservoir, Conn.....	2, 070, 000	100, 000
Siuslaw River, Oreg.....	1, 693, 000	50, 00
Construction:		
Bridgeport Harbor, Conn.....	2, 800, 000	1, 000, 000
Connecticut shoreline:		
Area 8 and 11.....	266, 000	150, 000
Area 9.....	25, 000	25, 000
Pascagoula Harbor, Miss.....	1, 189, 000	500, 000

##### EAST BRANCH RESERVOIR, CONN.

The project is located in the city of Torrington, on the East Branch of the Naugatuck River, 3 miles above its confluence with the West Branch. During the past 30 years, 6 major floods have occurred in the Naugatuck River Basin. The disastrous flood of record in August 1955 took 6 lives and caused an estimated \$23,300,000 of damages in the area extending downstream from the project site, through Torrington, to the area to be protected by the Thomaston Reservoir. The project has a benefit-to-cost ratio of 1.3 to 1.0.

##### HALL MEADOW BROOK RESERVOIR, CONN.

The project is located in the city of Torrington, on Hall Meadow Brook, 0.4 mile above its confluence with the West Branch of the Naugatuck River. The disastrous flood of record occurred in August 1955. The danger of recurrence of a comparable disaster in the Torrington area and along the Naugatuck River above Thomaston Reservoir will remain acute until the protection to be furnished by the project is provided. The project has a benefit-to-cost ratio of 2.4 to 1.0.

## SIUSLAW RIVER, OREG.

Water shipments of lumber from Siuslaw River are handicapped by shoaling at the entrance during summer months. The extension of the north jetty and deepening of the channel would provide adequate depth at this time and would thereby increase the movement of timber products by an estimated 57 million board-feet annually. The project has a benefit-to-cost ratio of 1.44 to 1.

## BRIDGEPORT HARBOR, CONN.

Deepening and widening the existing 30-foot main harbor channel will eliminate the present tidal delay, inconvenience, and expense. Substantial savings in petroleum transportation costs would accrue from provision of the 35-foot improvement, which would permit economical use of supertankers drawing from 32 to 36 feet. The project has a benefit-to-cost ratio of 2.2 to 1.

## CONNECTICUT SHORELINE

*Areas 8 and 11.*—The amount recommended would be utilized in fiscal year 1959 to reimburse non-Federal interests for the Federal portion of the project costs for the Calf Pasture Beach and Cove Island projects, which have benefit-to-cost ratios of 5.4 to 1, and 5.7 to 1, respectively.

*Area 9.*—The amount recommended would be utilized in fiscal year 1959 to pay the Federal share of the cost of groins at Guilford Point Beach and at Lighthouse Point Park, which have benefit-to-cost ratios of 1.5 to 1 and 1.9 to 1, respectively.

## PASCAGOULA HARBOR, MISS.

Present restrictive project dimensions require commodities to be carried in small vessels or by transshipment to other ports served by deeper draft cargo vessels of the size in general use for foreign and coastwise trade. The proposed project will adequately serve the existing industries, including a large shipbuilding concern currently having contracts with the United States Navy, as well as additional industrial plants now under construction or planned for early construction by private interests and by the Jackson County Port Commission. The project has a benefit-to-cost ratio of 1.8 to 1.0.

## OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

1958 appropriation	\$103,850,000
1959 allowance (House)	109,370,000
1959 allowance (Senate)	115,970,000
Supplemental estimate	None
House allowance	Not considered
Committee recommendation	70,000

The committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$70,000 for fiscal year 1959 for the Upper Fox River, Wis. The total estimated cost of preparing the structures for transfer to the State of Wisconsin is \$300,000. The early transfer of these facilities will save the Federal Government considerable expense in the future maintenance of the project works.



## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

## CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$126, 736, 223
Appropriation, 1959.....	( <sup>1</sup> )
Supplemental estimate.....	None
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	2, 500, 000

<sup>1</sup> Pending in H. R. 12858.

The committee recommends the allowance of \$2,500,000 for the construction and rehabilitation of the Bureau of Reclamation.

Public Law 85-523 provided that \$2,500,000 of the funds appropriated for the Missouri River Basin project shall be transferred to the credit of the Crow Tribe of Indians as payment for the Yellowtail Dam site. The committee has been advised that such a transfer of funds will require the diversion of funds programed for specific units of the Missouri River Basin project. Therefore, the committee recommends the allowance of this sum in order that the payment may be made to the Indians without any curtailment of previously approved construction programs.

The funds recommended shall be available only for payment (transfer) to the Crow Tribe of Indians or to reimburse accounts and projects from which funds were diverted to make such payment (transfer) to the Indians.

## LOAN PROGRAM

Appropriation, 1959.....	( <sup>1</sup> )
Supplemental estimate.....	None
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	\$693, 000

<sup>1</sup> Pending in H. R. 12858.

The committee recommends the allowance of \$693,000 for the loan to the Walker River Irrigation District, Nevada, for the construction of irrigation facilities under the provisions of the Small Reclamation Projects Act.

This recommendation is in accord with the policy announced by the committee in Senate Report No. 1796. In explaining the committee's action on this appropriation in the public works appropriation bill, 1959, the committee stated in its report:

With respect to loans for the construction of projects under the Small Reclamation Projects Act the act requires that each application for a loan must be submitted to the Congress for a period of 60 days, while Congress is in session, before an appropriation is in order. The committee has recommended funds for the loans that meet this requirement of the law.

The committee was advised by the Bureau that the pending applications for loans for the construction of distribution systems could not be processed and repayments contracts executed before December of 1958. Therefore, no funds have been recommended for such loans.

In taking this action the committee desires to make it clear that it will consider funds for these proposed loans as they meet the requirements of the authorizing act, and funds for this purpose should be requested through the Bureau of the Budget, when additional funds are required.

The application of the Walker River Irrigation District met all requirements of the authorizing act on August 8.

## Chapter XIII

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$650,000, as compared to the House allowance of \$450,000 and the budget estimate of \$854,000 requested for salaries and expenses of the Department. Specifically the sum allowed will help finance the expanded science program of the Department, provide the funds necessary for the disarmament activities recently transferred to the Department, and cover the additional costs estimated for expenses of tour directors and interpreters escorting U. S. S. R. delegations of specialists expected to visit the United States under the East-West exchange program in the fiscal year 1959.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

The committee disapproved the supplemental request of \$200,000, submitted in Senate Document No. 110, to meet the cost of organizing and holding the 12th session of the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization in the United States in 1959, pursuant to authorization contained in Public Law 85-448, approved June 4, 1958.

#### PAYMENT TO GOVERNMENT OF DENMARK

The committee agrees to the House allowance and budget estimate of \$5,296,302, to permit full and final settlement of all claims of the Government of Denmark against the United States for compensation for the use or loss of 40 privately owned Danish ships requisitioned by the United States in 1941, under authority of Public Law 101, approved June 6, 1941, and appropriation authorization in Public Law 85-450, approved June 6, 1958. The sum of \$35,432,350 has been previously paid the Danish Government and the added sum is necessary to bring the compensation for the requisitioned ships into line with compensation received by American owners.

### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

The committee concurs with the House in the allowance of \$200,000 needed for the expansion of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Criminal Division in order to accelerate the drive on organized crime.



SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS,  
1958

The committee agrees with the language contained in the House bill to provide that not to exceed \$100,000 may be transferred to this fund from any 1958 appropriation available to the Department to defray increased litigation costs.

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

The committee approves the House allowance and budget estimate of \$2,066,000 requested for the Bureau of Prisons. The additional sum will provide \$1,753,000 for costs in reclassification of positions; \$139,000 for costs in care, custody and treatment of the increased prison population, and \$174,000 for replacement of essential inventory supplies.

## UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

## INFORMATIONAL MEDIA GUARANTY FUND

The committee considered the appropriation estimate of \$7 million requested in Senate Document No. 110, for payment to the informational media guaranty fund, for partial restoration of realized impairment to the capital used in carrying on the authority to make informational media guaranties, as provided in section 1011 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, and section 502 (h) of the Mutual Security Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-477), approved June 30, 1958.

In light of the basic purposes and advantages of the program—to enable American exporters to sell books, periodicals, film and other informational materials for foreign currencies in countries where dollar shortages have eliminated or severely curtailed such sales since the inception of the program in 1948, and the continuing need for such American materials to be distributed to offset Communist material—an appropriation of \$5 million, or \$2 million below the request is recommended for fiscal year 1959. Justification presented to the committee indicates the allowance together with revenues from sales of currency and so forth will be sufficient to carry out a balanced IMG program. The committee expects to thoroughly explore the justifications to be presented by the Agency at the time hearings are held on the 1960 appropriation request.

## ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$15 million for the construction of United States radio facilities in order to increase the strength and the reliability of the Voice of America signal, and to extend its coverage in the Middle East, Soviet orbit, and Africa. This sum is \$7,300,000 under the Agency request for \$22,300,000, as submitted for committee consideration in supplemental estimate, Senate Document 112. In approving the amount of \$15 million, it was the committee's opinion that \$10 million be allocated to the construction of the consolidated east-coast project proposed in lieu of the 4 existing broadcasting facilities, and the balance, or \$5 million, be used for construction of radio facilities reported to the committee as high-priority projects.

The committee agrees to the request of the Agency for some flexibility in the allocation or transfer of funds between previously approved projects under this head. Accordingly, approval is given to such procedure insofar as the added appropriation of \$5 million is concerned, and the use of available construction fund balances from prior-year appropriations, and directs that the Agency make full utilization of radio material and supplies in stock of the Agency wherever located, including equipment that may be available for transfer from stations no longer active.

The committee directs that a report be submitted in January 1959 of all inventory stock of equipment, materials, and supplies usable for broadcasting or television purposes on hand and value thereof, and the disposition made or contemplated of the items.

## Chapter XIV

### TREASURY DEPARTMENT

#### BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

##### ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

The committee concurs with the House in allowing \$1,500,000, the budget estimate, for this item. This additional amount is to meet and cover (1) increased charges by the Federal Reserve banks acting as fiscal agents of the Treasury Department; (2) additional fees to commercial banks for redeeming more savings bonds than anticipated; and (3) additional costs attributable to the printing of securities to carry out the increased public debt financing required during the fiscal year 1959.

#### UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

The committee recommends the amount of the budget estimate, \$54,000, for this item. This amount will permit recruitment of, and purchase of uniforms for, 11 White House Police (class 3 privates) for protection of space and files in the Executive Office Building occupied by members of the White House staff and in so doing extending the same type of protection as is afforded to the Executive Mansion and grounds.

##### CONTRIBUTION FOR ANNUITY BENEFITS

The committee approves the request for change in appropriation language. The present language of the permanent indefinite appropriation "Contribution for annuity benefits" authorizes reimbursement to the District of Columbia for certain benefit payments to White House Police and such members of the United States Secret Service as are entitled under the act of October 14, 1940. Such benefits were extended in various ways by the Policemen and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act Amendments of 1957, to include increased retirement and funeral benefits, and medical, surgical, and hospital expenses not heretofore provided for.

The revised language included in the bill will bring the appropriation authority in line with the amendments contained in the new legislation.

#### COAST GUARD

##### OPERATING EXPENSES

The committee has eliminated the proviso under this head making funds available to pay claims authorized by Public Law 85-255.

##### ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The committee recommends an amount of \$399,000, an increase of \$249,000 over the budget estimate for this item. In addition to the



\$150,000 in the bill for repairs to the Coast Guard facility, Manhattan Island, N. Y., the committee has included \$249,000 for construction of permanent mooring facilities at the home port of the Coast Guard icebreaker *Mackinaw*. The present mooring facilities for this multi-million-dollar icebreaker are of a temporary nature and wholly inadequate and the committee feels that it is unwise and uneconomical to berth a vessel of this tremendous value under existing conditions.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

### POSTAL FUND

#### REIMBURSEMENT FOR PUBLIC SERVICES

An estimate in the amount of \$171,259,000 for payment into the postal revenues for public services was considered by the committee. The committee recommends that this item be deferred and resubmitted for further consideration in the next Congress.

#### CURRENT AUTHORIZATIONS OUT OF THE POSTAL FUND

##### PAYMENT TO POSTAL MODERNIZATION FUND

The committee recommends the amount of \$29,500,000, the budget estimate, for payment to the "postal modernization fund", as authorized by title III of the act of May 27, 1958.

## Chapter XVI

### GENERAL PROVISIONS

The committee has approved the language provision requested in supplemental estimate, Senate Document 110, to permit the District of Columbia, White House Police, United States Park Police, and Canal Zone Government to make retroactive salary and pension payments pursuant to enactment of legislation. The proposed provision follows:

#### *GENERAL PROVISIONS*

##### *SALARY AND PENSION INCREASES FOR POLICEMEN, FIREMEN, AND TEACHERS*

*The provisions of Title II of Public Law 85-472, approved June 30, 1958, shall apply also to costs in the fiscal year 1957 and 1958 of pay increases granted by or pursuant to Public Law 85-584 and 85——— and 85———: Provided, That for the purposes of this paragraph the limitation for the warranting of appropriations and transferring of appropriations contained in SEC. 206. (b) of Title II of Public Law 85-472 shall be extended to September 30, 1958: Provided further, That the portion of this paragraph applicable to teachers and pension increases for policemen, firemen, and their widows and orphans shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 13132 and H. R. 7450, or similar legislation.*

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with	
					Budget estimates	House bill
394	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE					
	SALARIES AND EXPENSES					
	Plant and animal disease and pest control--	\$3, 000, 000	\$2, 000, 000	\$4, 000, 000	+\$1, 000, 000	+\$2, 000, 000
394	Meat inspection--	2, 100, 000	1, 750, 000	2, 100, 000	-----	+350, 000
	Total, salaries and expenses-----	5, 100, 000	1 3, 750, 000	1 6, 100, 000	+1, 000, 000	+2, 350, 000
	AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM					
	Service					
394	Emergency conservation measures-----	(2)	(2)	(2)	-----	-----
	SOIL BANK PROGRAMS					
	Acreage reserve program-----	282, 800, 000	275, 000, 000	279, 450, 000	-3, 350, 000	+4, 450, 000
	Total, chapter I-----	287, 900, 000	278, 750, 000	285, 550, 000	-2, 350, 000	+6, 800, 000
394	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
	CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION					
	Operation and regulation-----	12, 750, 000	11, 735, 000	12, 750, 000	-----	+1, 015, 000
	Construction and development, additional Washington airport-----	53, 500, 000	50, 000, 000	50, 000, 000	-3, 500, 000	-----



S.	394 } 110 }	BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE	305, 000	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Salaries and expenses.....	305, 000	---	---	---	---	---	---
	394	Export control.....	3, 060, 000	3, 060, 000	---	---	---	---	---
		COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY							
	394	Salaries and expenses.....	491, 000	343, 500	343, 500	---	---	---	---
	394	Construction and equipment, geomagnetic station.....	400, 000	400, 000	400, 000	---	---	---	---
		MARITIME ACTIVITIES							
	394	Salaries and expenses.....	25, 000	---	25, 000	---	---	---	+ 25, 000
	394	Maritime training.....	175, 000	68, 000	68, 000	---	---	---	---
	110	War Shipping Administration liquidation.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	---	( <sup>3</sup> )	---	---	---	---
		BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS							
	394	General administrative expenses.....	(550, 000)	---	(550, 000)	---	---	---	(+ 550, 000)
	394	Inter-American Highway.....	10, 000, 000	10, 000, 000	10, 000, 000	---	---	---	---
		NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS							
	394	Expenses.....	262, 000	---	262, 000	---	---	---	+ 262, 000
	394	Plant and equipment.....	200, 000	186, 000	200, 000	---	---	---	+ 14, 000
	394	Construction of facilities.....	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	---	---	---	---

<sup>1</sup> In addition, language included to extend funds and authority for construction, alteration and repair of buildings through June 30, as 1959.

<sup>2</sup> Language continuing available unobligated balances remaining of June 30, 1958.

<sup>3</sup> Language.

## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Con.					
	WEATHER BUREAU					
394	Salaries and expenses-----	\$840,000	\$1,840,000	\$1,840,000	+\$1,000,000	-----
394	Establishment of meteorological facilities----	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	-----	-----
	RELATED AGENCIES					
	SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION					
S. 110	Salaries and expenses-----	3,775,000	-----	3,775,000	-----	+\$3,775,000
S. 110	Revolving fund-----	215,000,000	-----	215,000,000	-----	+215,000,000
	Total, chapter II-----	305,083,000	\$1,932,500	302,023,500	-\$3,059,500	+220,091,000
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE— MILITARY FUNCTIONS					
	INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES					
394	Retired pay, 1958-----	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	-----	-----
394	Retired pay, 1959-----	18,000,000	-----	-----	-18,000,000	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY					
394	Military personnel, 1956-----	8,000,000	-----	-----	-8,000,000	-----

394	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY						
	Medical care, 1958-----	4 (\$ 8,000,000)	-----	-----	-----	-(8,000,000)	-----
	Total chapter III-----	35,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	-26,000,000	-----
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						
	OPERATING EXPENSES						
394	Department of Public Health-----	(86,000)	-----	-----	-----	-(86,000)	-----
394	Personal services, wage-scale employees (fiscal year 1958)-----	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	-----	-----
	MISCELLANEOUS						
394	Settlement of claims and suits-----	(26,701)	(26,701)	(26,701)	(26,701)	-----	-----
394	Judgments-----	(1,280)	(1,280)	(1,280)	(1,280)	-----	-----
394	Audited claims-----	(19,645)	(19,645)	(19,645)	(19,645)	-----	-----
	Total, chapter IV-----	(208,626)	(122,626)	(122,626)	(122,626)	-(86,000)	-----
	FOREIGN OPERATIONS						
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY— CIVIL FUNCTIONS						
266	Administration, Ryukyu Islands-----	3,150,000	2,750,000	2,850,000	2,850,000	-300,000	+100,000
266	Construction of utility systems, Ryukyu Islands-----	6,000,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	-5,400,000	-----
	Subtotal-----	9,150,000	3,350,000	3,450,000	3,450,000	-5,700,000	+100,000

4 To be derived by transfer from the Navy appropriation for "Ships and facilities", 1958.



## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with	
					Budget estimates	House bill
FOREIGN OPERATIONS—Con.						
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK						
266	Administrative expense limitation-----	(\$2, 055, 000)	(\$2, 055, 000)	(\$2, 055, 000)	-----	-----
	Total, chapter V-----	9, 150, 000	3, 350, 000	3, 450, 000	–\$5, 700, 000	+\$100, 000
GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS						
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT						
S. 110	Executive Mansion and Grounds:					
	Extraordinary alterations and repairs-----	100, 000	-----	100, 000	-----	+100, 000
	Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization:					
S. 110	Salaries and expenses-----	4, 000, 000	-----	2, 915, 000	–1, 085, 000	+2, 915, 000
S. 110	Research and development-----	9, 150, 000	-----	-----	–9, 150, 000	-----
S. 110	Federal contributions-----	9, 000, 000	-----	-----	–9, 000, 000	-----
S. 110	Emergency supplies and equipment-----	7, 188, 000	-----	4, 000, 000	–3, 188, 000	+4, 000, 000
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
S. 110	Translation of publications and scientific cooperation-----	(5)	-----	5, 100, 000	+5, 100, 000	+5, 100, 000

CORREGIDOR BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION					
394	Salaries and expenses-----	46, 000	-----	-----	-----
	Total, chapter VI-----	29, 484, 000	-----	-----	-----
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES				
	FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION				
394	Salaries and expenses-----	142, 000	142, 000	-----	-----
	FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION				
394	Salaries and expenses-----	120, 000	120, 000	-----	-----
	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION				
394	Public Buildings Service, operating expenses--	6, 400, 000	3, 800, 000	5, 800, 000	+2, 000, 000
394	Construction, public buildings-----	323, 000	323, 000	323, 000	-----
394	Expenses, supply distribution-----	177, 000	160, 000	160, 000	-----
394	National Archives and Records Service-----	36, 000	32, 500	32, 500	-----
	HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY				
394	Federal National Mortgage Association (limitation on administrative expenses)---	(800, 000)	(700, 000)	(700, 000)	-----
S. 110	Federal Housing Administration (limita- tion on administrative and nonadminis- trative expenses)-----	(4, 600, 000)	-----	(3, 300, 000)	+(3, 300, 000)

<sup>s</sup> Equivalent of \$5,100,000 in foreign currencies.

## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued					
	HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY—Con.					
	Public Housing Administration:					
394	Annual contributions (fiscal year 1958)	\$4,300,000	\$3,900,000	\$3,900,000	—\$400,000	-----
394	Limitation on nonadministrative ex- penses-----	(750,000)	(500,000)	(500,000)	—(250,000)	-----
	INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION					
S. 110	Salaries and expenses-----	500,000	-----	300,000	—200,000	+\$300,000
	NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION					
S. 112	Salaries and expenses-----	7,000,000	-----	5,000,000	—2,000,000	+5,000,000
S. 112	Research and development-----	70,200,000	-----	35,000,000	—35,200,000	+35,000,000
S. 112	Construction and equipment-----	47,800,000	-----	35,000,000	—12,800,000	+35,000,000
	NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION					
394	Salaries and expenses-----	4,400,000	4,000,000	4,400,000	-----	+400,000
394	International Geophysical Year-----	2,950,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	—450,000	-----



VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION					
394	General operating expenses-----	5,269,000	4,750,000	5,269,000	----- +519,000
394	Inpatient care-----	3,486,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	----- -86,000
S. 110	Grants to the Republic of the Philippines-----	450,000	-----	450,000	----- +450,000
S. 110	Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief-----	1,300,000	-----	1,300,000	----- +1,300,000
	Total, chapter VII-----	154,853,000	23,127,500	103,096,500	----- -51,756,500
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES					
OFFICE OF SALINE WATER					
394	Salaries and expenses-----	530,000	345,000	345,000	----- -185,000
OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS					
S. 110	Salaries and expenses-----	53,500	-----	18,500	----- +18,500
OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION					
S. 113	Salaries and expenses-----	5,000,000	-----	4,700,000	----- +4,700,000
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
S. 110 394	Management of Lands and Resources-----	1,000,000	200,000	885,000	----- +685,000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
394	Road construction and maintenance (liqui- dation of contract authorization)-----	4,000,000	1,500,000	4,000,000	----- +2,500,000
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
394	Surveys, investigations, and research-----	3,983,000	1,500,000	2,483,000	----- -1,500,000
					----- +983,000

## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Con.					
	BUREAU OF MINES					
394	Conservation and development of mineral resources-----	\$2, 850, 000	\$1, 250, 000	\$1, 350, 000	-\$1, 500, 000	+\$100, 000
394	Health and safety-----	50, 000	-----	-----	-50, 000	-----
394	Construction-----	11, 280, 000	10, 905, 000	10, 905, 000	-375, 000	-----
	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
394	Management and protection-----	88, 000	-----	50, 000	-38, 000	+50, 000
394	Construction-----	1, 200, 000	-----	200, 000	-1, 000, 000	+200, 000
394	Construction (liquidation of contract au- thorization)-----	10, 000, 000	-----	10, 000, 000	-----	+10, 000, 000
	FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
	BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE					
394	Management and investigations of re- sources-----	325, 625	(6)	125, 000	-200, 625	+125, 000
	BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES					
394	Management and investigations of re- sources-----	425, 625	6 85, 000	6 85, 000	-340, 625	-----
	Subtotal, Department of the Interior-	40, 785, 750	15, 785, 000	35, 146, 500	-5, 639, 250	+19, 361, 500

INDEPENDENT OF						
S. 110	ALASKA INTERNATIONAL ROAD AND HIGHWAY COMMISSION	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	+240,000
	Salaries and expenses.....					
394	NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION					
	Land, acquisition, National Capital Park, parkway, and playground system.....	2,000,000			-2,000,000	
	OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES					
S. 110	Salaries and expenses.....	100,000			-100,000	
	SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
394	Salaries and expenses.....	52,800	52,800	52,800		
	HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS					
S. 110	Boston National Historical Sites Commission.....	20,000		20,000		+20,000
394	Civil War Centennial Commission.....	63,000	63,000	63,000		
	Hudson-Champlain Celebration Commission.....			50,000	+50,000	+50,000
S. 110	} Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission.....	742,000	142,000	642,000	-100,000	+500,000
394						
	VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION					
S. 110	Borrowing Authority.....	(1,500,000)			(-1,500,000)	
	Total, chapter VIII.....	44,003,550	16,042,800	36,214,300	-7,789,250	+20,171,500

<sup>a</sup> Language has been included in the bill appropriating \$300,625 from the proceeds of the June 7, 1958, sale of sealskins and other products from the Pribilof Island operations.



## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with	
					Budget estimates	House bill
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR						
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR						
394	Salaries and expenses-----	\$110, 000	\$110, 000	\$110, 000	-----	-----
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY						
394	Salaries and expenses-----	347, 000	300, 000	300, 000	—\$47, 000	-----
394	Grants to States for unemployment com- pensation and employment service ad- ministration-----	10, 600, 000	20, 600, 000	20, 600, 000	+10, 000, 000	-----
394	Unemployment compensation for veterans--	37, 700, 000	37, 700, 000	37, 700, 000	-----	-----
394	Unemployment compensation for Federal employees-----	36, 300, 000	36, 300, 000	36, 300, 000	-----	-----
Total, Department of Labor-----		85, 057, 000	95, 010, 000	95, 010, 000	+9, 953, 000	-----
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDU- CATION, AND WELFARE						
GALLAUDET COLLEGE						
S. 110	Salaries and expenses, 1958-----	15, 000	-----	15, 000	-----	+ \$15, 000
S. 110	Salaries and expenses-----	32, 300	-----	34, 000	+ 1, 700	+ 34, 000

HOWARD UNIVERSITY					
S. 110	Salaries and expenses, 1958-----	182, 500	-----	182, 500	-----
S. 110	Salaries and expenses-----	396, 600	-----	396, 600	-----
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE					
	Assistance to States, general-----			1, 000, 000	+ 1, 000, 000
394	Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services-----	150, 000	-----	-----	-----
394	Military pay increases, various appropriations-----	2, 270, 000	-----	634, 000	+ 634, 000
SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL					
394	Salaries and expenses-----	32, 000	32, 000	32, 000	-----
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION					
394	Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance-----	(5, 831, 000)	(5, 831, 000)	(5, 831, 000)	-----
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
394	Salaries and expenses, office of field administration-----	(18, 000)	(18, 000)	(18, 000)	-----
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	3, 078, 400	32, 000	2, 294, 100	+ 2, 262, 100
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD					
394	Salaries and expenses-----	1, 515, 000	-----	-----	-----

## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with	
					Budget estimates	House bill
394	UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME					
	Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay-----	(\$232, 000)	(\$232, 000)	(\$232, 000)		
	Total, chapter IX-----	89, 650, 400	95, 042, 000	97, 304, 100	+ \$7, 653, 700	+ \$2, 262, 100
S. 112	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
	SENATE					
	SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES					
	Committee employees-----	102, 160		102, 160		+ 102, 160
	CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE					
	Committee on Rules and Administration--			200	+ 200	+ 200
	Inquiries and investigations, 1958-----	73, 000		73, 000		+ 73, 000
	Inquiries and investigations, 1959-----	10, 000		10, 000		+ 10, 000
	Stationery (revolving fund)-----	300		300		+ 300
	Miscellaneous items-----	(7)		(7)		
-----	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
	Payment to widow of deceased member-----			22, 500	+ 22, 500	+ 22, 500



CONTINGENT EXPENSES					
	Stationery (revolving fund)-----		262, 800	262, 800	+262, 800
	ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL				
	CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS				
S. 112	Expansion of additional site for New Senate Office Building-----	625, 000		625, 000	+625, 000
	CAPITOL POWER PLANT				
	Expansion of facilities-----		750, 000	750, 000	+750, 000
	Total, chapter X-----	810, 460	1, 012, 800	1, 845, 960	+1, 035, 500
	ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION				
113	Operating expenses-----	<sup>8</sup> 2,443,000, 000	<sup>8</sup> 2,375,972, 000	<sup>8</sup> 2,415,840, 000	+39, 868, 000
266, 388	Plant acquisition and construction-----	204, 000, 000	229, 429, 000	249, 429, 000	+20, 000, 000
	Total, chapter XI-----	2, 647, 000, 000	2, 605, 401, 000	2, 665, 269, 000	+59, 868, 000

<sup>7</sup> \$50,000 for 1958, to be derived by transfer.<sup>8</sup> And in addition reappropriation of \$49,594,000.

## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	<b>PUBLIC WORKS</b>					
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS					
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY					
	Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control					
-----	Construction, general	-----	-----	\$1, 925, 000	+\$1, 925, 000	+\$1, 925, 000
-----	Operation and maintenance, general	-----	-----	70, 000	+70, 000	+70, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION					
-----	Construction and rehabilitation	-----	-----	2, 500, 000	+2, 500, 000	+2, 500, 000
-----	Loan program	-----	-----	693, 000	+693, 000	+693, 000
	Total, chapter XII	-----	-----	5, 188, 000	+5, 188, 000	+5, 188, 000
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF STATE</b>					
	ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS					
394	Salaries and expenses	\$854, 000	\$450, 000	650, 000	—204, 000	+200, 000

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AND CONFERENCES					
INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES					
S. 110	International contingencies-----	200, 000	-----	-----	-----200, 000
	PAYMENT TO GOVERNMENT OF DENMARK				
394	Payment to Government of Denmark-----	5, 296, 302	5, 296, 302	5, 296, 302	-----
	Total, Department of State-----	6, 350, 302	5, 746, 302	5, 946, 302	-----+200, 000
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
394	Salaries and expenses, general legal activities-----	200, 000	200, 000	200, 000	-----
394	Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals (1958)-----	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	-----
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM					
394	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons-----	2, 066, 000	2, 066, 000	2, 066, 000	-----
GENERAL PROVISIONS					
394	General provisions-----	( <sup>10</sup> )	-----	( <sup>10</sup> )	-----
	Total, Department of Justice-----	2, 266, 000	2, 266, 000	2, 266, 000	-----

<sup>9</sup> Not to exceed \$100,000 to be derived by transfer.<sup>10</sup> Language submitted.



## Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with	
					Budget estimates	House bill
UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY						
394	Salaries and expenses-----	\$1, 100, 000	-----	-----	-\$1, 100, 000	-----
S. 110	Payment to informational media and guaranty fund-----	7, 000, 000	-----	\$5, 000, 000	-2, 000, 000	+\$5, 000, 000
S. 112	Acquisition and construction of radio facilities-----	22, 300, 000	-----	15, 000, 000	-7, 300, 000	+15, 000, 000
	Total, United States Information Agency-----	30, 400, 000	-----	20, 000, 000	-10, 400, 000	+20, 000, 000
	Total, chapter XIII-----	39, 016, 302	\$8, 012, 302	28, 212, 302	-10, 804, 000	+20, 200, 000
TREASURY DEPARTMENT						
	BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT					
394	Administering the public debt-----	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	-----	-----
	BUREAU OF CUSTOMS					
394	Salaries and expenses-----	150, 000	-----	-----	-150, 000	-----
	UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE					
394	Salaries and expenses, White House Police--	54, 000	-----	54, 000	-----	+54, 000
S. 110	Contribution for annuity benefits-----	(11)	-----	(11)	-----	-----

	COAST GUARD								
394	Operating expenses-----	6, 900, 000	(12)					-6, 900, 000	-----
394	Retired pay-----	700, 000						-700, 000	-----
394	Acquisition, construction, and improve- ments-----	150, 000	150, 000	399, 000				+249, 000	+249, 000
	Total, Treasury Department-----	9, 454, 000	1, 650, 000	1, 953, 000				-7, 501, 000	+303, 000
	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT								
394	Administration, regional operation, and research-----	1, 600, 000						-1, 600, 000	-----
394	Transportation, 1958-----	3, 000, 000						-3, 000, 000	-----
	REIMBURSEMENT FOR PUBLIC SERVICES								
S. 110	Reimbursement for public services-----	171, 259, 000						-171, 259, 000	-----
	PAYMENT TO POSTAL MODERNIZATION FUND								
S. 110	Payment to postal modernization fund-----	29, 500, 000		29, 500, 000					+29, 500, 000
	Total, Post Office Department-----	205, 359, 000		29, 500, 000				-175, 859, 000	+29, 500, 000
	Total, chapter XIV-----	214, 813, 000	1, 650, 000	31, 453, 000				-183, 360, 000	+29, 803, 000
	CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS								
418} 112}	Claims and judgments-----	14, 224, 509	8, 523, 895	14, 223, 316				-1, 193	+5, 699, 421

<sup>11</sup> Language on contributions for annuity benefits.

<sup>12</sup> Language making funds available to pay certain claims.

*Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with	
					Budget estimates	House bill
S. 110	GENERAL PROVISION					
	Salary increases, policemen, firemen, and teachers-----	(13)				
	Grand total-----	\$3,870,988,221	\$3,131,844,797	\$3,594,944,978	— \$276,043,243	+ \$463,100,181

<sup>13</sup> Language.

O







Calendar No. 2410

85TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 13450

[Report No. 2350]

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 23, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AUGUST 13 (legislative day, AUGUST 12), 1958

Reported by Mr. HAYDEN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

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## AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending  
June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply regu-  
5       lar and supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited  
6       as the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959") for the  
7       fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes,  
8       namely:



## CHAPTER I

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
as follows:

Plant and animal disease and pest control, ~~\$2,000,-~~  
~~000~~ \$4,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be appor-  
tioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes,  
as amended, for the control of outbreaks of insects and  
diseases to the extent necessary to meet emergency con-  
ditions;

Meat inspection, ~~\$1,750,000~~ \$2,100,000.

Not to exceed \$346,000 of the amount made available under  
this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit  
Administration Appropriation Act, 1958, may be used until  
June 30, 1959, for construction, alteration and repair of  
buildings and the limitation on building construction or al-  
teration contained therein shall not apply to said amount.

## AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

## EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

The unobligated balance of the amounts made available  
under this head in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act,  
1957, and in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958,  
shall remain available until expended.

## SOIL BANK PROGRAMS

### ACREAGE RESERVE PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Acreage reserve program", ~~\$275,000,000~~ \$279,450,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for administrative expenses, is increased from "\$13,000,000" to "~~\$17,500,000~~ \$19,050,000".

## CHAPTER II

### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

#### CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

##### OPERATION AND REGULATION

For an additional amount for "Operation and regulation", ~~\$11,735,000~~ \$12,750,000.

#### CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

For necessary expenses for the construction and development of a public airport in the vicinity of the District of Columbia, as authorized by the Act of September 7, 1950 (64 Stat. 770), including acquisition of land, \$50,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed a total of \$1,750,000 may be advanced from this appropriation to the applicable appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for necessary administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That no part of any appro-

1 *priation herein shall be used for the land acquisition for, or*  
 2 *the construction of, an access road to such airport which*  
 3 *when completed would directly connect with the George*  
 4 *Washington Memorial Parkway.*

## 5 BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

### 6 EXPORT CONTROL

7 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions  
 8 of the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended, relating to  
 9 export controls, including awards of compensation to inform-  
 10 ers under said Act and as authorized by the Act of August  
 11 13, 1953 (22 U. S. C. 401), \$3,060,000, of which not to  
 12 exceed \$1,006,000 may be advanced to the Bureau of Cus-  
 13 toms, Treasury Department, for enforcement of the export  
 14 control program, and of which not to exceed \$93,400 may  
 15 be advanced to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses"  
 16 under "General administration".

## 17 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

### 18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
 20 \$343,500.

### 21 CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT, GEOMAGNETIC STATION

22 For design, construction, and equipment of a geomag-  
 23 netic station, as authorized by the Act of August 6, 1947  
 24 (33 U. S. C. 833i), \$400,000, to remain available until  
 25 expended.



**MARITIME ACTIVITIES****SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

*For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$25,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for administrative expenses, is increased by \$25,000.*

**MARITIME TRAINING**

*For an additional amount for "Maritime training", \$68,000.*

**WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION LIQUIDATION**

*Notwithstanding the last proviso under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959, the funds made available under said head shall remain available until June 30, 1959, for payment of benefits to disabled seamen under crew life and injury and second seamen's war risk insurance policies and for payments under the Act of September 30, 1944 (58 Stat. 758): Provided, That after these payments shall have been made the unexpended balance remaining in this account is hereby rescinded and shall be covered into the Treasury.*



## BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

## GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

*The limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for general administrative expenses, is increased by \$550,000.*

## INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

For necessary expenses of completing the survey and construction of the Inter-American Highway, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 860), as amended, to remain available until expended. \$10,000,000.

## NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

## EXPENSES

*For an additional amount for "Expenses", \$262,000.*

## PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

For an additional amount for "Plant and equipment" for improvement and modification of utilities and plant facilities, as authorized by section 2 of the Act of July 21, 1950 (15 U. S. C. 286), at a cost of not to exceed \$100,000 for any one improvement, ~~\$186,000~~ \$200,000, to remain available until expended.

## CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of facilities", for design, under the supervision of the General Services

1 Administration, of laboratory and administrative buildings  
2 for the National Bureau of Standards, and for design of  
3 related equipment, \$3,000,000, to remain available until  
4 expended.

5 WEATHER BUREAU

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
8 \$1,840,000.

9 ESTABLISHMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL FACILITIES

10 For an additional amount for "Establishment of mete-  
11 orological facilities", \$1,300,000, to remain available until  
12 June 30, 1961.

13 RELATED AGENCIES

14 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 *For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of*  
17 *the Small Business Administration, including expenses*  
18 *of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of*  
19 *this appropriation and hire of passenger motor vehicles,*  
20 *\$3,775,000, and in addition there may be transferred to this*  
21 *appropriation not to exceed \$11,700,000 from the revolving*  
22 *fund, Small Business Administration, and not to exceed*  
23 *\$825,000 from the fund for liquidation of Reconstruction*  
24 *Finance Corporation loans, Small Business Administration,*  
25 *for administrative expenses in connection with activities*

1 *financed under said funds: Provided, That the amount au-*  
2 *thorized for transfer from the revolving fund, Small Busi-*  
3 *ness Administration, may be increased, with the approval of*  
4 *the Bureau of the Budget, by such amount as may be required*  
5 *to finance administrative expenses incurred in the making*  
6 *of disaster loans: Provided further, That 15 per centum of*  
7 *the amount authorized to be transferred from the revolving*  
8 *fund, Small Business Administration, shall be apportioned*  
9 *for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as*  
10 *amended, only in such amounts and at such times as may be*  
11 *necessary to carry out the business loan program: Provided*  
12 *further, That \$1,000,000 of the amount herein appropriated*  
13 *shall be available only upon enactment into law of S. 3651,*  
14 *Eighty-fifth Congress.*

15 *REVOLVING FUND*

16 *For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized*  
17 *by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be avail-*  
18 *able without fiscal year limitations, \$215,000,000: Provided,*  
19 *That \$50,000,000 of this amount shall be available only upon*  
20 *enactment into law of S. 3651, Eighty-fifth Congress.*

## CHAPTER III

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

## FUNCTIONS

## INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

## RETIRED PAY

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for “Retired pay”, \$9,000,000.

## GENERAL PROVISION

*Subparagraph (a) of section 606 of the Defense Appropriation Act, 1959, is amended by deleting “\$245” and inserting in lieu thereof “\$265.”*

## CHAPTER IV

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

## OPERATING EXPENSES

## PERSONAL SERVICES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

For pay increases and related retirement costs for wage-scale employees, to be transferred by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the appropriations for the fiscal year 1958 from which said employees are properly payable,



1   \$75,000, said increases in compensation to be effective on the  
2   first day of the first pay period beginning after May 8, 1958:  
3   *Provided*, That no retroactive compensation or salary shall be  
4   payable in the case of any individual not in the service of the  
5   municipal government of the District of Columbia on the  
6   date of approval of this Act, except that such retroactive com-  
7   pensation or salary shall be paid in the case of a deceased  
8   officer or employee, or of a retired officer or employee, for  
9   services rendered after the effective date of the increase:  
10   *Provided further*, That for the purpose of determining the  
11   amount of insurance for which an individual is eligible under  
12   the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954,  
13   all changes in rates of compensation or salary which result as  
14   provided herein shall be held and considered to be effective as  
15   of the first day of the first pay period which begins on or  
16   after the date of enactment of this Act.

#### 17                                   MISCELLANEOUS

#### 18                               SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

19       For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved  
20   by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of  
21   the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160;  
22   46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$26,701.

#### 23                                   JUDGMENTS

24       For the payment of final judgments rendered against the  
25   District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Num-

bered 394 (Eighty-fifth Congress), \$1,280, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

#### AUDITED CLAIMS

For an additional amount for the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or credited to the general or special funds of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1957 and prior fiscal years as set forth in House Document Numbered 394 (Eighty-fifth Congress), \$19,645, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum as provided by law (Act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

#### DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years involved.

## CHAPTER V

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

## ADMINISTRATION, RYUKYU ISLANDS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government of the Ryukyu Islands, including, subject to such authorizations and limitations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, tuition, travel expenses, and fees incident to instruction in the United States or elsewhere of such persons as may be required to carry out the provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and transportation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed ten in number; not to exceed \$1,500 for contingencies for the High Commissioner, to be expended in his discretion; translation rights, photographic work, educational exhibits, and dissemination of information, including preview and review expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; repair and maintenance of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; and such supplies, commodities, and equipment as may be essential to carry out the purposes of this appropriation; ~~\$2,750,000~~ ~~\$2,850,000~~, of which not to exceed ~~\$1,450,000~~ \$1,550,000

1 shall be available for administrative and information ex-  
2 penses: *Provided*, That the general provisions of the Appro-  
3 priation Act for the current fiscal year for the military func-  
4 tions of the Department of the Army shall apply to  
5 expenditures made from this appropriation: *Provided fur-*  
6 *ther*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be made  
7 outside continental United States when necessary to carry  
8 out its purposes, without regard to sections 355, 3648, and  
9 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, section 4774 (d) of  
10 title 10, United States Code, civil service or classification  
11 laws, or provisions of law prohibiting payment of any person  
12 not a citizen of the United States: *Provided further*, That  
13 expenditures may be made hereunder for the purposes of  
14 economic rehabilitation in the Ryukyu Islands in such man-  
15 ner as to be consistent with the general objectives of titles II  
16 and III of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, and in the man-  
17 ner authorized by sections 505 (a) and 522 (c) thereof:  
18 *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder may be  
19 used, insofar as practicable, and under such rules and regula-  
20 tions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army to  
21 pay ocean transportation charges from United States ports,  
22 including Territorial ports, to ports in the Ryukyus for the  
23 movement of supplies donated to, or purchased by, United  
24 States voluntary nonprofit relief agencies registered with and  
25 recommended by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary For-



1 eign Aid or of relief packages consigned to individuals resid-  
2 ing in such areas: *Provided further*, That under the rules and  
3 regulations to be prescribed, the Secretary of the Army shall  
4 fix and pay a uniform rate per pound for the ocean trans-  
5 portation of all relief packages of food or other general classi-  
6 fication of commodities shipped to the Ryukyus regardless  
7 of methods of shipment and higher rates charged by particu-  
8 lar agencies of transportation, but this proviso shall not apply  
9 to shipments made by individuals to individuals: *Provided*  
10 *further*. That the President may transfer to any other depart-  
11 ment or agency any function or functions provided for under  
12 this appropriation, and there shall be transferred to any  
13 such department or agency without reimbursement and  
14 without regard to the appropriation from which procured,  
15 such property as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget  
16 shall determine to relate primarily to any function or func-  
17 tions so transferred.

18 CONSTRUCTION OF WATER SYSTEM, RYUKYU ISLANDS

19 For necessary expenses of construction, installation, and  
20 equipment of a water system in the Ryukyu Islands, which  
21 shall be operated by the United States Civil Administration  
22 of the Ryukyu Islands; services as authorized by section 15  
23 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not  
24 in excess of \$50 a day for individuals; and hire of passenger  
25 motor vehicles and aircraft; \$600,000, to remain available

1 until expended, without regard to sections 355 and 3734 of  
2 the Revised Statutes, as amended, and title 10, United States  
3 Code, section 4774.

#### 4 CORPORATION

5 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make  
6 such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing  
7 authority available to such corporation, and in accord with  
8 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without  
9 regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104  
10 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as  
11 may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in  
12 the budget for the fiscal year 1959 for such corporation,  
13 except as hereinafter provided:

#### 14 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, EXPORT- 15 IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

16 Not to exceed \$2,055,000 (to be computed on an  
17 accrual basis) of the funds of the Export-Import Bank of  
18 Washington shall be available during the current fiscal year  
19 for administrative expenses of the Bank, including services  
20 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
21 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for  
22 individuals, and not to exceed \$9,000 for entertainment  
23 allowances for members of the Board of Directors when  
24 specifically authorized by the Chairman of the Board; and,  
25 in addition, not to exceed the equivalent of \$200,000 of

1 the aggregate amount of foreign currencies made available  
 2 to the Export-Import Bank for loans pursuant to the Agri-  
 3 cultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954,  
 4 as amended, shall be available during the current fiscal year  
 5 for expenses incurred by the Export-Import Bank in foreign  
 6 countries incident to such loans: *Provided*, That fees or dues  
 7 to international organizations of credit institutions engaged  
 8 in financing foreign trade and necessary expenses (including  
 9 special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not  
 10 including other personal services) in connection with the  
 11 acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or dis-  
 12 position of any real or personal property belonging to the  
 13 Bank or in which it has an interest, including expenses of  
 14 collections of pledged collateral, or the investigation or  
 15 appraisal of any property in respect to which an application  
 16 for a loan has been made, shall be considered as nonadminis-  
 17 trative expenses for the purposes hereof.

## 18 CHAPTER VI

### 19 GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS

#### 20 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

##### 21 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

##### 22 EXTRAORDINARY ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS

23 *For extraordinary alterations, repairs, furniture, and*  
 24 *furnishings of the Executive Mansion and Grounds, to be*  
 25 *expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding*

1 any other provisions of this or any other Act, \$100,000,  
2 to remain available until expended.

3 OFFICE OF DEFENSE AND CIVILIAN MOBILIZATION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for necessary expenses of the  
6 Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization, \$2,915,000:  
7 Provided, That this appropriation shall be available for the  
8 purposes set forth under the appropriations granted for the  
9 fiscal year 1959, under the headings "Salaries and ex-  
10 penses", Office of Defense Mobilization, and "Operations",  
11 Federal Civil Defense Administration.

12 EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

13 For an additional amount for "Emergency supplies and  
14 equipment", including procurement, as authorized by sub-  
15 section (h) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act  
16 of 1950, as amended, \$4,000,000.

17 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

18 TRANSLATION OF PUBLICATIONS AND SCIENTIFIC

19 COOPERATION

20 For purchase of foreign currencies, pursuant to section  
21 104 (k) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assist-  
22 ance Act of 1954, as amended, for disseminating scientific  
23 and technological information and supporting scientific activi-  
24 ties overseas, \$5,100,000, to remain available until expended.



CHAPTER ~~VI~~ VII

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
\$142,000.

## FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
\$120,000.

## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

## OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", ~~\$3,800,000~~ \$5,800,000; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for travel expenses of employees, is increased by \$6,000.

## CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS

For an additional amount for "Construction, public buildings", \$323,000, to remain available until expended.

## EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

For an additional amount for "Expenses, supply distribution", \$160,000.

1 OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS  
2 SERVICE

3 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Na-  
4 tional Archives and Records Service", \$32,500.

5 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

6 FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

7 Limitation on Administrative Expenses, Federal National  
8 Mortgage Association

9 The limitation under this head in title II of the Inde-  
10 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on administrative  
11 expenses of the Association, is increased by \$700,000; and  
12 the limitation thereunder on expenses of travel, is increased  
13 by \$50,000.

14 *FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION*

15 *LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINIS-*  
16 *TRATIVE EXPENSES*

17 *In addition to amounts otherwise available during the*  
18 *fiscal year 1959 for administrative and nanadministrative*  
19 *expenses of the Federal Housing Administration, not to ex-*  
20 *ceed \$100,000 shall be available for administrative expenses*  
21 *and not to exceed \$3,200,000 for nonadministrative expenses*  
22 *classified by section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October*  
23 *25, 1949.*

## 1 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

## 2 Annual Contributions

3 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Annual  
4 contributions", \$3,900,000.

5 Limitation on Administrative and Nonadministrative  
6 Expenses, Public Housing Administration

7 The limitation in the second proviso under this head in  
8 title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959,  
9 on certain expenses of the Public Housing Administration, is  
10 increased by \$500,000.

## 11 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

## 12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*  
14 *\$300,000.*

## 15 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

## 16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 *For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of*  
18 *the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, in-*  
19 *cluding uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by*  
20 *the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C.*  
21 *2131), \$5,000,000.*

## RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

*For contractual research, development, operations, technical services, repairs, alterations, and minor construction, and for supplies, materials, and equipment necessary for the conduct and support of aeronautical and space research and development activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, including purchase of three passenger motor vehicles, \$35,000,000, to remain available until expended.*

## CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

*For construction and equipment at laboratories and other installations of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and for the acquisition or condemnation of real property, as authorized by law, \$35,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law, during the second session of the Eighty-fifth Congress, of legislation authorizing this appropriation.*

## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

*For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", ~~\$4,000,000~~ \$4,400,000, to remain available until expended.*



1                   INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

2           For an additional amount for "International Geophysical  
3 Year", \$2,500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1960.

4                   VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

5                   GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

6           For an additional amount for "General operating ex-  
7 penses", ~~\$4,750,000~~ \$5,269,000; and the limitation under  
8 this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,  
9 1959, on the amount available for expenses of travel of em-  
10 ployees, is increased by \$200,000.

11                   INPATIENT CARE

12           For an additional amount for "Inpatient care", \$3,400,-  
13 000.

14                   GRANTS TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

15           For an additional amount for "Grants to the Republic  
16 of the Phillippines", \$450,000.

17                   SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF

18           For an additional amount for "Soldiers' and sailors'  
19 civil relief", \$1,300,000 to remain available until expended.

20                   CHAPTER ~~VII~~ VIII

21                   DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

22                   DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

23                   OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

24                   Salaries and Expenses

25           For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
26 \$345,000.

## OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to provide a program for the discovery of the minerals reserves of the United States, its Territories and possessions, by encouraging exploration for minerals, including administration of contracts entered into prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended; hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals; and attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$4,700,000, of which \$37,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses", Office of the Solicitor, fiscal year 1959: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3817, Eighty-fifth Congress, or similar legislation.

## OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses," \$18,500.

## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

## MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", ~~\$200,000~~ \$885,000.

1 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

2 ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE (LIQUIDATION  
3 OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

4 For an additional amount for "Road construction and  
5 maintenance (liquidation of contract authorization)",  
6 ~~\$1,500,000~~ \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended.

7 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

8 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

9 For an additional amount for "Surveys, investigations,  
10 and research", ~~\$1,500,000~~ \$2,483,000.

11 BUREAU OF MINES

12 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL  
13 RESOURCES

14 For an additional amount for "Conservation and devel-  
15 opment of mineral resources", ~~\$1,250,000~~ \$1,350,000.

16 CONSTRUCTION

17 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$10,-  
18 905,000, to remain available until expended.

19 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

20 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

21 The appropriation under this head in the Department  
22 of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act,  
23 1959 (Public Law 85-439), shall be available for re-  
24 imbursements to the District of Columbia for benefit pay-

1 ments made for prior fiscal years pursuant to the Act of  
2 August 21, 1957 (71 Stat. 399).

3       *For an additional amount, \$50,000 and not to exceed*  
4 *\$20,000 and not to exceed \$25,000 of the appropriations*  
5 *under this head in the Department of the Interior and Re-*  
6 *lated Agencies Appropriation Acts, 1957 and 1958 (Public*  
7 *Laws 573, Eighty-fourth Congress and 85-77) respectively,*  
8 *shall be available during the current fiscal year for reim-*  
9 *bursments to the District of Columbia for benefit payments*  
10 *made for those fiscal years pursuant to the Act of August 21,*  
11 *1957 (71 Stat. 399): Provided, That any costs in excess of*  
12 *the amounts stated herein shall be reimbursed from this ap-*  
13 *propriation for the current fiscal year.*

14                               CONSTRUCTION

15       *For an additional amount, \$200,000, to remain avail-*  
16 *able until expended: Provided, That \$100,000 of the funds*  
17 *appropriated in this paragraph shall be available only upon*  
18 *the enactment of S. 765.*

19                               CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

20                                       AUTHORIZATION)

21       *For an additional amount for "Construction (Liquida-*  
22 *tion of Contract Authorization)", \$10,000,000 to remain*  
23 *available until expended.*



## 1 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

## 2 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

## 3 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

4 For an additional amount for "Management and In-  
5 vestigations of Resources", \$125,000.

## 6 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

## 7 Management and Investigations of Resources

8 For an additional amount for "Management and in-  
9 vestigations of resources", \$85,000.

## 10 Administration of Pribilof Islands

11 In addition to the appropriation under this head in the  
12 Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropria-  
13 tion Act, 1959 (Public Law 85-439), there is hereby ap-  
14 propriated \$601,250 of the proceeds covered into the Treas-  
15 ury during the fiscal year 1959 from the June 7, 1958, sale of  
16 sealskins: *Provided*, That of said appropriation not to exceed  
17 \$300,625 shall be transferred to and merged with the ap-  
18 propriation "Management and investigations of resources,  
19 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife," for fiscal year 1959  
20 and not to exceed \$300,625 shall be transferred to and  
21 merged with the appropriation "Management and investi-  
22 gations of resources, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries," for  
23 fiscal year 1959.

**RELATED AGENCIES****ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY****COMMISSION****SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

*For expenses necessary for the Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission, established by the Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 888), as amended, \$240,000, to remain available until February 29, 1960.*

**SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION****SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$52,800.

**HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS****BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES COMMISSION**

*For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 16, 1955 (69 Stat. 136), as amended, \$20,000.*

**CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION**

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), \$63,000, together with the unobligated balance remaining from the 1958 appropriation for this purpose.

1        *HUDSON-CHAMPLAIN CELEBRATION COMMISSION*

2        *For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the*  
 3        *Act of August 8, 1958 (Public Law 85-614), \$50,000,*  
 4        *to remain available until March 1, 1960.*

5        **LINCOLN SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION**

6        For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of  
 7        the Act of September 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 587), ~~\$142,000~~  
 8        *\$642,000.*

9                                **CHAPTER VIII IX**

10                              **DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

11                              **OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR**

12                              **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

13        For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses".  
 14        **\$110,000.**

15                              **BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY**

16                              **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

17        For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
 18        **\$300,000.**

19        **GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION**  
 20        **AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION**

21        For an additional amount for "Grants to States for un-  
 22        employment compensation and employment service adminis-  
 23        tration", \$20,600,000, of which ~~\$10,000,000~~ *\$14,200,000*  
 24        shall be available only to the extent necessary to meet in-  
 25        creased costs of administration resulting from changes in a

1 State law or increases in the number of claims filed and  
 2 claims paid or increased salary costs resulting from changes  
 3 in State salary compensation plans embracing employees of  
 4 the State generally over those upon which the State's basic  
 5 grant (or the allocation for the District of Columbia) was  
 6 based, which increased costs of administration cannot be  
 7 provided for by normal budgetary adjustments.

#### 8 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

9 For an additional amount for "Unemployment compen-  
 10 sation for veterans", \$37,700,000.

#### 11 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

12 For an additional amount for "Unemployment compen-  
 13 sation for Federal employees", \$36,300,000.

### 14 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND 15 WELFARE

#### 16 GALLAUDET COLLEGE

#### 17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 *For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Sala-*  
 19 *ries and expenses", for payment of retroactive pay increases*  
 20 *granted by administrative action for the maintenance and ad-*  
 21 *ministrative staff, comparable to those authorized by the Fed-*  
 22 *eral Employees Salary Increase Act of 1958 (Public Law*  
 23 *85-462, approved June 20, 1958), \$15,000.*

24 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*  
 25 *\$34,000.*



## HOWARD UNIVERSITY

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

*For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Salaries and expenses", for payment of retroactive pay increases granted by administrative action, comparable to those authorized by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-462, approved June 20, 1958), \$182,500.*

*For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$396,600.*

## PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

## ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

*For an additional amount for "Assistance to States, general", \$1,000,000, as authorized by Public Law 85-544, approved July 22, 1958 (72 Stat. 399).*

## MILITARY PAY INCREASES

*For additional amounts for appropriations to the Public Health Service, as follows:*

*"Assistance to States, general", \$156,000;*

*"Grants and special studies, Territory of Alaska", \$10,000;*

*"Control of venereal diseases", \$27,000;*

*"Control of tuberculosis", \$34,000;*

*"Communicable disease activities", \$133,000;*

*"Sanitary engineering activities", \$181,000;*

1       *“Foreign quarantine activities”, \$59,000; and*

2       *“Salaries and expenses”, \$34,000.*

3                   **SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL**

4                   **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

5       For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”.

6       \$32,000.

7                   **SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION**

8       **LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES. BUREAU OF OLD-**

9                   **AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE**

10       The amount authorized by the Departments of Labor,

11       and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act,

12       1959, to be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors

13       insurance trust fund for necessary expenses, is increased by

14       \$5,831,000: *Provided*, That persons who have been ad-

15       mitted to practice before a Federal or State court of record

16       who have had a minimum of three years' experience in

17       the adjudication or consideration of claims for retirement,

18       survivors, or disability benefits may be temporarily appointed

19       by the Commissioner of Social Security to hold hearings

20       under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended, but

21       such temporary appointments shall terminate not later than

22       December 31, 1959: *Provided further*, That no person shall

23       hold a hearing in any case with which he has been concerned

24       previously in the administration of such title II.

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD

## ADMINISTRATION

The limitation under this head in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for transfer from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, is increased by \$18,000.

## UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

## LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND

## CAPITAL OUTLAY

The amount authorized by the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund, for maintenance and operation of the Home, is increased by \$232,000, of which \$125,000 shall remain available until June 30, 1960, for construction planning.

## CHAPTER IX X

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

## SENATE

## SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

## COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

*For an additional amount for professional and clerical assistance to standing committees, \$102,160.*

1            *CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE*

2            *COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION*

3            *For compiling, preparing, and indexing material for the*  
 4 *Senate Manual, \$200, which amount may be paid as addi-*  
 5 *tional compensation to any employee of the United States.*

6            *INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS*

7            *For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and*  
 8 *investigations, fiscal year 1958, \$73,000.*

9            *For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and*  
 10 *investigations conducted pursuant to section 134 (a) of*  
 11 *Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$10,000.*

12            *MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS*

13            *For an additional amount for miscellaneous items, fiscal*  
 14 *year 1958, \$50,000, to be derived by transfer from the ap-*  
 15 *propriation "Salaries, Officers and Employees, Senate," fis-*  
 16 *cal year 1958.*

17            *STATIONERY (REVOLVING FUND)*

18            *For an additional amount for stationery for committees*  
 19 *of the Senate, \$300, to remain available until expended.*

20            *HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES*

21            *For payment to Katharine McVey, widow of William*  
 22 *E. McVey, late a Representative from the State of Illinois,*  
 23 *\$22,500.*



## CONTINGENT EXPENSES

## Stationery (Revolving Fund)

For an additional amount for "Stationery (Revolving Fund)", for the second session of the Eighty-fifth Congress, \$262,800, as authorized by House Resolution 628, to remain available until expended.

## ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

## CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

## EXTENSION OF ADDITIONAL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

## SITE

To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission, to carry out the provisions of Public Law 85-591, Eighty-fifth Congress, relating to the acquisition of property in square 725 in the District of Columbia, including necessary incidental expenses, \$625,000, to remain available until expended.

## EXPANSION OF FACILITIES, CAPITOL POWER PLANT

For expansion of the Capitol Power Plant facilities, \$750,000, to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol under the direction of the House Office Building Commission, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the provisions of this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 12883, Eighty-fifth Congress.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subsection (b) of Section 502 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, is amended as follows:

1       After the words “House of Representatives” the first  
2       time they appear, insert “and the Select Committee on Astro-  
3       nautics and Space Exploration of the House of Representa-  
4       tives and the Special Committee on Space and Astronautics  
5       of the Senate”.

## CHAPTER X XI

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

## OPERATING EXPENSES

9 For necessary operating expenses of the Commission  
10 in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of  
11 1954, as amended, including the employment of aliens:  
12 rental in or near the District of Columbia: services author-  
13 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
14 55a) ; purchase of equipment; purchase, maintenance, and  
15 operation of aircraft; publication and dissemination of atomic  
16 information; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms;  
17 purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed  
18 \$6,000) ; official entertainment expenses (not to exceed  
19 \$30,000) ; not to exceed \$3,850,000 for expenses of travel,  
20 including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations  
21 concerned with the function or activity for which this ap-  
22 propriation is made; reimbursement of the General Services  
23 Administration for security guard services; not to exceed  
24 \$46,800,000 for personal services; purchase (not to exceed  
25 four hundred and thirty-five for replacement only, including

1 one at not to exceed \$3,500) and hire of passenger motor  
2 vehicles; ~~\$2,375,972,600~~ \$2,415,840,000, together with the  
3 unexpended balances, as of June 30, 1958, of prior year  
4 appropriations made available under this head to the Atomic  
5 Energy Commission, and, in addition, any moneys (except  
6 sums received from disposal of property under the Atomic  
7 Energy Community Act of 1955 (42 U. S. C. 2301) ) re-  
8 ceived by the Commission, notwithstanding the provisions of  
9 section 3617 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 484) :  
10 *Provided*, That of such amounts \$100,000 may be expended  
11 for objects of a confidential nature and in any such case the  
12 certificate of the Commission as to the amount of the ex-  
13 penditure and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the  
14 nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the  
15 sum therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided*  
16 *further*, That from this appropriation transfers of sums may  
17 be made to other agencies of the Government for the per-  
18 formance of the work for which this appropriation is made,  
19 and in such cases the sums so transferred may be merged  
20 with the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided fur-*  
21 *ther*, *That of the funds appropriated herein, \$2,000,000*  
22 *shall be transferred to and merged with funds appropriated*  
23 *to the National Science Foundation: Provided further*, That  
24 no part of this appropriation shall be used in connection  
25 with the payment of a fixed fee to any contractor or firm

1 of contractors engaged under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract  
2 or contracts at any installation of the Commission, where  
3 that fee for community management is at a rate in excess  
4 of \$90,000 per annum, or for the operation of a transporta-  
5 tion system where that fee is at a rate in excess of \$45,000  
6 per annum.

## 7 PLANT ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

8 For expenses of the Commission, as authorized by law,  
9 in connection with the purchase and construction of plant  
10 and other expenses incidental thereto necessary in carrying  
11 out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as  
12 amended, including the acquisition or condemnation of any  
13 real property or any facility or for plant or facility acqui-  
14 sition, construction, or expansion; and hire of passenger  
15 motor vehicles: ~~\$229,429,000~~ \$249,429,000, to remain  
16 available until expended.

## 17 GENERAL PROVISIONS

18 Any appropriation available under this or any other  
19 Act to the Atomic Energy Commission may initially be  
20 used subject to limitations in this Act during the fiscal year  
21 1959 to finance the procurement of materials, services, or  
22 other costs which are a part of work or activities for which  
23 funds have been provided in any other appropriation avail-  
24 able to the Commission: *Provided*, That appropriate trans-  
25 fers or adjustments between such appropriations shall sub-



1   sequently be made for such costs on the basis of actual ap-  
2   plication determined in accordance with generally accepted  
3   accounting principles.

4       Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation herein  
5   made to the Atomic Energy Commission may be transferred  
6   to any other such appropriation, but no such appropriation  
7   shall be increased by more than 5 per centum by any such  
8   transfers, and any such transfers shall be reported promptly  
9   to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate.

10       No part of any appropriation herein made to the Atomic  
11   Energy Commission shall be used to confer a fellowship on  
12   any person who advocates or who is a member of an or-  
13   ganization or party that advocates the overthrow of the  
14   Government of the United States by force or violence or  
15   with respect to whom the Commission finds, upon investiga-  
16   tion and report by the Civil Service Commission on the  
17   character, associations, and loyalty of whom, that reasonable  
18   grounds exist for belief that such person is disloyal to the  
19   Government of the United States: *Provided*, That any  
20   person who advocates or who is a member of an organization  
21   or party that advocates the overthrow of the Government  
22   of the United States by force or violence and accepts em-  
23   ployment or a fellowship the salary, wages, stipend, grant,  
24   or expenses for which are paid from any appropriation con-

1 tained herein shall be guilty of a felony and, upon convic-  
 2 tion, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for  
 3 not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the  
 4 above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-  
 5 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

## 6 CHAPTER XII

### 7 PUBLIC WORKS

#### 8 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

##### 9 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

##### 10 CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

11 *For an additional amount for "Construction, General",*  
 12 *\$1,925,000, to remain available until expended.*

##### 13 Operation and Maintenance, General

14 *For an additional amount for "Operation and Mainte-*  
 15 *nance, General", \$70,000, to remain available until ex-*  
 16 *pended.*

#### 17 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

##### 18 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

##### 19 CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

20 *For an additional amount, \$2,500,000, to remain avail-*  
 21 *able until expended.*

##### 22 LOAN PROGRAM

23 *For an additional amount, \$693,000, to remain avail-*  
 24 *able until expended.*

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## CHAPTER XI XIII

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

#### ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
~~\$450,000~~ \$650,000.

##### PAYMENT TO GOVERNMENT OF DENMARK

For payment of claims of the Government of Denmark,  
as authorized by the Act of June 6, 1958 (Public Law 85-  
450), \$5,296,302.

### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#### LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
general legal activities", \$200,000.

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND

##### MARSHALS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Salaries  
and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals", not to  
exceed \$100,000, to be derived by transfer from any appro-  
priation available to the Department of Justice for the fiscal  
year 1958.

#### FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
Bureau of Prisons", \$2,066,000.

1            *UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY*

2    *ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES*

3            *For an additional amount for "Acquisition and con-*  
 4    *struction of radio facilities", \$15,000,000, to remain avail-*  
 5    *able until expended.*

6    *PAYMENT TO INFORMATIONAL MEDIA GUARANTY FUND*

7            *For payment to the "Informational media guaranty*  
 8    *fund", for partial restoration of realized impairment to the*  
 9    *capital used in carrying on the authority to make informa-*  
 10   *tional media guaranties, as provided in section 1011 of the*  
 11   *United States Information and Educational Exchange Act*  
 12   *of 1948, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1442), \$5,000,000.*

13                            *CHAPTER XXIV*

14                            *TREASURY DEPARTMENT*

15                            *BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT*

16                            *ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT*

17            *For an additional amount for "Administering the public*  
 18    *debt", \$1,500,000.*

19                            *UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE*

20                            *SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE*

21            *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,*  
 22    *White House Police", \$54,000.*

23                            *CONTRIBUTION FOR ANNUITY BENEFITS*

24            *For reimbursement (not heretofore made), pursuant to*  
 25    *section 6 of the Act of August 21, 1957 (71 Stat. 399),*  
 26    *and effective in accordance with section 8 of such Act, to*



1 *the District of Columbia, on a monthly basis, for benefit*  
 2 *payments made from revenues of the District of Columbia*  
 3 *to or for members of the White House Police force and*  
 4 *such members of the United States Secret Service Division*  
 5 *as have been or may hereafter become entitled to benefits*  
 6 *under the Policemen and Firemen's Retirement and Dis-*  
 7 *ability Act, such amounts as hereafter may be necessary:*  
 8 *Provided, That hereafter the appropriation granted under*  
 9 *this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act,*  
 10 *1951 (64 Stat. 638), shall not be available.*

#### 11 COAST GUARD

#### 12 ~~OPERATING EXPENSES~~

13 *Appropriations under this head shall be available for*  
 14 *payment of claims as authorized by Public Law 85-255,*  
 15 *approved September 2, 1957.*

#### 16 ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

17 *For an additional amount for "Acquisition, construction,*  
 18 *and improvements", ~~\$150,000~~ \$399,000, to remain avail-*  
 19 *able until expended.*

#### 20 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

#### 21 CURRENT AUTHORIZATIONS OUT OF POSTAL FUND

#### 22 PAYMENT TO POSTAL MODERNIZATION FUND

23 *For payment to the "Postal modernization fund", as*  
 24 *authorized by title III of the Act of May 27, 1958 (72 Stat.*  
 25 *144), \$29,500,000, to remain available until expended: Pro-*

1 vided, That said fund shall be available for payment to the  
 2 General Services Administration for the repair, alteration,  
 3 preservation, renovation, improvement, and equipment of  
 4 federally owned property used for postal purposes, including  
 5 improved lighting, color, and ventilation for the specialized  
 6 conditions in space occupied for postal purposes, and for  
 7 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
 8 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): Provided further, That hereafter  
 9 any other appropriation available to the Post Office Depart-  
 10 ment shall be reimbursed from said fund in such amounts as  
 11 the Postmaster General may determine to be required to cover  
 12 the expenses incurred on and after July 1, 1958, from such  
 13 appropriation for the postal modernization program.

#### 14 CHAPTER ~~XIII~~ XV

### 15 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS. AND 16 JUDGMENTS

17 For payment of claims for damages as settled and deter-  
 18 mined by departments and agencies in accord with law.  
 19 audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting  
 20 Office. and judgments rendered against the United States  
 21 by United States district courts and the United States Court  
 22 of Claims, as set forth in *Senate Document Numbered 112*,  
 23 and *House Document Numbered 418*, Eighty-fifth Congress,  
 24 ~~\$8,523,895~~ \$14,223,316, together with such amounts as  
 25 may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified

1 in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of  
 2 the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and  
 3 such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange  
 4 as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency:  
 5 *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall  
 6 be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive  
 7 against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal  
 8 or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise spe-  
 9 cifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of  
 10 interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue  
 11 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of  
 12 this Act.

## 13 CHAPTER XVI

### 14 GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### 15 SALARY AND PENSION INCREASES FOR POLICEMEN, FIRE- 16 MEN, AND TEACHERS

17 *The provisions of title II of Public Law 85-472, ap-*  
 18 *proved June 30, 1958, shall apply also to costs in the*  
 19 *fiscal year 1957 and 1958 of pay increases granted by or*  
 20 *pursuant to Public Law 85-584 and 85- and 85- :*  
 21 *Provided, That for the purposes of this paragraph the limita-*  
 22 *tion for the warranting of appropriations and transferring*  
 23 *of appropriations contained in section 206 (b) of title II*  
 24 *of Public Law 85-472 shall be extended to September 30,*  
 25 *1958: Provided further, That the portion of this paragraph*

- 1 *applicable to teachers and pension increases for policemen,*
- 2 *firemen, and their widows and orphans shall be effective*
- 3 *only upon enactment into law of H. R. 13132 and H. R.*
- 4 *7450, or similar legislation.*

Passed the House of Representatives July 22, 1958.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,  
*Clerk.*



Calendar No. 2410

85TH CONGRESS  
2d Session

**H. R. 13450**

[Report No. 2350]

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## **AN ACT**

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

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JULY 23, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Appropriations

AUGUST 13 (legislative day, AUGUST 12), 1958  
Reported with amendments





Aug. 14, 1958

SENATE

11. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 13450 (pp. 16141, 16142, 16154, 16173, 16229-51, ~~16253~~). Rejected an amendment by Sen. Sparkman, 31 to 47, which would have appropriated \$75,000 for farm housing research by land-grant colleges (pp. 16233-38).

Attached is a table reflecting the actions of the Appropriations Committee in reporting the bill, and excerpts from the Committee report, as they affect this Department. The Committee also made various other changes including the following:

Increased from \$2,750,000 to \$2,850,000 the item for administration of the Ryukyu Islands, under the Army Department, with an authorization for the President to transfer any of this work to other departments. Added an item of \$5,100,000 for purchase of foreign currencies (pursuant to Public Law 480) for disseminating scientific and technological information and supporting scientific activities overseas (at the discretion of the President), to remain available until expended. Added an item of \$2,915,000 for Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization.

12. ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS. Passed without amendment H. R. 6788, to authorize the abbreviation of the record on the review or enforcement of orders of administrative agencies by the courts of appeals and the review or enforcement of such orders on the original papers and to make uniform the laws relating thereto. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 16175
13. FARM LABOR. Passed without amendment S. 4232, to extend the Mexican farm labor program for 1 year, to June 30, 1960. p. 16176
14. PURCHASING. Passed with amendments S. 3224, to assist small business firms to obtain a fair share of Government purchases and contracts and to expedite Government procurement. pp. 16176-7
15. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Passed as reported H. R. 12226, to extend until June 30, 1969, the charter of the Virgin Islands Corporation, including new authority to operate salt water distillation facilities and continuation of authority for sugar production. p. 16183
16. HUMANE SLAUGHTER. Sen. Purtell inserted the letter he and Sens. Humphrey and Neuberger sent to the President urging him to sign the humane slaughter bill. p. 16202  
Sen. Humphrey commended Christian P. Norgord, former Washington representative of the American Humane Ass'n, for his work on behalf of humane slaughter legislation. p. 16258
17. RESEARCH. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported with amendment S. 3268, to provide various amendments to the National Science Foundation Act (S. Rept. 2367). p. 16127
18. SOCIAL SECURITY. The Finance Committee reported with amendment H. R. 13549, to increase the annuities under the Social Security Act (S. Rept. 2388). p. 16127
19. ELECTRIFICATION. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment S. 3571, to provide for equal treatment of all State-owned hydroelectric power projects with respect to the taking over of such projects by the U. S. (S. Rept. 2377). p. 16127  
Sen. Murray urged additional funds for construction of the Yellowtail Dam of the Missouri River Basin to provide additional electric power. pp. 16169-70



EXCERPTS FROM THE SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT ON THE  
SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

Plant and Animal Disease and Pest Control

"\* \* \* The committee also recommends an appropriation of \$1 million for Federal cost of eradication of the pink bollworm. The Department advises the committee that this additional amount could be required to eradicate this pest from new areas of infestation which are now under survey. The committee has inserted language in the bill to place this amount in the contingency fund, which fund can be used only for prompt eradication of new pests or to meet unforeseen emergencies such as this current outbreak of the pink bollworm."

County ASC Committees

"The committee has received a number of inquiries regarding an adjustment in salaries for county ASC employees comparable to pay increases recently granted to civil-service employees of the Commodity Stabilization Service.

"In fiscal 1957 the Congress approved increases in administrative expense limitations for salary increases for county employees, to carry out a 3-year pay-adjustment program proposed by the Commodity Stabilization Service, to improve salaries and qualification standards. The adjustments made in salaries result in an average increase of 15 percent for all types of county office employees.

"The authority to set and adjust rates of compensation for county committee employees is vested in the Secretary of Agriculture. The committee believes that significant savings can be made in simplifying administrative and procedural requirements currently required of county committees which would enable the Secretary of Agriculture to authorize further salary adjustments within funds provided in this bill and previously authorized in the regular act.

"The committee expects to examine thoroughly this situation with regard to county committee employees in its consideration of next year's budgetary proposals from the Department of Agriculture."

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Increase in Government Personnel

"The committee, already deeply concerned by the projected budget deficit for fiscal year 1959 and the necessity of raising the debt limit, is further disturbed by the latest report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, which shows a Federal civilian personnel increase of 32,832 for the month of June. Granted that this is partially seasonal, nevertheless that is the largest increase of any month since June 1952.

"The committee is keenly aware that in the representations made by the various departments and agencies in connection with the granted pay raise, it was repeatedly emphasized that the increased pay would mean fewer employees. This result would obtain, Congress was informed, through increased efficiency and incentive. This explanation was received in good faith.

"The committee is therefore strongly of the opinion that all departments and agencies should proceed as soon as possible to the reduction in staff contemplated by the pay raise. So that no hardship will result the best course for accomplishment would seem to be some attrition formula such as filling only 3 of every 4 naturally occurring vacancies. It is the intention of the committee to scrutinize carefully the fiscal year 1960 regular budget estimates, especially in regard to personnel items, for a reflection of the committee's instructions."

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Items Included in the Supplemental  
Appropriation Bill, 1959

	Budget Estimate	House Bill	Senate Committee Bill a/
<u>Agricultural Research Service:</u>			
Salaries and Expenses:			
Plant and animal disease and pest control:			
To initiate a witchweed eradication program .....	\$3,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$3,000,000
Contingency fund (for pink bollworm control) .....	- -	- -	1,000,000
Meat inspection .....	2,100,000	1,750,000	2,100,000
Language reappropriating \$346,000 of 1958 funds in 1959 for construction of facilities ....	Submitted	Approved	Approved
<u>Agricultural Conservation Program</u>			
Service:			
Emergency Conservation Measures:			
Language to continue available until December 31, 1958 the unobligated balances of appropriations for emergency conservation measures .....	Submitted	b/Approved	b/Approved
<u>Soil Bank Programs:</u>			
Acreage Reserve Program:			
Additional funds to finance increase in 1958 authorized program .....	282,800,000	275,000,000	279,450,000
Increase in administrative expense limitation .....	[7,600,000]	[4,500,000]	[6,050,000]
<u>Foreign Currencies, P.L. 480 Funds:</u>			
Language authorizing the use of the equivalent of \$5,100,000 in foreign currencies accruing under Title I of P.L. 480 for the translation of publications and scientific cooperation. Of this amount, it is estimated that the Department of Agriculture will receive allocations of \$375,000 for translation and \$3,900,000 for cooperative scientific research .....	Submitted	c/	d/ 5,100,000

a/ Reported August 13, 1958.

b/ Language revised to continue availability of funds until expended.

c/ Submitted to Senate (S. Doc. 110).

d/ Senate Committee revised language to provide a direct appropriation to the President for purchasing foreign currencies in lieu of authorizing the use of foreign currencies.



and administrative requirements are now imposed upon procurement agencies. These could be in large part removed.

With their removal we would release the great energy of American industry and logically consolidate authority with responsibility. American industry can do the job of producing modern weapons better than any other industrial establishment in the world. We must, however, give it the chance and the incentive to use the ingenuity and resourcefulness which has been its hallmark.

I urge the Congress to give its consideration at the earliest time to these recommendations or to other changes which may be offered to effect these same purposes. For upon the speed and efficiency of procurement processes may well depend the peace and security of the free world.

#### CLUBS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS ESPECIALLY INTERESTED IN SCIENCE

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to require the Commissioner of Education to encourage, foster, and assist in the establishment of clubs for boys and girls especially interested in science. I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 4295) to require the Commissioner of Education to encourage, foster, and assist in the establishment of clubs for boys and girls especially interested in science, introduced by Mr. YARBOROUGH, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in order to strengthen future scientific accomplishment in our Nation by assisting in the development of a body of boys and girls with a special interest in science, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for each fiscal year thereafter, such sums, not in excess of \$50,000, as may be necessary to enable the Commissioner of Education to encourage, foster, and assist in the establishment in localities throughout the Nation of clubs which are composed of boys and girls who have an especial interest in science.

Sec. 2. (a) The Commissioner of Education shall carry out his duties under the first section with a view to the ultimate chartering by the Congress of a corporation, similar to the Future Farmers of America, which will seek to—

(1) develop an interest in science on the part of the young people of America;

(2) provide an opportunity for the exchange of scientific information and ideas among members of the clubs;

(3) encourage the promotion of science fairs at which members of the clubs may display their scientific works and projects; and

(4) develop an awareness of the satisfaction to be derived through a career devoted to science.

(b) The Commissioner of Education may utilize any of the personnel and facilities of the Office of Education in carrying out this act.

#### AMENDMENT OF SECTION 27 OF MERCHANT MARINE ACT OF 1920—AMENDMENT

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I submit an amendment, intended to be proposed by me, to the bill (H. R. 9833) to amend section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920. The amendment is on page 3, line 6, after the word "carrier" to insert "by water as defined in part 3 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended." The bill as recommended to the Senate by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce permits the corporation, as defined therein, to demise or bareboat charter self-propelled vessels of less than 500 gross tons to a common or contract carrier, who is a citizen of the United States. My amendment would restrict the demising or chartering to a common or contract water carrier. I believe it was the intention of the House of Representatives and the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to restrict such chartering to water carriers. However, the bill as recommended to the Senate would technically permit the vessels to be chartered to other types of common carriers such as railroad and truck lines. My amendment is one that is technical in nature and whose sole function is to clarify the original purpose of the bill. I have consulted with the counsels for the House Merchant Marine Committee and the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee of the Senate, and I am informed that my interpretation of the bill is correct and that my amendment is necessary to clarify the true intent of the bill.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD two telegrams relating to the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be received, printed, and lie on the table; and, without objection, the telegrams will be printed in the RECORD.

The telegrams presented by Mr. YARBOROUGH are as follows:

HOUSTON, TEX., August 14, 1958.  
Senator RALPH YARBOROUGH,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

Reference H. R. 9833 which we understand is scheduled for action in Senate today, we have previously registered strong opposition in accordance with formal position taken by our membership which comprises the companies handling 90 percent of the common carrier barge line traffic on the Mississippi-Ohio River system, namely, American Commercial Barge Line Co., Arrow Transportation Co., Commercial Transport Corp., Coyle Lines, Inc., Dixie Carriers, Inc., Federal Barge Lines, John I. Hay Co., Mississippi Valley Barge Line Co., Ohio River Co., and Union Barge Line Co. We construe the wording in the subject bill of the provision permitting foreign corporations to demise or bareboat charter to common or contract carriers means to common or contract carriers as defined in the Interstate Commerce Act. If this bill is destined for passage, this wording should be clarified by the insertion of the following after contract carriers "subject to part 3 of the Interstate Commerce Act."

PATRICK CALHOUN, JR.,  
President, Inland Waterways Com-  
mon Carrier Association.

HOUSTON, TEX., August 8, 1958.  
Senator RALPH YARBOROUGH,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

We urge that you as member of the Policy Committee table H. R. 9833 so that full committee hearings can be heard on this legislation which would permit foreign owned corporations to own and operate inland marine vessels. Our objections are based on a number of reasons: One, this bill was drafted for the specific benefit of Shell Oil Co. and Bowaters Southern Paper Corp., both of whom have ample common carrier service on the Nation's inland waterways and permitting them to transport their own cargoes will be of no benefit to the shipping public but will constitute a still further diversion of revenues from the common carriers who as a class have received emergency aid during this session of Congress because of declining revenues and increasing competition from exempt and private carriers. Two, this bill marks the first departure from the traditional principle of forbidding foreign corporations to engage in American merchant marine activities. If this policy is to be changed it should be done after much more deliberation and more extensive hearings. Three, the report on H. R. 9833 from the House committee states that this legislation will give Bowaters necessary competitive parity with other newsprint manufacturers. For your information on the Mississippi-Ohio Rivers system where Bowaters is currently moving newsprint via common carrier no newsprint manufacturer is operating its own fleet of barges and therefore no disparity exists. For your information all of Bowaters current river barge movement of newsprint is being handled on the Mississippi-Ohio River system by American Commercial Barge Line Co. which is headquartered in Houston Gulf Canal Lines Corp. and Dixie carriers who are also headquartered here. Understand newspapers are supporting this measure on the basis of completely unfounded and unjustified promises by Bowaters that it will result in lower newsprint cost. The barge freight rate on newsprint to Houston amounts to four-tenths of 1 cent per pound of paper so that any slight savings which theoretically could develop would have no value to the thousands of Texans who read the daily press.

Regards.

JUDGE RAYZOR.

#### NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENT TO SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 13450) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 21, between lines 18 and 19, insert the following: "No appropriation may be made to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration unless previously authorized by legislation hereafter enacted by the Congress."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas also submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 13450, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for



other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF AMENDMENT

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, on yesterday, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], and the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], I submitted an amendment which I intend to call up at the proper time in connection with consideration of the supplemental appropriation bill. The amendment is relative to taking care of the budget request which came in late, because the President had not signed the authorization bill until the day the committee completed its labors on the so-called federally impacted areas provision.

I ask unanimous consent to have added, as additional sponsors of the amendment, the names of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON], and such other Senators as may desire to join in the sponsorship of the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I wish to thank the distinguished minority leader for including my name in the list of sponsors. The amendment deals with a very important matter.

#### ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. McNAMARA:

Article entitled "Subsidies for Children," written by Senator NEUBERGER, and published in the Parents' magazine for September 1958.

By Mr. LANGER:

Daily Radio Roundup for August 6, 1958, issued by the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, of St. Paul, Minn.

By Mr. BYRD:

Editorial entitled "Why the Fight Goes On," published in the Richmond (Va.) News Leader of July 30, 1958.

Article entitled "Pentagon Fiscal Planners Squirm as Defense Costs Keep Going Up," written by Allen M. Smythe, and published in the July issue of Aeronautical Procurement magazine.

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

Article entitled "Private Housing Starts in July Hit 2½-Year High," published in the Wall Street Journal of August 14, 1958.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:

Article entitled "George Garrett Given City Council Award," and editorial entitled

"Happy Birthday," published in the Washington Daily News of August 5, 1958.

By Mr. BEALL:

Sundry newspaper articles concerning the appointment of Miss Bertha S. Adkins to the position of Under Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

By Mr. PROXMIER:

Letter dated May 29, 1958, addressed to him by Joshua Lederberg, chairman, Department of Medical Genetics, University of Wisconsin, enclosing a proposal for a comprehensive national scholarship program.

By Mr. NEUBERGER:

Article regarding visit to Senate gallery of Curd Cancer Congress, from the periodical Cancer News.

By Mr. WILEY:

List of officers and general committee of National Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon.

By Mr. MANSFIELD:

Article entitled "Mood in Washington," written by James Reston and published in the New York Times of August 14, 1958.

By Mr. YARBOROUGH:

Resolution adopted by the American Library Association on July 17, 1958, in Los Angeles concerning the National Defense Education Act of 1958.

Article entitled "Action on Farm Bill Urged This Session," published in the Dallas Times-Herald on August 10, 1958.

#### FOREIGN POLICY ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER AT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, the address of President Eisenhower at the United Nations yesterday is, to me, a definite landmark on the road to world peace. A friend of mine of many years telegraphed me as follows:

After listening to the President today I think he has presented the most perfect historical document I have ever read or heard. It ranks in my mind with the Articles of the Creed, the Magna Carta, the preamble to the Constitution, and the Gettysburg Address.

This is an excellent summary.

The President, as he has done so many times in the past, rose to his opportunity; and he miraculously changed what might have been an atmosphere of re-remination into a noble challenge to the United Nations to accept its responsibility and to deal affirmatively with the situation in the Middle East. The assurance of the backing and aid of the United States, without any attempt at domination by us, was a vitally important part of the presentation of our program. The crowning feature of the occasion, however, was the presence of the President himself, with his inspiring personality and his leadership.

The reaction in the press and from the public generally has been positive and enthusiastic. I have noted in this morning's newspapers some items which are particularly significant. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD, in connection with my remarks, the following:

Editorial entitled "The President's Peace Program," from the New York Herald Tribune.

Article entitled "Eisenhower U. N. Speech Called Historic Milestone," written by David Lawrence.

Article entitled "Eisenhower Plea to U. N. Called Candid, Constructive," by Roscoe Drummond, and published in the New York Herald Tribune.

Editorial entitled "The Eisenhower Doctrine"; it is the lead editorial in the New York Times.

There being no objection, the editorials and articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Herald Tribune of August 14, 1958]

#### THE PRESIDENT'S PEACE PROGRAM

To a world hungering for a road to peace. President Eisenhower has presented a comprehensive plan—challenging, imaginative, and noble in concept—which may mark a historic turning point in the development of the United Nations and a world rule of law.

He proposed a six-point program which obviously made a deep impression, and was heard with the same earnestness and sincerity with which he gave it.

Here are the six elements he spelled out as desirable for a Middle East solution:

1. United Nations concern for Lebanon.
2. United Nations measures to preserve peace in Jordan.
3. An end to the fomenting from without of civil strife.
4. A United Nations Peace Force.
5. A regional economic development plan to assist and accelerate improvements in the living standards of the people in these Arab nations.
6. Steps to avoid a new arms race spiral in the area.

And here are the specifics with which he fleshed them out:

To combat "inflammatory propaganda," the Assembly should reaffirm its enunciated policy condemning "fomenting civil strife and subverting the will of the people in any state" and should "consider means for monitoring the radio broadcasts directed across the national frontiers in the troubled Near East area. It should then examine complaints from these nations which consider their national security jeopardized by external propaganda."

To free Lebanon, Jordan, and other states from armed pressure and infiltration will require adequate machinery be available to make the United Nations presence manifest in the area of trouble \* \* \* a standby United Nations peace force.

To help make the Middle East viable, healthy, and prosperous the United Nations should help inaugurate an Arab development institution on a regional basis to accelerate progress in such fields as industry, agriculture, water supply, health, and education. It should be governed by the Arab States themselves, perhaps with the assistance of the International Bank in establishing it. The function of leadership must belong to the Arab States themselves.

To check aggression, and maintain the right of collective self-defense, the United States reserves, within the spirit of the charter, the right to answer the legitimate appeal of any nation, particularly small nations. In short, the United States does not foreswear the future use of force, as in Lebanon, if aggressive threats require it. Otherwise, the possibilities of conquest are unlimited. In Iran, Greece, and Turkey, the Berlin blockade, Korea, and the Straits of Formosa, the United States was guided—and will be guided—by a common principle \* \* \* that aggression, direct or indirect, must be checked before it gathered sufficient momentum to destroy us all—aggressor and defender alike.

To stop a spiraling Mideast arms buildup, he suggests the United Nations institute a study of the flow of arms to the Mideast nations.



sought an alternative cotton supply in India, but without success. From 1800 to 1860, her cotton demands rose by 1,000 percent, but India's cotton supply rose by only 10 percent.

Hence, southern leaders assumed that Britain's greatest industry, the support of millions of her people, the mainstay of her export trade, and the source of large profits for her businessmen, was at their mercy. The situation deeply disturbed the British and leaders of British opinion complained that the subsistence of millions in every manufacturing country of Europe lay within the power of an oligarchy of planters.

France was in a somewhat similar plight. Her cotton manufacturing industry was second to that of Great Britain, and most of its supply came from the South.

Even hardheaded southern businessmen believed that because the South controlled most of the world's cotton, withholding the supply would compel Britain and France to side with the region in its war with the North. In Charleston, as war began, a merchant pointed to cotton bales on the wharf and said to W. H. Russell, war correspondent of the London Times, "Look out there. There's the key that will open all our ports, and put us into John Bull's strong box as well."

King cotton diplomacy was a failure. The British textile industry and textile workers, as well as the French, suffered grievously during our Civil War for lack of materials. But alternative sources of supply were found, and as the war went on, more and more cotton from new sources found its way into European markets. Yet it is one of the "ifs" of history that our Civil War might not have happened had not so many southern leaders become hypnotized by their belief that Britain and France could not live without their cotton and so would be compelled to throw their weight to them in their war with the North.

Let me state just one more case of what happens when men believe that they can, through fancied sole possession of an essential raw material, bring about almost any end that they may desire. In the case that I shall now cite, the end sought was unconscionably high prices for the raw material.

In the early 1920's, Mr. Herbert Hoover then being our Secretary of Commerce, the British through limitation of rubber growing in Malaya, diminished the available supply. The price rose from a few cents a pound to more than \$2 a pound. The United States was then incomparably the world's largest user of raw rubber, and Mr. Hoover on behalf of our Government made vigorous—even bitter—protests to the British on this score. Eventually, the market collapsed because as the price of rubber rose higher and higher, independent Malayan, Chinese, and Dutch rubber planters who were not bound by British agreements, produced more and more rubber. The price eventually collapsed to a few cents a pound, with enormous harm to British investors and with the result that they were faced with more competition in rubber growing than they had ever been before.

In the friendliest way then, I would suggest to our friends in the oil-producing Arab States that they could not be deluded into a suicidal form of economic determinism based upon the assumption that their oil controls the fate of Western Europe.

It is true that the West would like to buy the oil of the Arab countries, and to this end it has invested billions in exploring for oil, in digging wells, dredging harbors, laying pipelines, building tankers, and organizing the markets so that oil might flow freely from their countries to men everywhere who might want to buy it. It is true that the oil of the Arab countries is important to the prosperity of the West. But this is far from saying that without Arab oil, the West would perish. It is equally far from saying that if the oil were withheld for any reason, the West ought to undertake the dangerous course of digging petroleum with rifles and putting it through bayonet pipelines. The West has alternatives, there nearly always are alternatives in human affairs.

I repeat that the West would like always to be in good commercial, cultural, and diplomatic relations with the Arab countries. The more they prosper, the more they raise the standard of living of their people, the more they build schools and hospitals and factories, and the more they use their oil income to make more fruitful the lives of their people, the West will be gladdened as another great sector of humanity raises itself higher upon the scale of material things. But it would be an evil day for the Arab countries if they should be misled by economic determinism into the delusion that the material life of the West absolutely depends, or must depend, upon their oil.

The West is the only customer that the Arab countries have for their oil. This year the West will pay Iraq about \$200 million for oil; it will pay Kuwait \$340 million; and it will pay Saudi Arabia \$300 million. This is close to \$1 billion, and the sum will increase every year.

Soviet Russia cannot, and will not, take the oil because she does not need it and could not dispose of it elsewhere in the world. The only role that the Soviet Union could play here would be one utterly destructive to the freedom and welfare of the Arab States; that is, to bring the Arab States to commit suicide by denying their oil to the West or by submitting the supply to the constant and unbearable play of caprice. Hence if the Arabs want to eat their bread in freedom, if they want to get sound money to improve the condition of their wretchedly poor people, they need the West as a customer, just as the West needs them as a source of supply.

If the West were deprived of all Arab oil, it could turn to other sources. These would be very expensive and would cause extreme economic dislocation and even physical hardship. But these other sources do exist and they could be used.

The West could get an additional 1 million barrels a day from Iran. And here I would like to point out that in addition to the already vast proved oil reserves of Iran, that country now has a new prodigious field of astronomical proportions at Qum.

Western Europe could get an additional shut-in capacity of 2 million barrels a day in the United States. It could get 600,000 more barrels daily from Venezuela and 200,000 from Canada. We could step up production in Sumatra and elsewhere. Certainly we could get the 3,800,000 barrels daily to compensate for the loss of all Arab oil. Nor is this all. We have an almost inexhaustible coal supply in the United States, and we could increase our coal consumption here as well as shipping additional coal to the West.

If, moreover, the Suez should again be closed, tankers totaling at least 6 million deadweight tons are now laid up and could be quickly returned to service. And the West would have the knowledge that it gained through international collaboration in 1956-57.

I would also like to point this out. We have another great source of energy in this country that we have barely touched. It is lignite, sometimes referred to as brown coal. The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe has recently said this:

Brown coal (lignite), for generations relegated to the role of an economic orphan in comparison with hard coal, has emerged as a Cinderella among fuels in southeastern and eastern Europe.

The Soviet Union is rich in oil, gas, and coal.

But—

Says the United Nations report—it is actively mining lignite.

The State of North Dakota contains an estimated 350 billion tons of lignite, of which about 10 billion tons may be mined with the greatest economy.

In addition to inexhaustible supplies of coal and lignite, our gas reserves are estimated as sufficient for the next 20 or 25 years, and all these can be used more extensively to supplement our oil supplies.

Beyond this, there is a source of oil that could make the United States—and the West—forever independent of foreign oil sources. This is oil shale. The oil content of a relatively small area of oil shale rock located in northwest Colorado has recently been estimated by the United States Geological Survey to be about 1½ trillion barrels. This reserve of hydro-carbon energy is about 6 times as great as the known reserves of the world and is sufficient to supply the United States' needs at the current rate of consumption for about 450 years.

As men once lived in an Age of Faith, so we live in the Age of Energy. Present and future energy demands reach almost incalculable proportions. Nowadays the economic strength of a people depends largely upon its ability to discover and exploit energy sources or to be able to trade its goods or money for imported sources of energy. We are just now coming into the widespread use of atomic energy. The West is proceeding in an orderly way to erect atomic energy installations for commercial purposes. But this program could be immensely accelerated. And no one can doubt that the program would be given enormous impetus if it should appear to Western countries relying upon Arab



oil as a primary source of energy that these sources could be cut off for political reasons originating in, or imposed by an outsider upon, the Arab countries.

I think I may say for all Americans, and for the people of the Western world generally, that they view with the greatest sympathy the efforts now being made in the Arab oil countries to rid themselves of poverty, fear, and disease. I think I may say too for Americans and all Western peoples that it is to their mutual benefit to extend year by year the boundaries of their commercial, cultural, and diplomatic relations.

Certainly it would be to the benefit of all men if there should come about a renaissance in the Arab States; if the peoples should again become a light of the cultural world as they were more than a thousand years ago, at a time indeed when most of Europe lay in darkness and the Western Hemisphere was marked "unknown land" on the few scanty maps of the world that then existed. Few things could better serve these peoples than continued self-respecting trade between the Arab States and the West, the one selling to the West the oil that it needs, and the other buying the goods and services that it needs.

Trade is the only true international exchange that men possess or ever have possessed. In its essence rational and fructifying, it blesses both the buyer and the seller. It adds to the welfare of both without subtracting anything from either. Trade is not only a means whereby men endow one another with goods that neither possesses, but it is also perhaps the most meaningful and subtle means of communication that men possess. Its essence, I repeat, is that it must be self-respecting, that it must be good for both parties, that it must be based in equity and founded in good faith. On these assumptions, I believe that with continued good commercial relations between the Arab States and the West, the West might prosper and the Arab States might take their proper place in the world as well-fed, well-housed, well-clothed people living without want, without fear, and without the curse of widespread disease.

render this country and its people to any foreign power, (2) the salary or compensation of any employee or official of the Government of the United States who propose or contract or who has entered into contracts for the making of studies or plans for the surrender by the Government of the United States of this country and its people to any foreign power in any event or under any circumstances."

Mr. RUSSELL also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 13450, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be read.

The legislative clerk read the amendment.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I was shocked beyond expression this morning to hear over the radio that some person or persons holding office in the Department of Defense have entered into contracts with various institutions to conduct studies to determine when and how, and in what circumstances, the United States would surrender to its enemies in the event of a total war.

I can scarcely credit these reports; but whether they have any basis or not, I regard it as most unfortunate that such rumors should be circulated.

The Armed Services Committee of the Senate, over which I have the honor temporarily to preside, has cleared numerous bills authorizing and empowering the executive branch of the Government to take the necessary steps for the defense of the United States against any aggressor. I know that no measure approved by the Senate Committee on Armed Services authorizes the expenditure of a single dime of tax money for studies or plans for the surrender of this country and its people to our enemies, however desperate might be the circumstances.

In my opinion there is no authority of law for any government agency to spend one dime for such studies, and it would therefore be illegal to devote tax money to that purpose. If any proposal to authorize such a study had been submitted to the Committee on Armed Services, I do not believe it would have received the approval of a single member of the committee.

I hope these reports are not true; but if contracts have been entered into looking to the expenditure of tax money for such a purpose, the contracts are illegal and are not binding on the Government, because there is no statutory authority for any such study. Rumors or reports that such contracts have been made, and that our Government is conducting such studies, can only weaken the determination and will of the American people to make the sacrifices that may be necessary to preserve our liberties and to destroy any aggressors.

I realize that this amendment is a rather drastic approach, in that it proposes to cancel and annul such contracts if they have been made, but I know of no

other way to reach a situation of this kind.

I regard it as most important to reassure the American people that Congress is not a party to any plan, proposal, or study, however remote the contingencies involved, to place them at the mercy of the godless forces of communism.

Even if these reports are without foundation, the adoption of the amendment will reassure the people that the Congress of the United States wishes to prepare this country for its defense and is not contemplating any plans to surrender it.

The honor of the present generation and the fate of generations yet unborn demand that we use the great heritage of our matchless resources in preparing to destroy anyone who would attack us, instead of cowardly counting the cost and developing plans for surrender.

In all of history, I know of no war, aggressive or defensive, that was won by a nation that entered it with a plan for how and when the nation would surrender.

I earnestly pray that Providence will spare us the horrors of a nuclear war. But if such a war must come, and we propose under any circumstances ever to surrender, it would be better to surrender in advance and not wait until after we had lost millions of lives and had had our country destroyed, in addition to having burdened our people with heavy taxation in order to prepare our defense.

I do not believe that the American people have reached a stage in which they desire such plans to be made. In my opinion, the vast majority of our people would prefer to die on their feet, in the event of a nuclear holocaust, than to be making plans for living on their knees as the slaves of the masters of the Kremlin.

Some may contend that this amendment is illegal and will be stricken down by the courts. In the light of the decisions of the majority of the Supreme Court limiting and hampering and striking down laws passed by Congress to ferret out and punish those who advocate the overthrow of our Government by force and violence, it is entirely likely that a majority of the court may void this provision of law. It is possible even that Members of the Senate who so vigorously defend and espouse decisions such as the Nelson case would likewise applaud such a decision if it should be made by the Supreme Court.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I wish the Senator would indulge me until I have concluded my brief statement. I am well aware that there are Members of Congress who hold that the decisions of the Supreme Court are sacrosanct. Their belief that the Court can never be wrong is a counterpart of the philosophy which many of us thought perished with the Bourbon dynasty, that the King could do no wrong.

As one Member of the Senate I wish to say I am not willing to let such reports as this circulate throughout the

#### NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENT TO SUPPLEMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

Mr. RUSSELL submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 13450) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely, at the end of the bill, add a new section to be properly numbered, to read as follows:

"SEC. —. No part of the funds appropriated in this or any other act shall be used to pay (1) any person, firm, or corporation, or any combinations of persons, firms, or corporations, to conduct a study or to plan when and how or in what circumstances the Government of the United States should sur-



fore appropriations are made pursuant thereto.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I am glad to accept the amendment on behalf of the committee.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I concur with the chairman of the subcommittee and the chairman of the Space Committee with regard to the desirability of the amendment. This is a new field.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H. R. 13489) was passed.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments and request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HILL, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. BYRD, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KNOWLAND, and Mr. THYE conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1959

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar 2410, House bill 13450.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 13450) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

#### EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION FROM LIBERIAN SENATOR FRANK E. TOLBERT FOR RECEPTION BY THE SENATE

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a letter from Senator Frank E. Tolbert, a distinguished member of the parliamentary body of Liberia. It was my pleasure a few days ago to welcome him to the Senate and introduce him to Members of the Senate.

This letter illustrates the value of good will among members of the Parliaments of the free nations.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EMBASSY OF LIBERIA,  
Washington, August 11, 1958.

MY DEAR SENATOR MONRONEY: I cannot leave Washington without telling you how

much I appreciated the many kindnesses shown me by yourself, by Senator FREAR and by your other distinguished colleagues during my visit to the Senate on Friday. That there should have been time to welcome me at all, at the crowded end of a busy session and in the press of so heavy an accumulation of historic and fateful events, was surprising; that the welcome should have been so warm and, may I say, so manifestly sincere was truly remarkable. It demonstrated that representatives of your great country, traveling to conferences such as that we both attended at Rio de Janeiro, do not form friendships lightly nor forget them easily. This in itself is a measure of your concern to see that protestations of good will for the outside world are accompanied and strengthened by deeds.

The honor accorded me when I was introduced on the floor of the Senate was the more gratifying because I felt that it was an honor done, through me, to all my fellow Senators at home and indeed to all the citizens of the Liberian Republic. We have had many occasions to be grateful to the United States in the past, we value the ever closer economic ties which bind us in the present and you need have no fear that our devotion to the cause of peace based on justice will weaken in the future.

On my return to Monrovia I shall take the first opportunity to give the Senate there a full account of what happened on Friday. I shall say that the highest legislative body of a mighty nation, on which there rests, at this period of sustained crisis, a fearful weight of responsibility, cheerfully paused for a moment in the midst of its onerous affairs to express regard for a small country in a manner which bore no trace of artificiality and carried no hint of patronage.

Like all Liberians, I feel very much at home in the United States, and never was this more true than on Friday.

Please extend my cordial thanks and my fraternal greetings, to all those who helped to make my visit to your famous Capitol so moving and memorable an experience.

I am, my dear Senator,

Sincerely yours,

FRANK E. TOLBERT.

#### THE CALENDAR

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order to call the calendar at this time for the consideration of measures to which there is no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COTTON in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Under the order previously entered, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of measures on the calendar to which there is no objection. The clerk will call the first measure on the calendar.

Before we proceed with the call of the calendar, the Senate will be in order. It will be necessary to have order in the Chamber so that the Chair may hear objections and remarks of Senators who may address the Chair. Let conversations around the desks and in the Chamber generally cease. Senators who wish

to confer will kindly retire from the Chamber. Other persons who are in the Chamber will refrain from conversation. The Senate will be in order, so that we may proceed with as much speed as we can in the call of the calendar.

#### RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The resolution (S. Res. 24) to amend rule XIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate was announced as first in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. HRUSKA. Over.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The resolution will be passed over.

#### CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS, RESOLUTIONS, AND BILLS PASSED OVER

The resolution (S. Con. Res. 20) authorizing an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission into the activities and practices of companies engaged in the production, distribution, or sale of newsprint in interstate commerce, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, I ask that Calendar No. 131, Senate Concurrent Resolution 20; Calendar No. 249, S. 1164, dealing with recreational benefits resulting from the construction of reservoirs; and Calendar No. 264, S. 1639, to suspend the liquidation of vested property, go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The concurrent resolution and bills referred to will go over.

The bill (S. 931) to provide for the reorganization of the safety function of the Federal Government, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HRUSKA. I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will go over.

The bill (S. 2150) to revise the Federal election laws, to prevent corrupt practices in Federal elections, and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will go over.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, I ask that the following measures go over:

Calendar No. 722, S. 1163, dealing with unlisted securities; Calendar No. 726, Senate Resolution 118, to amend rule XXVI; Calendar No. 861, S. 1483, relating to the rights of vessels of the United States on the high seas; Calendar No. 1074, S. 984, dealing with compensation to certain independent ore producers; Calendar No. 1153, H. R. 7168, prescribing procedures in connection with construction contracts; Calendar No. 1163,



Senate Joint Resolution 80, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; Calendar No. 1198, S. 50, to provide for the admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union; Calendar No. 1298, S. 5, to prevent the allocation of procurement contracts; Calendar No. 1337, S. 213, dealing with claims of customs officers and employees for extra compensation; Calendar No. 1343, S. 3039, amending Agricultural Trade and Assistance Act of 1954; Calendar No. 1373, S. 2883, dealing with the replacement of the central portion of the United States Capitol; Calendar No. 1392, S. 3441, to provide for a minimum acreage allotment for corn and for other purposes; Calendar No. 1393, S. 3408, dealing with cotton acreage allotments; Calendar No. 1486, S. 2861, to extend the National Wool Act of 1954; Calendar No. 1499, Senate Concurrent Resolution 62, dealing with a meeting of representative citizens from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Nations; Calendar No. 1518, H. R. 2783, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, to provide for the free importation of amorphous graphite; Calendar No. 1534, Senate Resolution 17, to amend Senate Rule XXII; Calendar No. 1616, S. 2646, limiting Supreme Court jurisdiction in certain cases; Calendar No. 1644, S. 3862, dealing with the removal and terms of office of members of certain regulatory agencies; Calendar No. 1647, Senate Joint Resolution 16, to establish a joint committee to investigate the gold-mining industry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The measures will go over.

The bill (H. R. 5497) to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HRUSKA. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will go over.

The bill (S. 3918) to authorize the sale of nonessential vessels of the merchant marine national defense reserve fleet, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TALMADGE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will go over.

The bill (S. 3560) to authorize the construction of a courthouse and a Federal office building in Memphis, Tenn., and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I do not know where we are on the calendar at the moment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of Calendar No. 1684, S. 3560, listed on page 8 of the calendar?

Mr. HRUSKA. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will go over.

The bill (H. R. 469) to protect producers and consumers against mis-

branding and false advertising of the fiber content of textile fiber products, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, I ask that the following measures go over:

Calendar No. 1689, H. R. 469, which has just been announced; Calendar No. 1990, Senate Resolution 83, reference of Senate bill 819 to the Court of Claims; Calendar No. 2009, S. 3290, amendment of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act; Calendar No. 2056, S. 11, amendment of the Robinson-Patman Act; Calendar No. 2063, H. R. 1435, for the relief of John I. Strong.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The measures will go over.

The bill (H. R. 6595) for the relief of Markus H. Teitel was announced as next in order.

Mr. HRUSKA. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, I ask that the following bills be passed over.

Calendar No. 2086, S. 3185, to promote the conservation of migratory fish and game;

Calendar No. 2104, S. 4146, payments as incentives for production of certain strategic and critical minerals;

Calendar No. 2109, S. 237, interstate transportation of lobsters;

Calendar No. 2139, S. 4162, amendment of Defense Production Act;

Calendar No. 2144, H. R. 8943, codification of military law; and

Calendar No. 2146, S. Res. 353, opposing the suspension of deportation of James Chin Lee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bills and resolutions will be passed over.

#### ADDITIONAL PEREMPTORY CHALLENGES IN CIVIL CASES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3368) to amend section 1870 of title 28, United States Code, to authorize the district courts to allow additional peremptory challenges in civil cases to multiple plaintiffs as well as multiple defendants.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, I offer an amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Indiana will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the end of the bill add a new section, as follows:

SEC. 2. (a) The first section of the act entitled "An act to expedite the construction of public buildings and works outside of the District of Columbia by enabling possession and title of sites to be taken in advance of final judgment in proceedings for the acquisition thereof under the power of eminent domain," approved February 26, 1931 (46 Stat. 1421; 40 U. S. C. 258a), is amended by adding at the end of the second paragraph the following: "If, upon application of any party in interest, the court finds the action of the acquiring authority in arriving at the amount of the estimated compensation to have been fraudulent, or not in good faith, the court shall vacate the declaration of taking."

(b) The amendment made by this section shall be applicable with respect to any condemnation proceeding in which a final ad-

judication of just compensation has not been made on the date of enactment of this act.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, the amendment has been cleared with the leadership, and also with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I will take the amendment to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] is agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement I have prepared concerning the amendment be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR JENNER

This amendment is to clarify the nature and purposes of the Declaration of Taking Act so as to require that the administrative estimate of just compensation be a good faith, fair, and honest estimate. It would permit a Federal judge in instances where the judge finds the declaration of taking was not filed in good faith to vacate the declaration and to deny an order of possession.

This amendment is necessary because of a decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, dated August 1, 1958 (No. 17267, United States of America praying for a writ of mandamus or writ of prohibition), which reads in part as follows:

"The statute itself is clear. It provides that the declaration of taking contain a statement of the sum of money 'estimated by said acquiring authority to be just compensation for the land taken.' Congress plainly gave the acquiring authority, not the courts, the function of estimating just compensation for this purpose. And the lack of court review is evident from the fact that when the declaration is filed and the deposit made in court 'title to the said lands \* \* \* shall vest in the United States, and said lands shall be deemed to be condemned \* \* \*.' Had Congress intended court review of the declaration or the amount of the estimate it would have provided for some court action by way of approval before title passed. It did not require any court action in this particular. Likewise, because it did not contemplate any court action, it made no provision for response by the condemnee or even for notice prior to vesting of title."

The amendment simply permits a judicial review of the good faith of the Government estimate of just compensation for the property summarily acquired under the Declaration of Taking Act. I believe it elementary that the Government in all of its dealings with its citizens shall act with the most scrupulous good faith and that the good-faith requirement is of special importance whenever the Government exercises its sovereign power of eminent domain.

In the exercise of the sovereign power of condemnation, the great experience of the Department of Justice should be employed



Act of 1957 to provide that an aid and attendance allowance of \$200 per month shall be paid to certain paraplegic veterans during periods in which they are not hospitalized at Government expense, which were, in lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following:

"(r) If any veteran, otherwise entitled to the compensation authorized under subsection (o), or the maximum rate authorized under subsection (p), is in need of regular aid and attendance, he shall be paid, in addition to such compensation, a monthly aid and attendance allowance at the rate of \$150 for all periods during which he is not hospitalized at Government expense. For the purposes of section 335, such allowance shall be considered as additional compensation payable for disability."

SEC. 2. Effective as of January 1, 1959, section 314 of title 38 of the United States Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(r) If any veteran, otherwise entitled to the compensation authorized under subsection (o), or the maximum rate authorized under subsection (p), is in need of regular aid and attendance, he shall be paid, in addition to such compensation, a monthly aid and attendance allowance at the rate of \$150 per month for all periods during which he is not hospitalized at Government expense. For the purposes of section 334 of this title, such allowance shall be considered as additional compensation payable for disability."

And in lieu of the Senate amendment to the title of the bill, to amend the title so as to read: "An act to amend the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to provide that an additional aid and attendance allowance of \$150 per month shall be paid to certain severely service-connected disabled veterans during periods in which they are not hospitalized at Government expense."

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, the amendments have the approval of the Committee on Finance; and I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House of Representatives to the amendments of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

#### EDUCATION AND TRAINING BENEFITS TO CERTAIN VETERANS

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to S. 166.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 166) to amend the laws granting education and training benefits to certain veterans so as to extend, with respect to certain individuals, the period during which such benefits may be offered, which were, on page 2, line 12, strike out "of"; on page 2, line 17, after "thereof" insert "; however, in no event may education or training be furnished to any such person after January 31, 1965"; on page 3, line 7, strike out "course" and insert "program"; on page 3, line 13, strike out all after "out" down through and including "and", where it appears the second time, in line 14 and insert "and" and inserting in lieu thereof, and on page 3, line 20, strike out "thereof." and insert "thereof; but."

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, the House amendments are of a perfecting nature. I will say that the House amendments have the unanimous approval of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and have been cleared with the minority leader. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from South Carolina.

The motion was agreed to.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1959

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of Calendar 2410, H. R. 13450, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 13450) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the supplemental bill before the Senate recommends appropriations of \$3,594,000,000. It is a large bill; but I desire to make it clear to the Senate that all the items in the bill are not supplemental appropriations, although the bill is called the supplemental appropriation bill. In fact, the largest item in the bill, which totals \$2,665,000,000, or 74 percent of the total bill, is for the Atomic Energy Commission. This is the regular budget for the Atomic Energy Commission and is included in a supplemental appropriation bill because of the necessity for going through the authorizing process.

Another large item in the bill is \$280 million for the acreage reserve under the Soil Bank program of the Department of Agriculture.

For the Small Business Administration there is \$302 million in the bill. Likewise, this is not a supplemental appropriation although it is in the supplemental appropriation bill.

The authorizing legislation was recently enacted for the Small Business Administration, and consequently this is the only bill available to carry its regular appropriations.

Seventy-five million dollars is included in the bill for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration which was recently created by the Congress.

These items alone total \$3,322,000,000 and are not supplemental items. The actual supplemental estimates total only \$273 million. I wanted to be sure the Senate understood that the bill did not contain over \$3½ billion in supplemental appropriations.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments to the bill be agreed to en bloc, that the bill as thus amended be regarded for the purpose of amendment as original text; and that no point of order shall be considered to have been waived by reason of agreement to this order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator

from Arizona? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The committee amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 2, line 7, after the word "control", to strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert "\$4,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for the control of outbreaks of insects and diseases to the extent necessary to meet emergency conditions;"

On page 2, line 13, after the word "inspection", to strike out "\$1,750,000" and insert "\$2,100,000."

On page 3, line 4, after the word "program" to strike out "\$275,000,000" and insert "\$279,450,000", and in line 8, after the word "to", to strike out "\$17,500,000" and insert "\$19,050,000."

On page 3, line 14, after the word "regulation", to strike out "\$11,735,000" and insert "\$12,750,000."

On page 3, line 25, after the word "expenses" to insert a colon and "Provided further, That no part of any appropriation herein shall be used for the land acquisition for, or the construction of, an access road to such airport which when completed would directly connect with the George Washington Memorial Parkway."

On page 5, after line 1, to insert:

#### "SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$25,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for administrative expenses, is increased by \$25,000."

On page 5, after line 10, to insert:

#### "WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION LIQUIDATION

"Notwithstanding the last proviso under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959, the funds made available under said head shall remain available until June 30, 1959, for payment of benefits to disabled seamen under crew life and injury and second seamen's war risk insurance policies and for payments under the act of September 30, 1944 (58 Stat. 758): *Provided*, That after these payments shall have been made the unexpended balance remaining in this account is hereby rescinded and shall be covered into the Treasury."

On page 6, after line 1, to insert:

#### "GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

"The limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for general administrative expenses, is increased by \$550,000."

On page 6, after line 13, to insert:

#### "EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for 'Expenses,' \$262,000."

On page 6, line 21, after the word "improvement", to strike out "\$186,000" and insert "\$200,000."

On page 7, after line 12, to insert:

#### "RELATED AGENCIES

#### "Small Business Administration

#### "Salaries and Expenses

"For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Small Business Administration, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$3,775,000, and in addition there may be transferred to this appropriation not to exceed \$11,700,000 from the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, and not to exceed \$825,000 from the fund for liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans, Small Business Administration, for administrative expenses in connec-



tion with activities financed under said funds: *Provided*, That the amount authorized for transfer from the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, may be increased, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, by such amount as may be required to finance administrative expenses incurred in the making of disaster loans: *Provided further*, That 15 percent of the amount authorized to be transferred from the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, only in such amounts and at such times as may be necessary to carry out the business loan program: *Provided further*, That \$1 million of the amount herein appropriated shall be available only upon enactment into law of S. 3651, 85th Congress."

On page 8, after line 14, to insert:

"REVOLVING FUND

"For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be available without fiscal year limitations, \$215 million: *Provided*, That \$50 million of this amount shall be available only upon enactment into law of S. 3651, 85th Congress."

On page 9, after line 7, to insert:

"GENERAL PROVISION

"Subparagraph (a) of section 606 of the Defense Appropriation Act, 1959, is amended by deleting '§245' and inserting in lieu thereof '§265.'"

On page 12, line 24, after the word "appropriation", to strike out "\$2,750,000" and insert "\$2,850,000", and in line 25, after the word "exceed" to strike out "\$1,450,000" and insert "\$1,550,000."

On page 16, after line 17, to insert:

"CHAPTER VI

"GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

"Executive mansion and grounds

"Extraordinary Alterations and Repairs

"For extraordinary alterations, repairs, furniture, and furnishings of the Executive Mansion and Grounds, to be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding any other provisions of this or any other act, \$100,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 17, after line 2, to insert:

"OFFICE OF DEFENSE AND CIVILIAN MOBILIZATION

"Salaries and expenses

"For an additional amount for necessary expenses of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization, \$2,915,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the purposes set forth under the appropriations granted for the fiscal year 1959, under the headings 'Salaries and expenses', Office of Defense Mobilization, and 'Operations', Federal Civil Defense Administration."

On page 17, after line 11, to insert:

"EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

"For an additional amount for 'Emergency supplies and equipment', including procurement, as authorized by subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, \$4 million."

On page 17, after line 16, to insert:

"FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

"Translation of publications and scientific cooperation

"For purchase of foreign currencies, pursuant to section 104 (k) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, for disseminating scientific and technological information and supporting scientific activities overseas, \$5,100,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 18, line 1, to change the chapter number from "VI" to "VII."

On page 18, line 14, after the word "Service," to strike out "\$3,800,000" and insert "\$5,800,000."

On page 19, after line 13, to insert:

"FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

"Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses

"In addition to amounts otherwise available during the fiscal year 1959 for administrative and nonadministrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration, not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for administrative expenses and not to exceed \$3,200,000 for nonadministrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October 25, 1949."

On page 20, after line 10, to insert:

"INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

"Salaries and expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$300,000."

On page 20, after line 14, to insert:

"LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

"In addition to amounts otherwise available during the fiscal year 1959 for administrative and nonadministrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration, not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for administrative expenses and not to exceed \$3,200,000 for nonadministrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October 25, 1949."

At the top of page 21, to insert:

"RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

"For contractual research, development, operations, technical services, repairs, alterations, and minor construction, and for supplies, materials, and equipment necessary for the conduct and support of aeronautical and space research and development activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, including purchase of three passenger motor vehicles, \$35 million, to remain available until expended."

On page 21, after line 9, to insert:

"CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

"For construction and equipment at laboratories and other installations of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and for the acquisition or condemnation of real property, as authorized by law, \$35 million, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law, during the 2d session of the 85th Congress, of legislation authorizing this appropriation."

On page 21, at the beginning of line 22, to strike out "\$4,000,000" and insert "\$4,400,000."

On page 22, line 7, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$4,750,000" and insert "\$5,269,000."

On page 22, after line 13, to insert:

"GRANTS TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

"For an additional amount for 'Grants to the Republic of the Philippines', \$450,000."

On page 22, after line 16, to insert:

"SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF

"For an additional amount for 'Soldiers and sailors' civil relief', \$1,300,000 to remain available until expended."

On page 22, line 20, to change the chapter number from "VII" to "VIII."

At the top of page 23, to insert:

"OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

"Salaries and expenses

"For expenses necessary to provide a program for the discovery of the minerals reserves of the United States, its Territories and possessions, by encouraging exploration for minerals, including administration of contracts entered into prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense Production

Act of 1950, as amended; hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals; and attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$4,700,000, of which \$37,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation 'Salaries and expenses', Office of the Solicitor, fiscal year 1959: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3817, 85th Congress, or similar legislation."

On page 23, after line 18, to insert:

"OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

"Salaries and expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$18,500."

On page 23, line 26, after the word "resources", to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$885,000."

On page 24, at the beginning of line 6, to strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$4,000,000."

On page 24, line 10, after the word "research", to strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$2,483,000."

On page 24, line 15, after the word "resources", to strike out "\$1,250,000" and insert "\$1,350,000."

On page 24, after line 20, to strike out: "The appropriation under this head in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959 (Public Law 85-439), shall be available for reimbursements to the District of Columbia for benefit payments made for prior fiscal years pursuant to the act of August 21, 1957 (71 Stat. 399)."

On page 25, after line 2, to insert:

"For an additional amount, \$50,000 and not to exceed \$20,000 and not to exceed \$25,000 of the appropriations under this head in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Acts, 1957 and 1958 (Public Laws 573, Eighty-fourth Congress and 85-77) respectively, shall be available during the current fiscal year for reimbursements to the District of Columbia for benefit payments made for those fiscal years pursuant to the act of August 21, 1957 (71 Stat. 399): *Provided*, That any costs in excess of the amounts stated herein shall be reimbursed from this appropriation for the current fiscal year."

On page 25, after line 13, to insert:

"CONSTRUCTION

"For an additional amount, \$200,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That \$100,000 of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available only upon the enactment of S. 765."

On page 25, after line 18, to insert:

"CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

"For an additional amount for 'Construction (Liquidation of Contract Authorization)', \$10,000,000 to remain available until expended."

On page 26, after line 1, to insert:

"BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

"Management and investigations of resources

"For an additional amount for 'Management and Investigations of Resources,' \$125,000."

On page 27, after line 1, to insert:

"ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY COMMISSION

"Salaries and expenses

"For expenses necessary for the Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission, established by the act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 888), as amended, \$240,000, to remain available until February 29, 1960."



On page 27, after line 13, to insert:

*"Boston National Historic Sites Commission*

*"For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the act of June 16, 1955 (69 Stat. 136), as amended, \$20,000."*

At the top of page 28, to insert:

*"HUDSON-CHAMPLAIN CELEBRATION COMMISSION*

*"For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the act of August 8, 1958 (Public Law 85-614), \$50,000, to remain available until March 1, 1960."*

On page 28, line 7, after "(71 Stat. 587)", to strike out "\$142,000" and insert "\$642,000."

On page 28, line 9, after the word "Chapter", to strike out "VIII" and insert "IX."

On page 28, line 23, after the word "which", to strike out "\$10,000,000" and insert "\$14,200,000."

On page 29, after line 15, to insert:

*"GALLAUDET COLLEGE*

*"Salaries and expenses*

*"For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for 'Salaries and expenses,' for payment of retroactive pay increases granted by administrative action for the maintenance and administrative staff, comparable to those authorized by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-462, approved June 20, 1958), \$15,000."*

*"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$34,000."*

At the top of page 30, to insert:

*"HOWARD UNIVERSITY*

*"Salaries and expenses*

*"For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for 'Salaries and expenses,' for payment of retroactive pay increases granted by administrative action, comparable to those authorized by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-462, approved June 20, 1958), \$182,500."*

On page 30, after line 8, to insert:

*"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$396,600."*

On page 30, after line 10, to insert:

*"PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE*

*"Assistance to States, general*

*"For an additional amount for 'Assistance to States, general', \$1,000,000, as authorized by Public Law 85-544, approved July 22, 1958 (72 Stat. 399)."*

On page 30, after line 15, to insert:

*"MILITARY PAY INCREASES*

*"For additional amounts for appropriations to the Public Health Service, as follows:*

*"'Assistance to States, general', \$156,000;*

*"'Grants and special studies, Territory of Alaska', \$10,000;*

*"'Control of venereal diseases', \$27,000;*

*"'Control of tuberculosis', \$34,000;*

*"'Communicable disease activities', \$133,000;*

*"'Sanitary engineering activities', \$181,000;*

*"'Foreign quarantine activities', \$59,000; and*

*"'Salaries and expenses', \$34,000."*

On page 32, line 18, after the word "Chapter", to strike out "IX" and insert "X."

On page 32, after line 19, to insert:

*"SENATE*

*"Salaries, officers and employees*

*"Committee Employees*

*"For an additional amount for professional aid clerical assistance to standing committees, \$102,160."*

At the top of page 33, to insert:

*"CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE*

*"Committee on Rules and Administration*

*"For compiling, preparing, and indexing material for the Senate Manual, \$200, which amount may be paid as additional compen-*

*sation to any employee of the United States."*

On page 33, after line 5, to insert:

*"INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS*

*"For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations, fiscal year 1958, \$73,000."*

On page 33, after line 8, to insert:

*"For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations conducted pursuant to section 134 (a) of Public Law 601, 79th Congress, \$10,000."*

On page 33, after line 11, to insert:

*"MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS*

*"For an additional amount for miscellaneous items, fiscal year 1958, \$50,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Salaries, Officers and Employees, Senate,' fiscal year 1958."*

On page 33, after line 16, to insert:

*"STATIONERY (REVOLVING FUND)*

*"For an additional amount of stationery for committees of the Senate, \$300, to remain available until expended."*

On page 33, after line 20, to insert:

*"For payment to Katharine McVey, widow of William E. McVey, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, \$22,500."*

On page 34, after line 7, to insert:

*"CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS*

*"Extension of additional Senate Office Building site*

*"To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission, to carry out the provisions of Public Law 85-591, 85th Congress, relating to the acquisition of property in square 725 in the District of Columbia, including necessary incidental expenses, \$625,000, to remain available until expended."*

On page 34, after line 23, to insert:

*"GENERAL PROVISIONS*

*"Subsection (b) of section 502 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, is amended as follows:*

*"After the words 'House of Representatives' the first time they appear, insert 'and the Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration of the House of Representatives and the Special Committee on Space and Astronautics of the Senate.'"*

On page 35, line 6, after the word "Chapter", to strike out "X" and insert "XI."

On page 36, line 2, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$2,375,972,000" and insert "\$2,415,840,000", and, in line 20, after the word "transferred", to insert a colon and "Provided further, That of the funds appropriated herein, \$2,000,000 shall be transferred to and merged with funds appropriated to the National Science Foundation."

On page 37, line 15, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$229,429,000" and insert "\$249,429,000."

On page 39, after line 5, to insert:

*"CHAPTER XII*

*"PUBLIC WORKS*

*"Department of Defense—Civil functions*

*"Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control*

*Construction, General*

*"For an additional amount for 'Construction, General', \$1,925,000, to remain available until expended."*

On page 39, after line 12, to insert:

*"OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL*

*"For an additional amount for 'Operation and Maintenance, General', \$70,000, to remain available until expended."*

On page 39, after line 16, to insert:

*"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR*

*"Bureau of Reclamation*

*"Construction and Rehabilitation*

*"For an additional amount, \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended."*

On page 39, after line 21, to insert:

*"LOAN PROGRAM*

*"For an additional amount, \$693,000, to remain available until expended."*

On page 40, line 1, after the word "Chapter", to strike out "XI" and insert "XIII."

On page 40, line 6, to strike out "\$450,000" and insert "\$650,000."

At the top of page 41, to insert:

*"UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY*

*"Acquisition and construction of radio facilities*

*"For an additional amount for 'Acquisition and construction of radio facilities', \$15 million, to remain available until expended."*

On page 41, after line 5, to insert:

*"PAYMENT TO INFORMATIONAL MEDIA GUARANTY FUND*

*"For payment to the 'Informational media guaranty fund', for partial restoration of realized impairment to the capital used in carrying on the authority to make informational media guaranties, as provided in section 1011 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1442), \$5 million."*

On page 41, line 13, after the word "Chapter", to strike out "XII" and insert "XIV."

On page 41, after line 18, to insert:

*"UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE*

*"Salaries and expenses, White House Police*

*"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses, White House Police', \$54,000."*

On page 41, after line 22, to insert:

*"CONTRIBUTION FOR ANNUITY BENEFITS*

*"For reimbursement (not heretofore made), pursuant to section 6 of the act of August 21, 1957 (71 Stat. 399), and effective in accordance with section 8 of such act, to the District of Columbia, on a monthly basis, for benefit payments made from revenues of the District of Columbia to or for members of the White House Police force and such members of the United States Secret Service Division as have been or may hereafter become entitled to benefits under the Policemen and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act, such amounts as hereafter may be necessary: Provided, That hereafter the appropriation granted under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1951 (64 Stat. 638), shall not be available."*

On page 42, after line 11, to strike out:

*"OPERATING EXPENSES*

*"Appropriations under this head shall be available for payment of claims as authorized by Public Law 85-255, approved September 2, 1957."*

On page 42, line 18, after the word "improvements", to strike out "\$150,000" and insert "\$399,000."

On page 42, after line 19, to insert:

*"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT*

*"Current authorizations out of postal fund*

*"Payment to the Postal Modernization Fund*

*"For payment to the 'Postal modernization fund', as authorized by title III of the act of May 27, 1958 (72 Stat. 144), \$29,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That said fund shall be available for payment to the General Services Administration for the repair, alteration, preservation, renovation, improvement, and equipment of federally owned property used for postal purposes, including improved lighting, color, and ventilation for the specialized conditions in space occupied for postal purposes, and for services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): Provided further, That hereafter any other appropriation available to the Post Office Department shall be reimbursed from said fund in such amounts as the Postmaster General may determine to be required to cover the expenses incurred on and*



after July 1, 1958, from such appropriation for the postal modernization program."

On page 43, line 14, after the word "Chapter", to strike out "XIII" and insert "XV."

On page 43, line 22, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document Numbered 112, and", and at the beginning of line 24, to strike out "\$8,523,895" and insert "\$14,223,316."

On page 44, after line 12, to insert:

"CHAPTER XVI

"General provisions

"Salary and Pension Increases for Policemen, Firemen, and Teachers

"The provisions of title II of Public Law 85-472, approved June 30, 1958, shall apply also to costs in the fiscal year 1957 and 1958 of pay increases granted by or pursuant to Public Law 85-584 and 85- and 85- : *Provided*, That for the purposes of this paragraph the limitation for the warranting of appropriations and transferring of appropriations contained in section 206 (b) of title II of Public Law 85-472 shall be extended to September 30, 1958: *Provided further*, That the portion of this paragraph applicable to teachers and pension increases for policemen, firemen, and their widows and orphans shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 13132 and H. R. 7450, or similar legislation."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I offer, for myself and the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], an amendment to H. R. 13450, the supplemental appropriations bill. The amendment would provide an additional \$675,000 for the Fish and Wildlife Service. I ask that the amendment be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 26, after line 5, it is proposed to insert:

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount, \$675,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the amendment has been discussed with the members of the committee. It applies to the fish hatcheries in the process of construction and renovation in the States of Montana, Pennsylvania, Idaho, and Vermont.

The amendment would provide \$675,000 for the construction and rehabilitation of facilities at the following fish hatcheries: Miles City, Mont., \$50,000; Creston, Mont., \$230,000; Lamar, Pa., \$168,000; Hagerman, Idaho, \$147,000; Pittsford, Vt., \$80,000.

I hope the committee will accept the amendment, because it is a very meritorious proposal. Insofar as the State of Montana is concerned, agreeing to the amendment will benefit 2 out of the 3 fish hatchery stations now in the process of construction or repair, to a certain extent.

I hope, Mr. President, even though the Ennis Fish Hatchery is not included in the particular amendment, the committee will, if it sees fit to accept the amendment at this time, give consideration to the Ennis Fish Hatchery for next year.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, of course the committee will consider the Ennis Hatchery next year. I should like to ask of the ranking minority member of the Interior Subcommittee for his views on the pending amendment.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I have had long and careful discussions about this proposal with the distinguished Senator from Montana. It seems to me the unusual circumstances which are a part of the situation in Montana would justify us in taking the amendment to conference.

Mr. HAYDEN. The committee will, then, accept the amendment.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a statement with regard to the amendment.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MANSFIELD—FUNDS FOR FISH HATCHERIES IN MONTANA

I have offered an amendment to H. R. 13450, the supplemental appropriations bill. This amendment would provide an additional \$675,000 for the Fish and Wildlife Service.

As Members of the Senate know, I have made numerous appeals for funds for modernization and improvement at two fish cultural stations in Montana, one at Creston and the other at Ennis. When the Senate Committee on Appropriations considered the bill now before the Senate I again presented testimony in behalf of the entire Montana delegation supporting the appropriation of funds for the improvement of facilities at these two fish hatcheries.

In addition, I appealed for an appropriation of \$50,000 to complete construction of the new warm-water fish hatchery at Miles City, Mont. I am indeed sorry to learn that the Senate Committee on Appropriations has not given approval to this request.

Conditions at the two cultural stations, Creston and Ennis, are sorely in need of improvements. The Department has recognized this need for some time and in November of last year they set forth to me in a letter the programs which will be required to fully develop the two hatcheries in order to meet the increased requirements for trout for stocking purposes. These estimates were made available to the committee. The improvement program for Creston was estimated to cost \$230,000 and the program suggested for Ennis to bring its station up-to-date is \$194,000.

The fishing pressure on the streams and lakes in Montana has increased tremendously in recent years. In fact, recreation has rapidly become one of the State's major industries. If these fish needs are to be met, it will require fish hatcheries that can operate efficiently and up to capacity. This cannot be done under existing conditions.

Several weeks ago the Montana delegation received information which was confirmed by the Department that an additional \$50,000 was needed to complete construction of the Miles City Fish Hatchery. Construction of this new warm-water hatchery has proceeded on schedule, but because of increased costs and higher bids, the original allocation of \$487,000 will not be sufficient for completion of the project.

The new hatchery, when completed, will cover approximately 54 acres about 1 mile southwest of Miles City, Mont., and will replace an old Federal trout hatchery in this same community. I feel that to curtail the completion of this project would be foolhardy and would not be in the best interest of economy. This unfortunate development did not occur until it was too late for the Fish and Wildlife Service to submit a supplemental request for this \$50,000.

I feel these funds can be supported on every point. The Fish and Wildlife Service has been most cooperative in these matters and I am confident that they would like to complete construction of the Miles

City Hatchery as scheduled and would also like to go ahead with the rehabilitation of Creston and Ennis hatcheries. As in many instances, I suspect that the Bureau of the Budget has withheld approval of these funds.

Mr. President, I would also like to point out that I understand the position taken by the distinguished Chairman of the Senate appropriations Committee in such matters. He has an excellent record supporting our fish and wildlife programs but I recognize the difficulty in approving the many requests that are submitted to the committee, and especially those which are not approved by the Bureau of the Budget. These fish and wildlife programs may seem insignificant compared to many of our other and more expansive Federal programs, but they are very important to the average American. We cannot afford to continue to neglect these projects.

I am deeply sorry that the matter of improvement for the Ennis Hatchery was not considered in the committee but I request the chairman and the committee to consider the necessary appropriation for Ennis next year.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], for himself and other Senators.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished chairman of the committee and the ranking minority member of the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee dealing with the Department of the Interior.

Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

YELLOWTAIL DAM

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, before relinquishing the floor, I should like to comment briefly on the status of funds for the multiple-purpose project Yellowtail Dam.

As my colleagues in the Senate know, after a number of years of negotiation, we have been able to resolve the one remaining obstacle to the construction of this authorized project. The Congress has approved the \$2½ million payment to the Crow Indian Tribe for the transfer of right-of-way for some 7,000 acres of Indian land needed for the project. I favored a \$5 million settlement as opposed to the lesser one, but in view of the circumstances \$2½ million plus the guaranty of access to the courts for further compensation has proved to be the most satisfactory. I am pleased to note that the Senate Committee on Appropriations has approved the appropriation of this \$2½ million for the payment to the tribe. However, this limited appropriation means that construction of this important project will have to be held up an additional year.

I am indeed sorry that the Department of the Interior did not come forth with a supplemental request for the necessary funds. This project has been authorized for a number of years and it is ready to go. It will be a tremendous value to the economy of eastern Montana. I certainly hope that the actual construction of Yellowtail Dam will not be delayed any longer than absolutely necessary.



# SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1959

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 13450) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I offer an amendment and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 19, between lines 13 and 14, it is proposed to insert the following:

## OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

### Farm Housing Research

To carry out the provisions of section 603 of the Housing Act of 1957 for farm housing research to be conducted by land-grant colleges through grants for research, study, and analysis, \$75,000.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, this is a relatively small item. The item was agreed to by the Senate in the Independent Offices appropriation bill in the amount of \$100,000, but in the conference between the Senate and the House the item was eliminated largely, I believe,—since I have talked with some of the House conferees—because of a misunderstanding as to exactly what the money was intended for and how the program should be administered.

The money is to be provided to carry forward the program of farm housing research which has only gotten underway within the past 2 or 3 months. This research is being done under contract with four different land-grant colleges in different areas of the United States.

I have talked with the chairman of the committee and with the other members of the committee. I am hopeful, Mr. President, the amendment will be agreed to. I am confident, if the amendment is taken to the House, this time it will be accepted by the House conferees.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, when the item was considered in connection with the independent offices appropriation bill, the provision failed of enactment because it was believed this phase of the research should be conducted and any further research on this subject should be done with funds appropriated to the Department of Agriculture. That was the finding. It is true this is a very small sum, but I should like to ask the Senator what change there has been in the situation since the previous action was taken.

Mr. SPARKMAN. As I have said to the Appropriations Committee, I have no particular choice as to whether the program is administered by the Department of Agriculture or by the Housing and Home Finance Agency. It happens that the law which the Congress passed, and which the Senate only recently affirmed, places the responsibility in the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Mr. HAYDEN. At the time the action was taken by the committee, had the law been enacted?

Mr. SPARKMAN. Yes. The law to which I have reference was enacted 2

years ago. The independent offices appropriation bill as it passed the Senate carried this item. The House bill had not carried it. It was stricken out in conference; and, as I said a few minutes ago, I have talked with the chairman of the subcommittee on the House side, and he has told me that it was his understanding that it was an agricultural matter, and he indicated to me that if the item came back in a supplemental bill he would be in favor of it.

Contracts with the land-grant colleges were entered into only about 2 or 3 months ago. The work has just gotten underway. I have suggested that there be a full year's operation to see what could be accomplished by the program. Unless a good showing can be made, I will not ask that the program be continued.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] is an authority on agricultural matters. I am advised that there is no money in the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill for this purpose.

Mr. SPARKMAN. That is correct.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. I wonder if the Senator from Alabama can tell us why these contracts were entered into if there was no money available.

Mr. SPARKMAN. There was money the first year.

Mr. ELLENDER. How much?

Mr. SPARKMAN. Seventy-five thousand dollars was made available last year.

Mr. ELLENDER. Was it understood that that amount would be sufficient to complete the studies?

Mr. SPARKMAN. No. As a matter of fact, the Senate has only recently renewed the research program. It extended the program. It was not contemplated that it could be completed in a matter of a few months. The purpose of this amendment is to make it possible to continue it for another year.

In discussions with the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] I said to him that if those conducting the program are given an opportunity to carry on these projects for a year, unless they can show that they are really doing something that is worthwhile, I will not ask that the program be continued beyond that time.

Mr. ELLENDER. What work has been done up to now?

Mr. SPARKMAN. Contracts have been made.

Mr. ELLENDER. Can the Senator give us an accounting as to what has been done thus far with the \$75,000 already provided?

Mr. SPARKMAN. The account is in the hearings. First of all, Mr. Cole, of the Housing and Home Finance Agency asked the land grant colleges—Congress directed that the program should be conducted by the land grant colleges—to establish a committee and propose to him a plan whereby the most effective job of research could be done in farm housing. That was done, and it was decided that the work should be done by

four colleges. The money has been assigned as follows—

Mr. ELLENDER. That is, the \$75,000?

Mr. SPARKMAN. The \$75,000—Alabama Polytechnic Institute, \$50,000. It was pointed out that the greatest problem in farm housing was in the Southeastern part of the United States. University of Missouri—

Mr. ELLENDER. Can the Senator tell us what specifically has been accomplished by the expenditure of the \$50,000 by Alabama Polytechnic Institute?

Mr. SPARKMAN. That has not all been spent. A contract has been entered into, and the program is just getting underway.

Mr. ELLENDER. So the funds have not as yet been spent?

Mr. SPARKMAN. They have not as yet been spent.

Mr. ELLENDER. And although none of this already appropriated \$75,000 has been spent an additional \$75,000 is needed?

Mr. SPARKMAN. It is necessary in order to continue the contracts into the next year. Let me complete the list.

Mr. ELLENDER. Very well.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., \$50,000; University of Missouri, \$5,000; Colorado State University, \$5,000; University of Iowa, Ames, Iowa—as I recall, that was \$8,000. I do not have the exact figure before me. That was the last contract that was signed. The administrative expense was \$7,000, which makes a total of \$75,000.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I point out that the Appropriations Committee considered this item very seriously, and decided to strike it from the bill. It seems to me that with the money already made available to the program a sufficient study could be made as to housing facilities at this time. In my judgment it is not necessary to carry out a testing program all over the country for this purpose. The amount already provided, which, as the Senator admits, has not yet been spent, ought to be sufficient to carry out this program.

Mr. SPARKMAN. It has not been spent, but it has been obligated. Unless additional funds are made available for the next fiscal year, it will not be possible to enter into contracts for extending it into the following year.

I do not conceive of research in farm housing as being a job that can be done in an effective manner for \$75,000. We spend more than that on research for building cow barns, pig sties, and many other things, and not a word is said about it. The items are carried in the agricultural appropriation bill; and yet all the facts which have come to us from the Census reports from time to time have been to the effect that the worst slum conditions in the United States are on the farms and in the rural sections.

Yet we stand here and argue over \$75,000 for a program to try to find some means to make it possible for farm families of small farmers who cannot afford city prices and do not have the benefit of the FHA program, as city dwellers have, to maintain homes. We cannot spend \$75,000 for it.



Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield if I have the floor. I believe the chairman has the floor.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, may I ask one further question?

How is it proposed to spend the extra \$75,000? Who is to get it?

Mr. SPARKMAN. The land-grant colleges, except for a small part which goes to administrative expenses.

Mr. ELLENDER. Are more land-grant colleges to be added to the present list?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I do not know. My guess is—and this is only my own opinion—that the program will be continued with the same colleges. Mr. Cole reported, in brief, that there were three areas in the United States which would present different problems. One of them was the cotton-producing area. That is the one which at the present time presents the greatest problem. The second area is the small-grain area. The third is the corn area.

The proposal then was to enter into contracts with representative land-grant colleges in each of the areas.

It was testified that the problem should be tackled first in the Southeast. That is the reason why \$50,000 was allotted to the Southeast. But it was decided to set up pilot studies in the other three schools, namely, the University of Missouri, the University of Colorado, and the University of Iowa, at Ames.

I presume that for the second year probably the same program would be carried on at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and something would be done to bring the others up to a more adequate and complete study of the problems in the particular areas.

Mr. HAYDEN. Does the Senator believe that this is a study which can be completed in a year or two?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I do not believe it can be completed in a year. I see no reason for extending it for a long time. The Senate, in passing the recent bill, extended it, if I remember correctly, for 3 years.

Mr. HAYDEN. There is authority of law for 3 years?

Mr. SPARKMAN. No; let me be technically correct. The authority under existing law is for 2 years. This is the second year. That is what we are asking this appropriation for. The recent action of the Senate would have continued the program for 3 years.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I will yield, if I have the floor.

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not correct to say that one reason why it is comparatively easy to get an appropriation for pigsties and cattle barns, and difficult to get appropriations for housing for people, is that pigs and cattle have a money price, and children and parents do not?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I think there is a great deal to what the Senator says. In a city it is relatively easy for a person with a fair income to buy a house, because he need pay only 3 percent down.

The man on the farm, particularly the small farmer, cannot do that. Furthermore, he cannot afford a house which costs fifteen thousand, twenty thousand, or thirty thousand dollars. He needs a house which can be built for \$4,000 or \$5,000, and can be built of the materials he can find in the area, largely with the labor of his family. There has never been an effective study made or any plan or design arrived at for the type of low-cost housing the average farmer can afford. That is what we are seeking to do with this program.

Mr. HAYDEN. It seems to me that once a type of house has been designed for the Southern States, and a different one to meet other climatic conditions in the various parts of the country, such as in New England and elsewhere, it would not be necessary to do it all over again.

Mr. SPARKMAN. That is correct. I do not believe it should be a long-drawn-out program. It should be adequate, however.

Mr. HAYDEN. This is a comparatively small sum of money. It ought not to be a long continued affair. I should like to ask the Senator from Louisiana whether he believes we can take the amendment to conference.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, the Appropriations Committee considered this item to some extent but decided not to include it in the bill. This item was also included in the Independent Offices Appropriation bill, but was thrown out. We were prompted to not put it in this supplemental appropriations bill. To my way of thinking, this problem is very clear. Seventy-five thousand dollars is available for this program now. That amount has not been spent as the Senator from Alabama has admitted. The money has been allocated to four land-grant colleges to conduct this work. It strikes me that until that money is actually spent and used up, there is no reason for us to provide more money. It will take the colleges quite a number of months to spend the money they now have. They will probably not be able to spend the money during the present fiscal year. Therefore there would be ample opportunity to consider further appropriations for this program when we take up the regular appropriation bill next year. That would be my suggestion in the matter.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senate will have to vote on it. We may as well have the Senate vote on it, then.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I wish to repeat something that I am sure the Senator from Louisiana understands. He said the matter was thrown out of the independent offices appropriation bill. As a matter of fact it was not thrown out of the bill. The Senate had approved it, and it was taken to conference. It had not been included in the House bill.

Mr. ELLENDER. I stand corrected. But it appears to me that there is little difference between not being included in the bill and being dropped by conference. In any event, the item was not in the bill when it went to the President.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I have discussed the matter with the chairman of the

House subcommittee. He told me that he had misunderstood the situation. He said he thought it was a program which belonged in the Department of Agriculture, and it was for that reason that he objected to its being included in the Housing and Home Finance Agency appropriation. He told me that, so far as he was concerned, if we added the item to the supplemental appropriation bill, he not only would not object to it, but he would try to protect it.

Mr. HAYDEN. I believe the Senate will have to vote on the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN]. Does the Senator from Alabama wish the floor?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I do not wish to delay the Senate on this amendment; but I should like to say that in the hearings, commencing at page 871, there is a rather complete statement regarding this program and the method by which it would be carried out. Included there is a report by the housing authorities as to how it was proposed to be carried out by the land-grant colleges. I believe that material makes a good case. Anyone who reads it will come to the conclusion that it does make a good case. I hope the Senator will accept the amendment.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I have been disappointed by the fact that the committee excluded from the supplemental appropriation bill a project in Cuyahoga County, Ohio. I accepted the decision of the committee as being a bona fide expression of its judgment about what should be done. I spoke to the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] about it. He explained the reason for its rejection. I am accepting that as bona fide and final. There are many other Senators standing by waiting to have a rapid vote of approval on rejected projects.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum, and then I shall ask for a yea and nay vote on each one of the proposed changes in the budget.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I understood the Senator from Ohio to refer to an appropriation—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not in order during the call of a quorum.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask that the order for the quorum call be held up temporarily.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HAYDEN. What we encountered as a practical matter was this: When we went to conference with the House on the bill that relates to public works generally, the House conferees raised an objection to projects whose total cost would be above \$5 million. Not only the Senator's project, but a number of others under consideration were above that amount. We decided, under the cir-



cumstances, knowing that to be the attitude of the House, that in the supplemental appropriation bill we would not get anywhere even if we were to add such projects to the appropriation bill by vote of the Senate, if they were to be stricken out in conference. I do not believe it will help the Senator from Ohio very much or be to his advantage to do what he proposes to do.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I respectfully say to the Senator that I am not complaining in the least degree. I commend the committee for rejecting projects which were submitted at a late date. However, the committee, having done what it did in its judgment, ought not now to be yielding on the floor to dozens of Senators who have pet projects they wish to have included.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have not yielded to anyone.

Mr. LAUSCHE. No. The \$675,000 project was advisedly excluded from the bill originally, but it went through in the wink of an eye. When that went through, I began to say to myself I had better step up to the trough; I had better get my ladle out.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. As the one who offered the amendment, I wish to say that I discussed the matter with the members of the committee, and there was justification for it. It was done with the full approval of the committee.

Mr. LAUSCHE. But it went through, and when it went through it gave encouragement to others that they would be able to break through also.

Mr. HAYDEN. I assure the Senator that no one needs any encouragement. [Laughter.]

Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. FULBRIGHT, and Mr. DOUGLAS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arizona yield; and, if so, to whom?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield first to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SPARKMAN. There is a vast distinction between the kind of project the Senator from Ohio is speaking of and what I am talking about. I am not arguing for a local project in which I am interested in Alabama, which has been excluded from the bill. I am talking about a program which applies to all parts of the country, in Ohio as well as in Alabama, and everywhere family farmers are found, particularly those who are living in some of the worst slums which exist in this country.

We vote hundreds of millions of dollars and even billions of dollars to help clean up the slums in the cities. All I am asking is that the Senate vote \$75,000 to tackle the slum problem in the country, on the farms.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. It is not a small, local project that I am talking about.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. SPARKMAN. It is a project which has been approved by the Senate.

It was approved when the independent offices appropriation bill was before the Senate. It was rejected in conference because of a mistake in understanding. I am asking that the item be placed in this bill.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. This discussion reminds me of a book written by C. H. Parkinson, Raffles, professor of political science at the University of Malaya, who in the pages of the London Economist a few years ago enunciated what he termed was Parkinson's law; namely, that as the business and activities of an administrative agency decreased, the personnel of the administrative agency increased in some geometrical ratio.

That Parkinson's law attracted a great deal of attention. But it has been followed by a second Parkinson's law which applies to the legislative branches of government, not merely to the administrative branch. The second Parkinson's law is that the smaller the appropriation, the greater the amount of time a legislative body takes in discussing it. [Laughter.]

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. THYE. In defense of the Committee on Appropriations, and in reply to the Senator from Ohio, there are often times when members of the Committee on Appropriations disagree when a vote is taken. While the majority vote always prevails, some members of the committee reserve the right to carry the question to the floor of the Senate, even though we are members of the committee, so that we may there endeavor to obtain action on an amendment.

That situation prevails with respect to some of the items in the bill. For instance, in connection with defense, we fought very hard for some items but did not succeed. Amendments will be offered on the floor in behalf of some of the items pertaining to the defense of the country. This is an explanation. It is not a question of the bars being down and everyone rushing to the trough.

Mr. LAUSCHE. But it looks a little like that to me.

Mr. THYE. Oh, it may.

Mr. HAYDEN. I can assure the Senator from Ohio that, in all the years of my experience on the Appropriations Committee, there has never been a time when some Senator did not think a bill could be perfected just a bit by having an amendment included in it.

The committee has considered the amendments. Some of them it could very well and properly say it would take to conference. In this case, however, the Senate has an opportunity to vote on the amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama. If it is voted into the bill, we will take it to conference. A little appropriation of \$75,000 will cover the item. It is not a serious matter.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Before amendments are offered to include in the bill items

which have been rejected by the committee, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The Senator from Ohio does not have the floor yet.

Mr. HAYDEN. I do not yield the floor for that purpose.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I should like to ask the Senator about an item which results from the passage of S. 3651, section 602, providing for management counseling. Is it the opinion of the committee that the provision for \$125,000 for administration of the funds for management counseling is not included in the amount allowed for administering the Small Business Administration? This item will be found on page 7 of the bill.

I want to clarify the meaning and intent with regard to the administration of the fund. One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars is needed for the administration of the fund for management counseling. I should like to have the chairman's view as to whether that sum can be paid out of the amount for administration included in the bill. The total amount is \$16,300,000, of which \$1 million is specifically allocated for the administration of S. 3651.

Mr. HAYDEN. I assume that the Senator wants some legislative history.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is correct.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator wants to know something about the money appropriated; he is not asking for an appropriation.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is correct.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator wants to know whether any of the money appropriated may be used for the purpose he has indicated.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. For administrative purposes. It seems to me it would be proper to use it in that way.

Mr. HAYDEN. It is proper for the Administration to include the \$125,000, although it was not specifically mentioned. It is perfectly obvious that the law has to be administered. We appropriate money for that purpose. That is the requirement of the law. I cannot see how anyone could construe it otherwise than that it is authorized out of that money, without an increased appropriation.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I thank the Senator.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. On page 41 of the bill is an item of \$15 million for "acquisition and construction of radio facilities under the United States Information Agency acquisition and construction program."

From the information given to me, I understand that the President's request was for \$22,500,000 to build several more radio transmission facilities for the Voice of America, particularly in the Middle East or in the areas of Africa and Asia?

The question I have is, Does this amount preclude the opportunity of ex-



panding the program, or is it to be interpreted as limiting the program? Does the appropriation of this amount mean that \$22,500,000 may not ultimately be expended?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The \$15 million includes \$10 million for a plant on the east coast to take the place of four obsolete plants. Five million dollars more of new money is included.

There are six stations altogether, for which a sum of money is available. Some of the equipment and some of the money will be transferred to the new stations.

There is a certain amount of unobligated funds, so the \$15 million is ample, as I understand it.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Does that mean that the extra amount which had been requested for additional facilities, if and when they are needed, is to be deferred?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The committee did not appropriate the extra \$7,500,000 because of funds which are available from transfers and other sources.

The committee report contains language which will enable the making of transfers of equipment and funds.

Mr. HUMPHREY. In other words, funds already available can be used?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is correct.

Mr. HUMPHREY. There is no limitation upon them?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. There is no limitation upon them. My memory is that the amount is more than \$7 million. I can secure the exact figure.

Mr. HUMPHREY. In other words, the \$15 million in new funds will be available to carry forward projects which may be suggested?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is correct, in substance. There is a certain amount of security information which I shall be glad to impart to the Senator.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I understand there is. I would not want to inquire as to that.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement relating to this item.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUMPHREY

The supplemental appropriation bill you are now considering contains many important items including several billions of dollars for the Atomic Energy Commission. One of the smaller items, however, is of particular immediacy. This is the appropriation of money to increase the strength of the Voice of America especially in the Middle East and Africa.

In several of the most crucial areas of the world the Voice of America—in comparison with its competition—is more nearly a whisper. We are being outgunned on the air waves, not only by Moscow, but also by some of the smaller countries. In the eastern Mediterranean, for example, Radio Cairo, is broadcasting with a medium wave power of 300 kilowatts, and in a few months this will be doubled to 600 kilowatts. The only facility we have in the area, the Coast Guard ship *Courier* anchored off the island of Rhodes, has a maximum medium wave power of 150 kilowatts.

The President recently requested a supplemental appropriation of \$22.3 million to begin construction of powerful additional facilities for the Voice of America. We need these transmitters now—in fact we needed them yesterday and last week—and I regret that it will be many months before some of these projects are completed. However, there is money in the bill for at least one project which would substantially improve our radio capabilities in the Arab world within a matter of weeks.

Perhaps the most important project for which money is included in the bill is the proposed consolidation and strengthening of our broadcasting capabilities from the east coast of the United States. In my judgment, we should be able in an emergency to reach any part of the world with an acceptable radio signal directly from the United States. Certainly the Soviets have already very nearly achieved for themselves a comparable capability. The overseas relay projects contained in the bill are important and are needed, but we should not put our total reliance on favorable political conditions continuing in any foreign country.

The Appropriations Committee has reported favorably on \$15 million of the request for this item and recommends deferral of \$7.3 million of the \$22.3 million requested. In its report the Appropriations Committee also approves the proposal by USIA that it apply any funds previously appropriated and presently available to help start these high priority projects. I believe so wholeheartedly in the need for a strengthened radio voice for America that I would be inclined to ask the Senate to restore the reduction recommended by the committee. However, I understand the United States Information Agency believes that construction of the projects will not be delayed by present approval of the lesser amount recommended by the committee. The Agency believes that through judicious use of the \$15 million of new funds herein appropriated and reprogramming of the funds already available, these projects will be able to be carried forward with dispatch until the required additional funds can be appropriated in the regular fiscal year 1960 budget.

It is in that belief that I support the recommendation of the Appropriations Committee for this item.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I understand the pending question is still the amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] involving \$75,000. I am reluctant to demonstrate further the validity of the second Parkinson law, but I think a story on this point might be appropriate.

Some years ago the legislature of a Midwestern State refused to make any appropriation for the health and care of mothers and children. But the legislature did make a large appropriation for the cure of hog cholera—so as to enable the hogs in that State to lead more flourishing lives.

The argument which finally caused the legislature to change its policy was that, even though children had no money price fixed upon them, and even though they could not be sold in the market for anything, nevertheless, healthy children were needed in order to rear healthy and profitable hogs; and, therefore, even though the children were not valued for themselves, it was worthwhile to provide

for the care and health of mothers and children, so there could be better hogs.

It is true that in this instance the Department of Agriculture conducts research and publishes bulletins and books on pigsties and other livestock buildings and barns, and so forth. But no objection is made to that, whereas objection is made to research on the construction of farm homes.

But to those who do not wish funds to be appropriated for research on the construction of farm homes, let me present the clinching argument which was presented to the legislature of that Midwestern State, namely, that it is necessary to have intelligent farm hands, in order to take care of pigs and cattle; and it is impossible to have intelligent people on the farms unless they have good housing in which to live.

So I suggest that really in order to have fat and profitable cattle and hogs, we should provide for decent farm housing for the human beings who will be the hog tenders and the cattle tenders.

I think this argument should clinch the matter, and that, therefore, the amendment of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] should be agreed to.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I was about to ask on what side of the question the Senator from Illinois stands; I did not know which way he was heading. [Laughter.]

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am in favor of the proposed appropriation.

Mr. HAYDEN. Let me inform the Senator from Ohio that no vast sum of money is involved in this appropriation item.

I am now informed, however, that a very substantial sum of money will be requested by the Senator from Alabama for the Office of Education, in the case of the impacted areas, where the schools are crowded, where there are insufficient educational facilities to care for the schoolchildren, and where more schools are needed, and more teachers are needed.

When the pending bill was about to be reported to the Senate by the Senate Appropriations Committee, at the very last moment the committee received a budget estimate. The committee was marking up the bill, and finished marking it up at 4:30. But at 3:30 the budget estimate was received. Under those circumstances, we said, "this matter probably should be taken up by the House of Representatives. So let us wait until the House takes it up; let us wait to see what the House will do about it."

However, the House sent word that the only way for it to take care of the matter would be for it to pass an independent appropriation bill; and the House has suggested that the Senate act on the item in connection with this supplemental appropriation bill. Such a course of action is entirely proper.

I do not know of any problem more serious insofar as the needs of the school children of the Nation are concerned, than that posed by the necessity to make adequate provision for educational facilities in areas in which, because of the moving in of Government agencies, the



schools are overcrowded, since large numbers of additional schoolchildren seek admission to the schools. Under those circumstances, it is the bounden duty of the Federal Government to take steps to care for the educational problems which result from the impact on such communities as a result of the moving in of the Government agencies.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. KENNEDY in the chair). Does the Senator from Arizona yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I should point out that I believe the distinguished minority leader [Mr. KNOWLAND] plans to offer such an amendment. He has discussed it with me, and he believes it necessary that such an amendment be offered.

In addition, I plan to offer an amendment to the Space and Astronautics Administration bill; and in submitting the amendment, I expect to be joined by the other members of the Space and Astronautics Committee.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I want the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE] to be fully informed regarding this matter—namely, that if he insists on having a quorum present during the consideration of each of these items, we shall be here for some time.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I now understand that, according to present indications, the pending bill, instead of calling for appropriations of \$3,870,000,000, will, in all probability, call for appropriations of approximately \$5,300,000,000.

My HAYDEN. No; by no means. The actual supplemental appropriations provided by the bill amount approximately to \$300 million. The Senator from Ohio evidently did not hear my statement about the appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission—which are regular, annual appropriations. Those appropriations happen to be included in the pending bill, and they make it one of the largest supplemental appropriation bills under that title. However, actually, many of the appropriation items included in the bill are not supplemental appropriation items at all.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to supplement the statement which has been made by the chairman of the committee [Mr. HAYDEN], with whom I have worked on this subject.

The House stopped receiving budget estimates from the Federal Government executive agencies some days ago. Therefore, the administration sent this additional request to the Senate, to be considered in connection with the pending legislation, inasmuch as the House had refused to receive any further appropriation requests.

Several Senators have referred to the request which would provide funds for schools in areas affected by employment at Federal Government installations—in

other words, the so-called impacted areas—in the form of an amendment proposing an appropriation of \$210 million.

Furthermore, I understand that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] will offer a Euratom amendment, which will call for appropriations of \$3 million; and there is also an amendment which would call for a \$500,000 reactor in the Philippines.

A number of other items of that character which have come to us, constitute new legislative proposals.

So, obviously it is unfair to say that all the items included in the pending bill are for supplemental appropriations.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Let me ask the Senator the amount of the proposed appropriation for school facilities in the so-called impacted areas.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, let me say that when the Senator from Arizona referred to a prospective request by the Senator from Alabama, he was referring not to me, but to the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] who will join the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] in making the request.

Mr. HAYDEN. I read the following from the budget estimate which we have received from the White House. It is dated August 12—only 2 days ago—and reads, in part, as follows:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your consideration, proposed supplemental appropriations, for fiscal year 1959, in the amount of \$210,166,000, for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

That item is for the impacted areas. It came to us in the middle of the afternoon. So we said, "We shall let the House of Representatives take care of this."

But the House sent word to us, "That would compel us to pass an independent appropriation bill, whereas you might just as well include this item in the supplemental appropriation bill, and handle the matter in that way."

And I believe that is the wise way to handle it.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I see.

Mr. President, if the Senator from Arizona yields the floor, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. KENNEDY in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] (putting the question).

The "ayes" have it.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President—

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President—

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President—

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, has the result of the vote been announced?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair had stated "The 'ayes' have it";

and the Chair was under the impression that that announcement was not challenged.

Does the Senator from Delaware seek recognition?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes, Mr. President. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The absence of a quorum has been suggested, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN].

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I wish to speak very briefly, but not necessarily about this amendment which the Senator from Illinois has described as involving only \$75,000 on a small appropriation bill—and everybody got a good laugh.

It is true that the amendment involves only \$75,000; but, as the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE] pointed out, it involves the principle of whether we are going to let the bars down and concur in pet amendments to be offered by various Members of the Senate. Most of these are amendments which have been rejected by the committee that reported the bill.

There was a good laugh when it was stated that we are killing a lot of time on this very small appropriation bill. This is not such a small bill. As reported by the committee, without any increases as a result of amendments, the bill involves \$3,594,944,978.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. Does the Senator consider the annual appropriation for the Atomic Energy Commission a deficiency?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I did not say it was a deficiency. I said this appropriation bill, as reported by the committee, involves \$3,594,944,978. There is that much money involved, and that is not a laughing matter. It is hard cash.

Mr. HAYDEN. It so happens that the House of Representatives decided to put the Atomic Energy Commission funds in this bill. It does not belong in the bill. It ought to have been in one of the regular annual appropriation bills.

Mr. WILLIAMS. What difference does it make who put the money in this bill? It is there, and we are being asked to vote on it. The total amount of the bill is \$3.5 billion.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is what I said. I just point out the fact that the Senate gets a good laugh over a little appropriation bill which involves only \$3.5 billion. The Senate is getting that laugh on an



appropriation bill which represents the largest supplemental appropriation bill ever reported to the Senate by the committee.

Now we are being asked to further increase the amount by accepting additional amendments. The bill was brought up only about a half hour ago. Certainly there has been no undue delay in speaking on the bill. The bill was not reported by the committee until last night. It was not printed until today. I tried to get a copy of the bill last night, and no copy was available. No copy was available to any Member of the Senate, except perhaps committee members, until noon today. Since that time we have been in the Senate and have had other business to attend to.

Here we are being asked to waive the constitutional requirement that an appropriation bill shall lay over at least 3 days to give Members a chance to study the bill. Certainly it should lay over at least 24 hours so that it can be studied. Let us not ram through a \$3½ billion appropriation and criticize Members of the Senate because they ask questions about it. This bill has been before the Senate only a half hour, and some think it should be passed in 15 or 20 minutes. Certainly a half hour's time on a \$3½ billion is not taking too much time, especially when we consider the rate at which we are already spending money. We are already spending at the rate of \$1 billion a month more than the Treasury is taking in.

Our next year's deficit will be in excess of \$12 billion, and yet all we get from the other side of the aisle when an effort is made to cut these appropriations is a good laugh and a few funny stories.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. I am not a member of the committee, except by sufferance in atomic energy matters. We had a long argument in the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy with reference to certain items in the bill. There had to be authorizations for some items which involve international relationships. Atomic energy appropriations would be delayed unless provided in this bill. In behalf of the committee, I think it should be said that the \$2,400,000,000 now in the bill for the Atomic Energy Commission would normally have been in a regular appropriation bill and would have come before the Congress in the regular way.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I recognize that fact. All I am defending is the right to try to cut these appropriations.

Mr. ANDERSON. It is not the fault of the Appropriations Committee. I hope it is not the fault of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. But we did get into a dispute over various items. We were also involved in a delay affecting an international organization, namely, Euratom.

I realize that the Senator from Delaware is interested in saving money. I point out that the President asked for \$25 million for Euratom. Only \$3 million is provided in the bill, when originally \$25 million or \$50 million might have been requested. The bill, because of the

kindness of the committee, was held up until we could reach a decision as to what we wanted to do.

While the bill involves a lot of money, \$2,400,000,000 of it would normally have come before the Senate in another bill, and I do not think it would have been regarded as too much.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am not arguing whether that item should or should not be in this bill. It does not make any difference whether it is in this bill or in another bill if it is to be appropriated. I am not saying that many of the items in the bill cannot be justified, but I do say that a Member of the Senate has a right to question the items, particularly when the committee itself did not report the bill until last night and a copy of the bill was not available to the Members of the Senate until today.

This particular amendment now before us was rejected by the committee. The committee weighed the merits of it and decided it was not meritorious. I see no reason for putting the item in the bill at a time when we have a \$12 billion deficit. It is time Congress thought about how we are going to raise the money we appropriate.

The House has increased the amounts in the appropriation bills above the budget requests, and the Senate has increased the amounts provided by the House. When we have gotten through, we have upped ourselves out of the debt ceiling. In fact, the Secretary of the Treasury will come before the Finance Committee tomorrow to request that the debt ceiling be raised so that he can make payments on what we have already appropriated. I say we should stop it. This amendment should be rejected not only for the amount it involves but also as a warning to other Members to stop offering their amendments which involve much more.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN]. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 31, nays 47, as follows:

#### YEAS—31

Bible	Humphrey	Mansfield
Capehart	Jackson	Morse
Carroll	Johnson, Tex.	Neuberger
Church	Johnston, S. C.	Proxmire
Clark	Jordan	Smathers
Douglas	Kefauver	Sparkman
Ervin	Kennedy	Thye
Gore	Kerr	Wiley
Green	Langer	Yarborough
Hayden	Long	
Hennings	Magnuson	

#### NAYS—47

Aiken	Dirksen	Mundt
Allott	Dworshak	Pastore
Anderson	Ellender	Potter
Barrett	Goldwater	Purtell
Beall	Hickenlooper	Revercomb
Bennett	Hobltzell	Robertson
Bricker	Hruska	Russell
Bridges	Jenner	Saltonstall
Butler	Knowland	Schoeppel
Carlson	Kuchel	Smith, Maine
Case, N. J.	Lausche	Stennis
Case, S. Dak.	Malone	Thurmond
Chavez	Martin, Iowa	Watkins
Cooper	McClellan	Williams
Cotton	McNamara	Young
Curtis	Morton	

#### NOT VOTING—18

Bush	Hill	Murray
Byrd	Holland	O'Mahoney
Eastland	Ives	Payne
Flanders	Javits	Smith, N. J.
Frear	Martin, Pa.	Symington
Fulbright	Monroney	Talmadge

So Mr. SPARKMAN's amendment was rejected.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. TALMADGE] are absent on official business.

On this vote the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is paired with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT]. If present and voting, the Senator from Virginia would vote "nay" and the Senator from Arkansas would vote "yea."

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] is paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL]. If present and voting, the Senator from Mississippi would vote "nay" and the Senator from Alabama would vote "yea."

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR] is paired with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Delaware would vote "nay" and the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "yea."

The Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] is paired with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON]. If present and voting, the Senator from Florida would vote "nay" and the Senator from Missouri would vote "yea."

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE] is necessarily absent and, if present and voting, would vote "Nay."

The Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] is absent by leave of the Senate to attend the NATO Parliamentary Conference in London as Chairman of the Economic Section of the General Affairs Committee, and, if present and voting, would vote "Yea."

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH], the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] are detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH] and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] would each vote "Nay."

On this vote the Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE] is paired with the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS]. If present and voting, the Senator from Maine would vote "Nay," and the Senator from New York would vote "Yea."

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I submitted earlier today, and ask that it be stated.



The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the end of the bill it is proposed to add a new section, to be properly numbered, as follows:

No part of the funds appropriated in this or any other act shall be used to pay (1) any person, firm, or corporation, or any combinations of persons, firms, or corporations, to conduct a study or to plan when and how or in what circumstances the Government of the United States should surrender this country and its people to any foreign power, (2) the salary or compensation of any employee or official of the Government of the United States who proposed or contracted or who has entered into contracts for the making of studies or plans for the surrender by the Government of the United States of this country and its people to any foreign power in any event or under any circumstances.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, this amendment was discussed at some length on the floor of the Senate earlier in the day. I do not desire to repeat the discussion which was had at that time. I merely wish to say that I do not know that any such studies have been made. The report has been widely circulated that studies have been conducted to determine when and how, and under what circumstances, it might be necessary for the United States to surrender to a foreign power in the event of an atomic war.

The Constitution of the United States is silent as to where the authority resides to surrender this country. Evidently the Founding Fathers never contemplated any such event. Having gained our independence through the sacrifices which were made by 3 million residents of Thirteen Colonies scattered along the entire Atlantic seaboard, they never contemplated that it would ever be necessary for the people of this country to pass through such an ordeal. They had faith in themselves. They had faith in their posterity. I have faith in their posterity, Mr. President; and while the Congress does have the authority to declare war, inasmuch as the Constitution is silent in this field, I think the Congress, whether such studies have been made or not, should unanimously record its opposition even to a consideration of the surrender of this country in any event.

I cannot think of anything that would be more disastrous to the morale of our own people. I know that nothing could be more certain to alienate the people of other states which are associated with us in the effort to preserve freedom on this earth.

I had not expected to request the yeas and nays on this amendment, but I have been asked by 2 or 3 Senators to make such a request. In view of such requests, I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I do not intend to oppose this amendment.

However, I am serving a warning now that hereafter I shall invoke rule XXXV when there is introduced into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as there was on August 8, an article which stated that a study had been made with respect to the

surrender of the United States under certain conditions, and when an amendment is offered of the kind we are now discussing. I read rule XXXV:

On a motion made and seconded to close the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the Presiding Officer shall direct the galleries to be cleared; and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain closed.

In the book entitled "Senate Procedure", I read:

A motion to close the doors under rule XXXV, when made and seconded during the discussion of business which in the opinion of a Senator requires secrecy, may be made over the objection of the Senator in possession of the floor, even to the extent of taking the Senator from the floor against his consent.

A Senator has a right to have read, or he may read, a resolution submitted by him, but any Senator, if he deems the matter one requiring secrecy, may, under the rule, interrupt such a reading to move that the doors be closed.

Mr. President, I hold in my hand the speech made by the able Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] today. I wish to be absolutely fair. Therefore I shall say that from 30 to 50 times in this speech he told us that Soviet Russia is ahead of the United States in respect to defense. I say that the Senate has no right to be discussing on the floor of the Senate such information as was contained in the Senator's speech today. I do not believe we have any right to be putting into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD or discussing on the floor such an amendment except in secrecy.

First, with respect to the article which was put into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the President of the United States and the Vice President, and all responsible officials of the Government say there is absolutely no basis in fact in relation thereto. It was never authorized. There has never been any discussion of it, and no study has ever been authorized by the President, the Vice President, or any other high official of Government.

I was alarmed that such an article should have been placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I was amazed when I listened to a portion of the speech of the able Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY]. Then when I analyzed his speech I found that he said at least 50 times the United States was behind Russia. I will be fair. I will say 35 times. The other 15 times might be questioned.

I say to the Senate that we have executive sessions in our committees to discuss serious matters such as this. They should not be discussed on the floor of the Senate. I cite rule XXXV, which calls for closed doors for the discussion of the defense of the United States.

I am in favor of the amendment of the able Senator from Georgia only because the article was placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and it has been made public to the American people. Otherwise, I would oppose it. I believe a mistake was made when that article was made a part of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The wise and intelligent and fair and honest thing, in behalf of the defense of the United States, would have been to go to the President of the United

States and to have asked him whether there was any truth in it, and whether there was any basis in fact for such an article.

I find that the able Senator from Massachusetts said—I will not take the trouble to read the speech, because Senators can read it in the RECORD tomorrow, no less than 35 times that the Soviet Union is ahead of the United States. I say if that is true—I do not know whether it is true or not—Mr. President, may I have the attention of the majority leader? It will do him good to listen to this, too. May I have the attention of the majority leader?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BIBLE in the chair). The Senate will be in order.

Mr. CAPEHART. If what the Senator from Massachusetts said is true, or if only half of what he said is true; we are in mortal danger, and Congress should not adjourn. If what he says is true, Congress should appropriate another \$20 billion. I say that because what he is talking about is money. He says we are short of this and that Russia is ahead of us in that or the other. I have been listening to that sort of thing now from Senators and Representatives, and I have been reading articles about the United States being inferior to the communistic regime. I say Congress should not adjourn if that is true.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CAPEHART. I refuse to yield at this time. I will yield later.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana declines to yield.

Mr. CAPEHART. I wish to finish what I am saying. I say we should not be discussing such things as were mentioned in this speech on the floor of the Senate. I ask Senators to listen to this. This is very serious. I have the courage to say it, because I think it should be said. The able Senator from Massachusetts said that he said what he said because it had to be said. He said that the Russians were ahead of us, and he said it at least 35 times. I have the courage to say it. How is it going to sound when what the Senator from Massachusetts said today is printed in Pravda? How is it going to sound to the Russian people and to the people around the world when they read that a Senator of the United States, on the floor of the Senate, in open session, said that the United States is inferior to Russia, and said it no less than 35 times.

Perhaps I am wrong. Senators can say what they please or do what they please, but I say that what was printed today could give comfort to our enemies.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CAPEHART. I wish to finish first. When we discuss that kind of subject, we should do so under rule XXXV, and do it in secret. Why do we have executive meetings in our committees? I repeat that if half of what was said in the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts is true—and I do not believe the able Senator from Massachusetts wrote it—Congress dare not



adjourn without appropriating more money. Congress dare not go home without having the Committee on Armed Services go into the subject.

I say it is a serious situation when Senators make the kind of speech I hold in my hand. I am not wise enough, but I hope the members of the Committee on Armed Services are wise enough to know whether what was said is true. If they are wise enough to know it is true, then they should be advocating on the floor of the Senate that we appropriate \$5 billion or \$10 billion or \$15 billion or \$20 billion more.

I will be here for the next 4 years, starting next January. I will challenge such statements as I hold in my hand. I will challenge them because I do not want us to play politics with the defense of the United States.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CAPEHART. Not at this point. I am aware of the fact that no doubt there are some shortcomings.

I do not question it. I am aware that mistakes have been made. I do not question that. I do not question that President Eisenhower has made mistakes. I could relate many of the mistakes which I think have been made under President Roosevelt and President Truman. I think it was a mistake to permit the Russians to come through to meet our armies. But that mistake was made. I know of many mistakes which I think have been made. But they are all over. Both parties have made mistakes, possibly. I am not arguing that point.

All I say is, and I say it with all my soul, that when Senators stand on the floor of the Senate to make speeches in which they condemn the United States and the leadership of the United States, and when they make statements that the Soviets are 35 times superior to the United States, they could be giving comfort to our enemies. I say we should not do it. I hope we will stop it.

I shall be here for 4 more years. I serve warning that I shall challenge any Senator who makes such statements. I shall start to use rule XXXV, when I think there are times when it should be used.

I am not saying whether the article which was printed in the RECORD should have been placed in the RECORD. Perhaps the able Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] was justified in making it a part of the RECORD. Perhaps the able Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] was justified in referring to it. But I think it should never have been published in the first place.

So I serve warning now. I am not playing politics. I am not a member of an organization or a group who gets up every so often and reads speeches in which the United States is condemned and our Defense Establishment is condemned.

I was a member of the Armed Forces in World War I. I have the highest praise for our generals; I have the highest praise for our admirals; I have the highest praise for the men in the ranks.

I think the great feat of our Navy's two submarines going under the polar

ice is worthy of the highest commendation. We have our satellites in space today.

I will not sell the United States short. If we will give our admirals and generals the money which the Senator who made the speech today thinks is necessary, they will prepare a strong defense.

I do not think we should bankrupt the United States at the moment. There is talk about a \$12 billion deficit. If we do what the Senator who made the speech today wants to have done, another \$20 billion deficit will be added next year.

I was in Russia last year. I also was in Czechoslovakia and Poland. I have studied the whole problem. I know they have only a controlled radio, a controlled television, and a controlled press there. I know that everything which we say is used by them against us. How long will we continue to act in this way?

Certainly we should feel free to express justifiable criticism. Certainly we should reprove; but we should do it by discussing such matters with the President of the United States. We should not do it in a way which could possibly give comfort to our enemies. I say that such statements as we have heard today could give comfort to our enemies.

I do not know why it is done. I do not know of any political advantage to be gained by saying 35 or 50 times in a speech that the United States is inferior to Russia.

If that be true—I do not believe it to be true—we should not be discussing the matter in public on the floor of the Senate. If it is to be discussed on the floor of the Senate, then never was an executive session of a single committee of Congress justified. Executive sessions of committees should be eliminated if that sort of speechmaking is justified on the Senate floor.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CAPEHART. I yield.

Mr. NEUBERGER. As I recall, about 6 or 8 weeks ago the United States Chamber of Commerce met in Washington for its annual session. Further, if I am not mistaken, Allen W. Dulles made an important speech at that meeting. Allen W. Dulles is the head of the Central Intelligence Agency of the Government, which spends hundreds of millions of dollars without audit. He is a brother of the Secretary of State and he is an appointee of the President of the United States. The whole tenor of his speech was how greatly Russia and its Chinese ally are ahead of us in such vital matters as steel production. That speech was published in full the next morning in the New York Times, if I recall correctly.

Has the Senator from Indiana ever criticized Allen W. Dulles?

Mr. CAPEHART. I have criticized Allen Dulles, and I will criticize him again. He was talking about economic matters, not about national defense as it relates to the lives of the American people.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Does not steel production have anything to do with the national defense?

Mr. CAPEHART. I will criticize Allen Dulles again, if necessary.

Mr. NEUBERGER. The Senator from Indiana ridiculed and downgraded a speech recently given in the Senate by the able Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY]. He even took it upon himself to question who had written the speech. I want to ask the Senator from Indiana, if I were to propose that every official of our Government, including the President of the United States, and including the Members of Congress, should invariably have to write their own speeches—would the Senator from Indiana join me in the co-sponsorship of any such bill?

Mr. CAPEHART. Never having had any experience in having someone else write my speeches, as the able Senator from Oregon has had, I would not know anything about that.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, if this is going to be the tenor of the discussion, I move to close the doors.

Mr. CAPEHART. I second the motion.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A parliamentary inquiry is not in order at this time.

Mr. CAPEHART. When will it be in order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that a motion to close the doors, properly seconded, is not subject to a parliamentary inquiry.

The Sergeant at Arms is directed to clear the galleries and to close the doors.

Mr. RUSSELL. No, Mr. President, not until the Senate has voted upon the motion. The Senate has not given a directive to the Sergeant at Arms. The Senate must first vote on the motion before it can go into executive session.

Mr. ANDERSON. One Senator should not be allowed to speak, and then to stop the rest of us. That is too easy. I do not think we will move that quickly.

Mr. MORSE. I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Indiana yield?

Mr. CAPEHART. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I withdraw my motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will first be in order, so that the Chair can understand what is being said. Senators will be recognized in an orderly way. The Senator from Indiana was recognized and has the floor. The motion made by the Senator from Illinois has been withdrawn.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana now yields to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. ANDERSON. I was about to ask the Senator from Indiana if he would pick out the 35 instances. Does he mean, for instance, the statement on page 3, where the Senator from Massachusetts said that Russia has history's largest fleet of submarines? Is that one of the points the Senator had in mind?



Mr. CAPEHART. My statement was that the speech contained from 35 to 50 instances in which the Senator from Massachusetts said Russia was superior to the United States.

Mr. ANDERSON. I do not intend to take them one by one, but is the Senator referring to the item on page 3, which states that Russia has history's largest fleet of submarines?

Mr. CAPEHART. That is not one of the items.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico will suspend until there is order in the Chamber. It is impossible for the Senator from New Mexico and the Senator from Indiana to be heard. The Senator from Indiana has yielded to the Senator from New Mexico. The Senate will be in order. Those who are in the rear of the Chamber will please desist from conversation.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota will state the point of order.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The point of order is that the mover of the motion cannot withdraw his motion without the concurrence of the seconder.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understood the seconder likewise to withdraw his second, if the Chair heard correctly.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I regret that I did not hear him do so.

Mr. CAPEHART. I did not intend to invoke rule XXXV tonight. Although I seconded the motion of the able Senator from Illinois, I am perfectly satisfied to have him withdraw his motion.

But I serve warning that from this time on if, in my opinion and the opinion of others, the discussions on the floor of the Senate are detrimental to the defense and the safety of the people of the United States, I shall move to invoke rule XXXV.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Indiana yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BIBLE in the chair). Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. CAPEHART. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. I shall be glad to take the floor in my own right.

Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico is recognized.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I thought it would have been easier for the Senator from Indiana to have listed item by item the 35 items on which he disagrees. I assume he is worried about the claim that Russia has certain areas of superiority.

The testimony of the Navy itself is that Russia has the largest submarine fleet that history has known. If the Navy is misinformed, then surely one must consult the CIA. Although the testimony of the CIA is given in secret, I doubt that under any circumstance the CIA would give testimony different from that given by the Navy on this subject.

As to whether the Russian submarine fleet is as good as ours, and particularly,

where it will be as good as ours, after our country has completed more nuclear submarines, I have some doubt. But certainly the present Russian fleet of 500 or 600 submarines, most of them of the snorkel type, is a very substantial one.

Therefore, I commend our Government for devoting funds to the development of the new type of submarine which has such great capabilities.

Mr. President, on June 30, 1955, the able Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], as chairman of the Military Applications Subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, joined me in a letter to the President. These matters were not the subjects of publicity; we did not then turn over to the newspapers a copy of the letter. But in the letter to the President we said that there was reason to know that the Russians had an intermediate range ballistic missile. That information had been received by us with some surprise; and we felt that it had not been transmitted to the President. Subsequent evidence revealed that neither the President nor various other Government officials, including the members of the National Security Council, had been briefed on that matter.

In the letter, the able Senator from Washington and the then chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy stated to the President that he should be briefed about the matter; that he should have the benefit of the available information; that he should appoint a missiles czar; and that our Nation should begin to meet the threat posed by that development.

But that was not done until much later. Dr. Killian and others were brought to Washington.

I regret that the circumstances made it seem to appear that we might have been premature in our worries. But I point out that as early as 1955, it was apparent that the Russians had achieved an intermediate range ballistic missile. I also believe that it is apparent that the Russians have now achieved an intercontinental ballistic missile.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I move that rule XXXV be invoked. If the Senator from New Mexico wishes to discuss the defenses of the Nation, and if the debate continues in the way it already has proceeded, the result certainly will be to invite Russia to attack us, because Russia will thus have received proof that our Nation has inadequate defenses.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois will state it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. My inquiry is made in response to an inquiry made by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]:

My understanding of rule XXXV is that when a motion to invoke that rule is made, and when the motion seconded, the application and enforcement of the rule are automatic, and the invoking of the rule is not subject to a ruling by the Chair or to appeal, but that the galleries must at once be cleared, and subsequently the Senate itself must determine

whether the doors will remain closed or will be reopened.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised by the Parliamentarian that the statement made by the Senator from Illinois is a correct statement of rule XXXV.

Is there a second to the motion of the Senator from Indiana?

The Chairman hears no second.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, hearing no second to the motion, I am happy to say that I have no intention of discussing matters which should not be discussed in the Senate Chamber with open doors. I intend to discuss in the Senate Chamber, when the doors are open, only matters which the Military Establishment of the country not only has discussed, but which have been published round after round after round. If such a discussion is displeasing to any Member of the Senate, he has at his disposal a better means to correct situations than by curtailing the debate by a motion to invoke rule XXXV, and thus to have the galleries cleared and the doors of the Chamber closed.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Mexico yield to me?

Mr. ANDERSON. I am happy to yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, at the risk of being impertinent, let me say that I hope we shall "get the car back on the track."

The Senate now has before it the supplemental appropriation bill.

There can be great differences of opinion on the subject which the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] and my colleague from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] discussed. The Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] and I have discussed it, both privately and publicly, a number of times. I believe that I may have devoted more hours than has any other Member of the Senate to these general subjects.

But the Senate now has under consideration the supplemental appropriation bill. The sessions of the Senate for the last 3 days have continued until 11 p. m. or midnight; and we are weary.

I hope the motion of the Senator from Indiana—for whom I have great respect, and whose patriotism cannot be questioned, any more than can the patriotism of my colleague [Mr. KENNEDY]—will not be seconded.

The supplemental appropriation bill, which the Senate now has under consideration, must be passed by the Senate, and must go to conference, and a conference report must be agreed to, before the session ends.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President—

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Mexico yield?

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Mexico yield to me?

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I do not intend to yield further.

I was about to say that if the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] had not asked me to yield, I would have completed what I had to say in less time than the time he has used in making his



remarks; and I say that to my friend with a great deal of respect.

I was only about to observe to the Chair that open debate on one subject might cause some question, namely, debate regarding the fact that, regardless of whether our country has completed tests on the Atlas ICBM, it is known that the Russian tests have been completed, and the fact that the availability of an ICBM to Russia has been established. If we are to determine the accuracy of that statement, and involve secret information, then those subjects need to be discussed in the Senate with the doors closed.

I was about to say that, in my opinion, the things the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] has discussed should have been discussed in the open.

On the other hand, I believe the Senate can well discuss behind closed doors, if it wishes to do so, other matters in connection with which secret information needs to be developed.

I have often regretted that the peculiar circumstances under which the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has been established have made it impossible for the Joint Committee to discuss with other Members of the Senate as freely as its Members would like the matters which come before the Joint Committee.

I have very great faith that our military establishment is trying its best to catch up, and to fill any gaps in our Defense Establishment which may exist.

I believe that the congressional committees have done all that can be wished for in supplying money and equipment to the military.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to speak briefly in regard to the parliamentary problem which has been raised by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART]. He has served notice that in the future he intends to have rule XXXV invoked, if he can obtain a second, in the case of any speech such as the one made today by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY].

Mr. President, I desire to associate myself with the remarks of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY]. I believe he performed a great service to the American people, by making his speech.

I point out to the Senate that the Senate of the United States has not yet become a Russian politburo. On the contrary, in this great parliamentary body, as in the British House of Commons there still prevails one of the great, cardinal principles of freedom, based upon the principle of full, public disclosure of the people's business.

I think it would be a sad day in America if the time ever came that the Senate of the United States started to apply Rule XXXV as a device for concealing from the people facts they are entitled to know about American foreign policy. I think the notice served by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] tonight shows the need for a modification of rule XXXV. Rule XXXV means exactly what was stated by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. President, the Senate rule book reads as follows:

#### RULE XXXV—SESSION WITH CLOSED DOORS

On a motion made and seconded to close the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the Presiding Officer shall direct the galleries to be cleared; and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain closed.

As the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] has pointed out under the rule, two Senators joining together can by the simple act of making a motion and seconding it for the Senate to clear the galleries and force a discussion in executive session of such a motion. This is a parliamentary tactic that could be used for obstruction, narrow vindictive partisanship or even for filibustering advantage. It should be changed. It transgresses in its present form upon the precious principle of majority rule in the Senate. We should avoid not only the practices of government by secrecy. We should shun the appearance of government by secrecy.

We are living in a time when the American people are entitled to the facts about our foreign policy. They are entitled to have their Senators debate our foreign policy right out in the open. Our foreign policy does not belong to the Senate of the United States, it does not belong to the elected representatives of the people, it does not belong to the President or to the Secretary of State; it happens to belong to the people of the Nation. They are the ones who are going to have to do the dying by the millions, if American foreign policy is not properly administered and properly devised.

I think it would be a black day for American freedom if we ever got to the point where, when someone in the Senate of the United States, such as the Senator from Massachusetts did today, had the courage to stand up on the floor of the Senate and warn the American people, as he warned them today, about the shortcomings of American foreign policy, we were to follow rule XXXV of the Senate and go into a politburo type of parliamentary body and keep the debate away from the American people. Part of our political heritage of freedom is our parliamentary system of open, public debate. Only in the most extraordinary of circumstances should we ever keep Senate debate away from the people in the galleries, as well as from those in the Press Gallery who have the obligation to see to it that the free press distributes to the American people the product of free speech of a free parliamentary body such as the Congress of the United States.

I would be the first to grant that we should go into executive session for any proposed discussion of truly top secret information vital to the security of our country. But no such situation was involved in the speech by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY]. No two Senators should have the power to close the doors of the Senate to the public prior to a majority vote of the Senate. I think it is perfectly obvious, from the comments of the Senator from Indiana that he threatens to do just that. He has served notice that he will try to do it. From his speech it became clear that

whenever he hears a speech of the kind made by the Senator from Massachusetts today—and he was unkind enough to dub that speech as a political partisan speech—he is going to invoke rule XXXV which, I respectfully suggest, was not put in the rule book for any such partisan advantage which the Senator from Indiana indicated he would use it. The rule should be changed so as to require a vote by the Senate on any such motion prior to clearing the galleries.

I hope we shall never reach the point in America when we cannot stand up in the Senate and criticize in open public debate any administration, Republican or Democratic, because we think it has gone awry in the field of foreign policy.

I wanted to make these comments, because I do not think this incident tonight can be easily overlooked nor should it be forgotten. I think the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration had better proceed, without delay, to take a good look at rule XXXV. I am going to ask to appear before the committee for a suggested modification of rule XXXV. We should not have to function here in the Senate under the threat that if two Senators do not like our criticism of the President, they can apply rule XXXV. It is obvious that the threat of the Senator from Indiana carries with it a pronounced abuse of rule XXXV. The Senator from Massachusetts today performed a great public service for the American people. He should not be subjected to the kind of indirect discipline suggested by the Senator from Indiana—namely, a clearing of the galleries and a throwing out of representatives of the free press from the press gallery, so this parliamentary body cannot carry out its parliamentary function of free speech debate on the foreign policy of the administration. We should not countenance a rule which empowers any two Senators to appoint themselves as censors of the Senate. Such a practice smacks of police state controls.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. I think the distinguished Senator from Oregon has misconstrued rule XXXV. The only thing a motion and a seconding of it would do is inconvenience those in the galleries and put them out until the Senate decided whether or not it should proceed in closed session.

Mr. MORSE. I understand that.

Mr. RUSSELL. One or two Senators cannot gag the Senate. A Senator can make a motion, and it can be seconded, to clear the galleries and inconvenience the guests of the Senate until the Senate can vote as it sees fit.

Mr. MORSE. I understand that. I do not misconstrue the rule. I think we ought to vote in public on a motion to invoke rule XXXV. It is my point that rule XXXV should be amended to provide that a vote will be taken first before there is any action throwing the representatives of the press and members of the public out of the Senate galleries.



Mr. RUSSELL. For my part, I would rather welcome the opportunity of executive proceedings when we are discussing the defenses of the United States. I do not believe any person is more sensitive than I am to preventing the dissemination of classified matter; but to talk about the Senate having a closed session and locking the doors and swearing its members to secrecy about matters which have been bandied about by the press of the country is ridiculous.

Mr. MORSE. That is right; but I want a vote, and a public vote, on any motion to clear the galleries, and I want a vote in full view of the press galleries. The press remains a great guardian of the people against government by secrecy.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. ERVIN. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Oregon if, in his opinion, a Senator would not render a great disservice to the American people if he tried to mislead them by suppressing his knowledge or information on the state of the national defense.

Mr. MORSE. I cannot think of a greater public disservice.

Mr. SYMINGTON and Mr. CAPEHART addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. To whom does the Senator from Oregon yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I have not been on the floor very long. The Senator from Indiana paid his respects to me early this afternoon, and I think the RECORD will show what I thought about his remarks.

This afternoon I had the privilege to hear a great speech by a great American, who has distinguished himself in combat as few other Americans have.

I do not want to comment on the remarks and the criticism made against the address of the Senator from Massachusetts at this time, because I should like to analyze each and every point he has made with respect to what is necessary and advisable from the standpoint of the future security of the United States.

I thought he made an extremely fine contribution toward assuring freedom to our people and to the people of the free world.

Mr. President, for many years the question of the strength of the United States vis-a-vis the strength of the growing Communist conspiracy has been foremost in my mind, and I have had honest differences with a great American, the President of the United States about it.

Mr. President, I derive no pleasure from the sputnik or achievement from the revelations of the great strength of the modern Russian armies or from the truth, as we now know it, about the Russian submarine fleet. Those are facts, however, and this country has been famed for its willingness to stand up to the truth.

Tonight I view with sorrow what is going on on the floor of the Senate, be-

cause, now that the truth is beginning to be revealed to a country which has been noted for its frankness and candor and its readiness to face up to the facts, in my opinion efforts are being made to prevent the American people from knowing the truth—truth which under no circumstances could help a possible enemy.

Mr. President, if there is any planning in the type and character of presentation to which we have listened tonight, I see little hope for the future of our beloved country.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield to the Senator from Indiana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon yields to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I made the motion I made and I have said what I have said tonight and this afternoon for one purpose and one purpose only.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I yield the floor so that the Senator from Indiana may speak in his own right.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana is recognized in his own right.

Mr. CAPEHART. In all sincerity I wish to caution the United States, if I may—the people of the United States, those in authority and those in a position to make news—against making the kind of statement of which I think there have already been too many.

The able Senator from Missouri said, "Are you going to deny the American people the true facts?"

I say, if the statements which have been made on the floor of the Senate tonight are true, can we get any value from telling our enemy how weak we are? Are we inviting our enemy, because of our weakness, to attack us? Are we going to deny the President and the Secretary of State, in negotiations and interviews and summit conferences, the right to speak with authority?

I say that if what has been said in the speech which I hold in my hand is true, then we in the Congress must accept a great percentage of the blame, because if what has been said is true we have failed to appropriate sufficient money and we have failed by law to direct the administration as to what it should do.

I am only trying to keep us from what I believe would be committing suicide by selling the United States short and by encouraging a potential enemy to believe we are so weak that he can destroy us. I do not believe any enemy can do that. I do not believe we are weak. I believe we are strong. Perhaps we are not so strong as we should be, but I believe we are strong.

If a sufficient number of Senators, governors, commentators and others keep saying over and over, "We are weak; we have no strength," as the speech to which I have referred does, the enemy may believe it. The enemy may attack us.

"I am not questioning the sincerity of those who take the position that such speeches should be made. I am simply asking them to stop, look, and listen. Do Senators think such speeches are advisable? Do Senators not think the time has arrived when we should talk positively? If we feel there is any weakness, should we not hold executive sessions of our committees to handle the matter? Should we not give the President of the United States and the Secretary of Defense an opportunity to handle such matters? Why do we have to tell the world? Why do we have to tell our enemies?"

Furthermore, it is all a matter of conjecture.

Let me read what the able Senator from Massachusetts said:

These are not easy facts to face—and once faced, their implications are not easily comprehended. But the facts must be faced—and soon. Our peril is not simply because Russian striking power during the years of the gap will have a slight edge over us in missile power—they will have several times as many; intermediate range missiles to destroy our European missile and SAC bases; and intercontinental missiles to devastate our own country, installations and Government; and history's largest fleet of submarines, and possibly long-range supersonic jet bombers, to follow up this advantage. If by that time their submarines are capable of launching missiles, they could destroy 85 percent of our industry, 43 of our 50 largest cities, and most of the world's population.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. CAPEHART. I yield.

Mr. JACKSON. Is the Senator aware of the fact that the Secretary of Defense last fall said, in a public statement, that we were behind the Soviets in the missile race? The Secretary said he hoped we would catch up.

Mr. CAPEHART. Perhaps he did. I do not question that statement at all. If the Secretary said that, perhaps he made a mistake; I do not know.

All I know is what I have read in this speech and listened to.

Mr. JACKSON. May I ask the Senator, is there any classified information in the speech?

Mr. CAPEHART. I do not know whether there is or not. The Senator is a member of the Committee on Armed Services, and he should know.

I believe what I am saying to be true, and if it is not I will correct it tomorrow morning. All I know is that there is no praise for the United States. There is not a mention of our strength. There is not a mention of the fact that we are capable, likewise, of destroying Russia; of the fact that we have the bombers and the atomic bombs and the hydrogen bombs to destroy Russia. The whole basis of the speech is that we are weak—that we have no strength and the Russians have all the strength. The implication is that the Russians can destroy us and there is very little we can do about it. That is what the speech says.

I am not going to labor the question any further. I simply hope that we will be very, very careful in what we say on the floor of the United States Senate, and not give any comfort to our enemies.



Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California will state it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. What is the pending question before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] to the appropriation bill.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Have the yeas and nays been ordered?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. KENNEDY. I shall be very brief. I am delighted my speech was what brought this matter to the attention of the Senator from Indiana. The fact is that there is no confidential information in the speech.

I am not a member of the Committee on Armed Services. I am not a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. I have no opportunity to receive classified information.

If the Members of the Senate will examine the speech, they will find nothing in it which has not been published again and again in most of the major publications of the United States, which has not been a part of the reports of the Symington committee of 2 years ago, or a part of the reports of the Johnson committee, or a part of the speech made in 1955 by the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] as to the lag in the missile program, or a part of the speeches of members of the Committee on Armed Services in the Senate since 1953, when an effort was made to increase the appropriations for the Air Force by \$5 billion.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KENNEDY. I yield to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. JACKSON. I will say to the Senator, in addition, the references in his very able speech have been alluded to by officials within the Department of Defense, in public statements.

High naval officials have pointed out time and time again that the Soviets are ahead of us in numbers of submarines. High Army officials, in public speeches, have made the same point with respect to the ground forces.

The remarks made by the able Senator from Massachusetts contain information previously made public, and I am amazed to find that it is suggested we should not discuss on the floor of the Senate this information, available in public statements by various officials of the Government.

Mr. KENNEDY. I will say to the Senator, it is quite obvious that this has come as a total surprise to the Senator from Indiana.

I refer the Senator from Indiana to what General Gavin said, published in Life magazine of a couple of weeks ago. General Gavin had top confidential information, because he was the head of one of the most important branches of

the United States Army before he retired. General Gavin said:

Take, for example, the missile-lag situation. The missile-lag period, which we are now entering, is one in which our own offensive and defensive missile capabilities will lag so far behind those of the Soviets as to place us in a position of great peril.

That is what I said in the speech I made this afternoon. Furthermore, General Gavin said:

While Russia, even now, has an intercontinental ballistic missile, several years will have passed before we have an ICBM capability of any significance. In short, we are now entering a missile-lag period in which the Soviets will have a steadily increasing ICBM striking capability which we will be unable to match for several years. We are in mortal danger and the missile lag portends trouble of a serious nature.

I do not know what could be more blunt than that statement by a man who knows the facts. All I have attempted to do is to collect some of the more serious warnings and to talk about the effect on American policy during the next year.

It is quite obvious that the Senator from Indiana does not believe that these matters should be discussed. But I think they should be discussed. I believe Senators on both sides of the aisle have been talking about them for 6 years. I shall continue to talk about them.

The information complained of by the Senator from Indiana appeared in a column in the Washington Post some 2 weeks ago. Anyone who reads the Gaither report, the Rockefeller report, the General Gavin articles and others, including the hearings and reports of our own committees, knows that we are behind. We are going to be behind, and it will affect our policy.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KENNEDY. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. First of all, I believe the Senator from Massachusetts has again performed a great service for the country. His address this afternoon was well documented. It represents a genuine research and a scholarly approach to a difficult subject.

On January 23, 1958, there was a unanimous report from the Preparedness Subcommittee. That report states:

The subcommittee has heard some 70 witnesses. About 200 experts have been interviewed. Questionnaires have been sent to leaders of science, education, industry, and Government. Some 7,000 pages of testimony are before us.

The subcommittee undertook to explore the questions and determine the answers. I read from page 2 of the report:

First, it demonstrates beyond question that the Soviet Union has the propulsive force to hurl a missile from one continent to another.

Second, the Soviet Union has gathered basic information about outer space.

These two facts raised a number of disturbing questions. We set out to explore those questions and determine the answers. On the basis of sworn testimony by top scientists, leading industrialists, and Government and military officials, it can now be said:

1. The Soviet Union leads the United States in the development of ballistic missiles.

2. The Soviet Union leads the United States in number of submarines, which raises the possibility of attack with modern weapons or missiles—although the indications are that we are ahead in the production of atomic submarines.

3. The Soviet Union is rapidly closing the gap in manned airpower—and, at present rates, will surpass this country in a comparatively short time.

4. The Soviet Union has a system which enables it to develop new weapons in substantially less time than the United States.

5. The Soviet Union had led the world into outer space.

6. The Soviet Union is producing scientists and technicians at a rate substantially greater than our country.

All I say to the Senator from Massachusetts is that his speech was a correlation, a summation, and an evaluation of many of the statements and facts which have been brought out before. It was a distinct service to the cause of American freedom. No secret information was divulged. What he did, in a way few can do, was to place before the American people the subject matter of our national security and foreign policy for intelligent discussion.

Whenever we reach the point where we cannot do that, there is not much left to defend. What we are talking about is defending the way of life and a system. The fact is that the strength of America, which is the pride and joy of all of us, has existed because we have had freedom of discussion.

Napoleon III denied the newspapers of Paris the right to publish the facts about the French Army at the time of the Franco-Prussian War. When Bismarck came into France with his troops, the armies of France were destroyed in 6 weeks, whereas the Parliament of France had been assured again and again that France was mighty and would defeat her foe. Critics stood up in Parliament, and there were those in France who said that the armies of France were not strong enough. Napoleon III said that the critics should be hushed. The people of Paris ate rats before the Prussians left their city.

I say to the Senator from Massachusetts that he is literally lighting the stop sign, so to speak, the alarm for the American people. If anyone will read the last paragraph of the Senator's speech, he will see that it is not a panic speech. The purpose of the speech is literally to alert the Minute Men of America. It is a kind of Paul Revere speech to the lovers of freedom. The Senator from Massachusetts deserves praise and commendation, and that is what he is going to get, rather than criticism.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KENNEDY. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. I went through the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts carefully. I found nothing in it that I thought would be classified. I found nothing in it that I thought violated any rules. I thought everything in it had been pretty well established.



The Senator from Massachusetts says, on page 3 of his speech:

We have not yet even successfully completed a test of our Atlas or Titan ICBM's; while Russian test successes are now established.

I point out to the Senator that if anyone were to inquire as to how we know that Russian test successes are established, that might be something which should be considered behind closed doors. That might involve secrecy. But certainly the statement I have read is no different from statements which have been made openly many times.

I am glad the Senator has followed the things which other people have tried to do, and is calling attention to the seriousness of the situation.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KENNEDY. I yield.

Mr. SYMINGTON. In the report made by the able majority leader and the ranking minority member of the Senate Preparedness Committee [Mr. BRIDGES] at the direction of the subcommittee, we find the following:

1. The Soviet Union leads the United States in the development of ballistic missiles.

The question I should like to ask my able friend from Massachusetts is this: Was not that report signed by all the Republicans on the committee, as well as by all the Democrats?

Mr. KENNEDY. It was. I thank the Senator for bringing that fact to the attention of the Senate.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KENNEDY. I yield.

Mr. ERVIN. When the Senator from Massachusetts made his speech this afternoon, I regretted the fact that only a few Senators were present in the Chamber, and the galleries were virtually empty. I suggest to the Senator from Massachusetts that our able and eloquent friend from Indiana has rendered a great service to the cause which the Senator from Massachusetts was attempting to serve when he made the speech before a few Senators and practically empty galleries, in that he has so forcefully and eloquently called the attention of the great number of Senators now present and the large group of people now in the galleries to the very fine, patriotic, frank, and courageous speech of the Senator from Massachusetts. In fact, I think the eloquence of our distinguished friend from Indiana was so forceful that the folks in Moscow may have heard about it by this time.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KENNEDY. I yield.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I think the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts has rendered a great service to the people of the country. Let us bear in mind the statement of a Roman historian about the third or fourth century, A. D. He pointed out that while Rome was a small, struggling republic, the people of Rome had determined among themselves that they never would be second in the world. They pursued that resolution for centuries. They lost some wars. In

some wars two-thirds of their population was destroyed, but they carried forward the central idea that they would never surrender.

With regard to the pending amendment, I ask the Senator from Massachusetts if he does not think the American people are greater than the Romans, and that it is a part of our duty to inform the people of the dangers ahead of them, so that the American people, like the ancient Romans, will be enabled to determine that they will never surrender. Is it not the opinion of the distinguished junior Senator from Massachusetts that the people ought to be informed, so that they will have information as the basis for their decisions?

Mr. KENNEDY. I do. I thank the Senator.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I ask the Senator to yield so that I may ask the chairman of the Armed Services Committee a question in order that we may try to get back on the track?

Mr. KENNEDY. I am about to yield the floor.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I shall take only a few seconds.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield for that purpose?

Mr. KENNEDY. I yield.

Mr. GOLDWATER. In order to help us get back on the track, I wish to commend the chairman of the committee for offering the amendment. I may be wrong in asking these questions, in that they may have been asked during the colloquy, which lasted some 3 hours.

Before I left the floor I heard that the Rand Corp. had submitted a public report. I wish to read the opening paragraph of the article by General Phillips, retired.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Three nonprofit scientific agencies working for the Defense Department or the services are making studies as to whether the United States can survive and continue to fight after an all-out nuclear attack. One is studying the conditions when surrender would be advisable, rather than to try to continue a war that is already lost.

Mr. President, my question to the distinguished Senator from Georgia—for whom I have the greatest respect and whom I admire, and for whose amendment I shall vote—

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. GOLDWATER. My question is: Is it the intention of the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services to attempt to learn the identity of the other two nonprofit organizations which are supposed to be trying to determine when the American people should surrender?

Mr. RUSSELL. I should like to say to my distinguished friend from Arizona that at the time I submitted my amendment I had not seen the article to which he adverts. I am now undertaking to obtain the names of any organizations which might be engaged in such studies. I have been advised by the distinguished Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], and the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] that the information they had indicated no such studies were under way. I shall certainly pursue the matter in an effort

to ascertain whether any such studies are under way or have been contemplated by the Department of Defense. Since the discussion this morning, I have obtained a copy of the book which has been discussed. Of course I have not had an opportunity to read it as yet. I will undertake to do so, and I shall try to determine whether any organization in the country has been officially authorized by the Department of Defense to undertake such a study.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts has the floor.

Mr. KENNEDY. I yield.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, who has the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts has the floor.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I yield the floor to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, in the hope that we may come to a vote on the amendment, I should like merely to say that I cannot completely agree with my friend, the distinguished Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], that there has been any harm done by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] in introducing into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article published in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Neither can I agree that the author of the article, a retired Army officer, has interpreted the Rand report correctly. I have not seen the other two reports. I believe that my friend from Missouri has performed a public service in calling the attention of the American people to something which I am hopeful the Committee on Armed Services, with the diligence which is always displayed by the able chairman and the other members of the committee, will find out is true or false, namely, that we have gone beyond the bounds of military intelligence—and all military intelligence includes the possibility of defeat, but never surrender—and have committed this country to some plan whereby we will give in to Russia at a certain theoretical time.

I am not critical of the actions of the Senator from Missouri for making the insertion in the RECORD. It is something that one of us could have read in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, if we read the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Nevertheless, these things should be brought to the attention of the Senate.

I am in agreement with my distinguished colleague from Indiana when he said that some things which are discussed on the floor of the Senate should be discussed in secrecy. As a person with some military knowledge, I am in agreement with him. I believe that we become a little too loose in our talk on the floor of the Senate.

I do not believe we should make a political issue out of this matter. This is not a matter of defense of Republicans or Democrats, but the defense of Americans. I do not believe we should become



partisan as to whether Democrats or Republicans are better equipped to defend the country. Long before we became Republicans or Democrats, we were Americans. Americans made this country long before there was either a Democratic party or a Republican party.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank and commend the Senator for the fine spirit of patriotism which permeates his remarks whenever he speaks on the subject of our defense. There would be no way to conduct a surrender of Republicans or Democrats. If there should be such a surrender, it would be of the people of the United States. I reiterate what I said before, that I believe the vast majority of the American people would prefer to die on their feet rather than surrender and live on their knees under any Communist dictatorship.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. CAPEHART. I do not believe the able Senator from Arizona understands the issue at all. We have stated, I do not know how many times—the minority leader and other Senators—that the President of the United States and the Vice President and all the high officials of the Government have denied categorically that there is any order for such a study. The Rand Corp., which is referred to in the article, while it works for the Federal Government, likewise does work on its own, and they work for other people. This particular study apparently was a study they made of their own accord, and were not paid for it by the Federal Government.

My criticism of the able Senator from Missouri was that before he put the amazing document into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, to be read by the people of the world, he should have consulted the President of the United States, or should have asked the Vice President, who is the Presiding Officer of the Senate, and who is the head of the Security Council, if there was any truth in the statement that the Federal Government or the Defense Establishment had ordered any such study or had paid for any such study. That is my criticism of him. My criticism is not that the article was put in the RECORD. If what the President or Vice President had said were also put in the RECORD, it would have been fair.

Any Senator who can get any satisfaction out of this sort of thing is perfectly welcome to it. I cannot get any satisfaction out of it. I cannot get any satisfaction out of putting into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, to be read by people all over the world, and to be printed in Pravda, and to be communicated all over Russia, the statement that the United States is studying the possibility of surrendering to Russia under certain conditions, unless in truth and fact the Government had ordered an investigation or had ordered such a study or had paid for it.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator. I am perfectly willing to yield the floor. I did not seek the floor. I was unfortunately cast into this role.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I should like to express my appreciation of the very kind remarks made by the Senator from Arizona. We do not agree necessarily on all issues. However, no one questions the fact that he is an American patriot. He was not on the floor when the Senator from Indiana attacked my putting into the RECORD the published account to which reference has been made; nor was he on the floor when the Senator from Indiana attacked the magnificent speech made by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY]. For my part, I hope he will read the RECORD tomorrow in order to find out what the facts are.

I wish to say again that, when the article was published, the mail from my State regarding it was such that I called up the able and responsible newspaperman, the author of the article, and asked him if he was certain of his facts. He told me he was. I did not put the article into the RECORD until days after it had been printed in the newspaper, with no denial from the administration. I believe what I did was in the best interest of the security of the United States.

It has been my privilege to serve in the Senate for 6 years and to have been identified very directly with the future security of the United States for the past 18 years. I believe that tonight is a great night from the standpoint of the future of our country.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote!

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I am of an age when I do not need as much sleep as others do. However, there are younger Members of the Senate who I know would like to proceed with the pending business. I wonder whether it would be possible to obtain a vote on the pending amendment, offered by the Senator from Georgia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL]. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I regret that I must take the time of the Senate now to speak on the amendment.

I feel that I must do so because of the implications which the amendment holds.

I have great respect for the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], as all of us have. I know, as do all of us, of his great service to the Senate and to the Nation. We know of his deep love for his country and its free institutions.

I concur wholeheartedly in his determination that no person in the Government of the United States, no person in the military service, and no one with whom our Government contracts shall ever plan or counsel the surrender of the United States.

Yet, I wish with all my heart that the Senator from Georgia would withdraw this amendment. I shall give my reasons.

The amendment goes to the bill before us. It provides that no money in the bill shall be used to pay an agency which would plan the surrender of the United States, or that no money shall be

used to pay the salary of an employee of the United States who plans the surrender of the United States.

So the amendment contemplates that someone in our Government might plan the surrender of the United States. It would have to mean that someone in authority—yes, in high authority—would authorize the money to be spent, and would have to know that it was being spent, to plan the surrender of the United States. It could not contemplate surreptitious planning or treasonable planning, because otherwise the amendment would have no meaning.

If the amendment is meant to imply that today someone in the Government is planning the surrender of the United States, that is a very serious charge to make. While I did not hear all the debate today, I am informed that the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States as Chairman of the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense have said that no such plans have been made.

If the amendment does not contemplate that plans are now underway, then it holds forth a doubt that some of the money provided in the bill may be spent to plan the surrender of the United States. That means that those who are in office today would permit, knowingly, or negligently, or carelessly, the money which we appropriate in the bill to be used to plan the surrender of the United States.

I cannot accept that implication. I cannot believe that anyone—the President, the Vice President, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the services, the great generals who serve us, or the responsible heads of agencies—would ever plan the surrender of the United States.

With all deference to the great Senator from Georgia, I think his amendment creates a doubt in the minds of the people of the country. It casts doubt upon those who are serving the country. It casts doubt upon the institutions of the country itself. It shows a lack of faith in the Government of the United States.

Every one of us knows that this Nation will never surrender; that no man or woman who has been elected as an officer of this Government, or whose nomination has been confirmed by the Senate, including the officers of the armed services, will ever surrender the United States. If the day comes when that will be done, this country is gone anyway, and we all know it.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, with the Senator yield?

Mr. COOPER. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I have asked the Senator from Kentucky to yield, so that I may express my views on the subject.

First, I put this question: Is it not indeed amazing to the Senator from Kentucky that in the United States Senate we would even for a moment talk of something which might be construed as casting fear into the hearts of the people of the Nation? I cannot feel for one moment any fear or seriousness about the subject which has been brought up.



Does not the amendment offered by the able Senator from Georgia simply say that we are against a general wrong or a sin? In voting for such an amendment, I do not admit for 1 minute that such a condition exists, because I do not believe it does. I want that made very clear. I hope the Senator from Kentucky agrees with me on that point. I want it made distinctly clear that in voting for the amendment, I do not for 1 moment attach any seriousness to the existence of the act against which it is aimed.

Mr. COOPER. I know that to vote against the amendment can be badly misunderstood. Someone will say that if we vote against it, we in effect agree, perhaps, that money would be spent to plan the surrender of the United States.

Do we have so little confidence in our own patriotism, and our own positions, that we would cast a vote on that basis? I think not. I am not afraid of what my own people in Kentucky may think of my position. I know what I believe in, and what I stand for. I know what the people of my State stand for. I know what our country stands for.

The unfortunate feature of the amendment is that it will hold forth to the people of the United States the idea that there is some plan for surrender, or that the great officials who are now in office would permit plans to be made for surrender, or that even the future leaders of the country would permit plans to be made for surrender.

At this time, when at New York and in the Middle East we are confronting at least a potential enemy, does it sound reasonable that this great body should admit that there is even a possibility of the Government of the United States planning the surrender of the Nation, which has been successful in war after war since its very inception.

I, myself, cannot vote for the amendment, because I am not willing to say that I do not have faith in our Government today or faith in the governments which are to come, or faith in the people of the United States.

We will never surrender. We will go into the long night rather than surrender.

I am not willing to vote tonight to imply in any way that this Government, or any Government of the United States, will spend the money we appropriate to plan the surrender of the United States.

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. COOPER. I yield.

Mr. MORTON. I associate myself with the remarks of my colleague. I happened to be at sea for about 38 months during the Second World War, most of that time in command.

One of the unpleasant things which the Navy regulations required every week was the abandon-ship drill. But we never had a surrender drill.

I think if we vote for this amendment, we shall be making the world think we are having a surrender drill.

Mr. COOPER. I agree with my colleague. I knew he would take that position. I appreciate what he has said.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I said earlier this afternoon about the same thing which has been said by the able Senators from Kentucky. I again say that I will vote for the amendment, because I think a vote against it will be 100 percent misconstrued by our mortal enemy, Russia. I certainly feel that we ought not to prepare plans for surrender.

But I think it is very, very unfortunate that there is such an amendment. I wish the able Senator from Georgia would withdraw it, or I wish the amendment would be tabled, because it is not good propaganda for the United States. I can see now the use to which Russia will put this amendment. Russia will say that the United States Congress had to vote for an amendment as a part of an appropriation bill in order to keep its great President and Secretary of Defense from planning to surrender to Russia.

Yet if we vote against the amendment, the inference will be that we favor some kind of surrender.

I honestly believe—and believe me when I say this—that one of the most serious things which could possibly happen in the history of the United States would be to vote for such an amendment. We are put in the same position as the man who is asked, "Have you stopped beating your wife?" If he says "Yes," he admits that he has been beating her; if he says "No," he admits that he is still beating her.

I can understand why the Senator from Georgia offered the amendment. I am not questioning his sincerity at all. It is true that he did not know the information had been placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a few days ago, and heard on the radio only this morning that there has been some studies. So as Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services he prepared the amendment.

But, Mr. President, believe me, I think the offering of the amendment is a mistake; and I think it would be a mistake for Senators to vote either for the amendment or against it, inasmuch as a vote against the amendment might be misunderstood in our country, and a vote in favor of the amendment might be misunderstood by Russia.

So, Mr. President, I believe the amendment should be laid on the table.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, earlier in the day, at the time when the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] first raised the question in the Senate, there was some debate on this matter. Some Senators who now are on the floor were not in the Chamber at that time, and thus did not have an opportunity either to join in the debate or to listen to it, nor, of course, have they had an opportunity to read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for today.

I can state categorically that the President of the United States has not authorized the making of any study relative to the surrender of the United States that the article under discussion indicated had been made; nor has the President any knowledge of such a study; nor does he approve of the making of such a study.

This morning, I stated that the word "surrender" is not in the vocabulary of either the President of the United States or the Vice President of the United States. I stated that at the meeting of the leadership at the White House, on Tuesday morning, when question about the article was raised, and when the remarks made by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] were referred to, by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], it was categorically stated by the President and also by the Vice President that no such discussion had even occurred in the Cabinet; that no such discussion, either directly or indirectly, had occurred either in the Security Council or in the private discussions of the President.

I had personally discussed the matter with the Secretary of Defense, who had given me the same assurances; I had also discussed the matter with other leaders.

I think it very important that tonight we recognize that in dealing with the defense of the Nation, no center aisle divides the Senate. The common defense of our Nation is a matter of the greatest importance to all Americans. On the World War I, World War II and Korean battlefields of Europe, and Asia the graves of Democrats, Republicans, Protestants, Catholics, and Jews are side by side; there is no difference.

The men who have given their lives for their country have done so as Americans, either in order to preserve the Republic, or in order to make possible the creation of the Republic, in the first instance.

If the Republic is to be preserved by us, we shall have to play our parts as Americans, without any partisan differences between us.

The problem which confronts us at this time is that the matter might be enlarged and magnified to such an extent that our enemies might try to indicate that such a plan is being made by the government of the United States. Of course, such is not the case.

This morning I stated on the floor—and I shall take a moment or two to repeat it now—that even though only a limited amount of time was available, as a result of the long sessions the Senate has held, I obtained a copy of the Rand book. I read it, not as carefully as it would be read by one who could use a week end for that purpose; but I did go through the book in some detail.

It is my very definite impression—and I say this on my responsibility as a Senator of the United States—that the book is a study of the historic facts in regard to the surrenders of the powers who were enemies of the United States in World War I and in World War II. As I have pointed out, the book discusses, as an example, whether it was advisable, in World War II for the United States to insist on an unconditional surrender by Germany, or whether it would have been better to have permitted the existence in Germany of some type of government similar to the group which tried to overthrow Hitler. The book points out that there was considerable belief that that



group was taking action in the hope of obtaining better peace terms.

I have pointed out that the book published by the Rand Corporation discusses our dealings in regard to the surrender of Japan. A number of persons in our Government—men of high repute, deep conviction, and great patriotism—then thought that we should insist upon an absolute, unconditional surrender by the Japanese. But the book discusses the fact that, although it was recognized that the economic life of Japan was being strangled by the action we took against her, as our enemy, in World War II, and, although she was cut off from her supplies, there was still in the home islands of Japan a sizable Japanese army; and that, therefore, although we might have captured those islands by means of frontal assault, undoubtedly, according to the experts, that could have been done only at the cost of several hundred thousand American lives; and that, therefore, it is felt that we were wise in offering surrender to terms which were acceptable to Japan; that the Japanese Emperor occupies not only a temporal position, but also, I suppose, almost a religious position in the life of the Japanese people; and that, therefore, instead of insisting on absolute, unconditional surrender, it was wise to allow the Emperor to maintain at least his nominal position, even though Japan was occupied by our forces; and that, undoubtedly, that prompted the Japanese government then in power to surrender, whereas, under other terms, that government probably would not have surrendered.

The book also discusses the surrender of Italy, and the developments in that country; and it also discusses the surrender of France to the Nazi forces.

I think these things need to be said, because that publication does not contain anything, so far as I can find, that even suggests that there is any plan for the United States Government to surrender. Instead, the book is a treatise on what we might do with a future enemy who might wage war upon us, and whether at that time we should insist on an unconditional surrender or on a conditional surrender.

I think this statement needs to be made at this time.

Inasmuch as the hour is growing late, perhaps, in connection with this matter, Members on both sides of the aisle might like to have time for reflection on what is best for the Nation. After all, we are not considering what is best for Republicans or what is best for Democrats. The life of the Nation may be at stake.

So I would respectfully suggest to the majority leader—although certainly I would not do so without his permission; and I would leave the decision to him—that perhaps at this time the Senate might do well to take a recess until 10 a. m. tomorrow, and thus give Senators a chance to reflect on this situation, because I am certain that no Member of the Senate would wish, either knowingly or unknowingly, to do anything which might be detrimental to the future of the Nation.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I wish to say that I agree with many of the statements which have been made by the able minority leader [Mr. KNOWLAND] and by the able Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER].

No Member of this body thinks more of the able senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] than do I. In my book, if a chart were to be made of the Members of the Senate, and if at the top of the chart were to be placed the name of the Senator who is regarded as being the most outstanding of all Senators, the name of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] certainly would be high on the list, if not at the very top. He is the Senators' Senator.

I say to him that I hope tonight he will recognize that some implications of this matter are more important than the vote which will be cast if the amendment is put to a vote.

One of the rules of life that my father taught me was that good faith is more important than good fortune.

In my opinion, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] can, if he wishes, succeed in having the amendment agreed to by a very, very substantial majority. In fact, if his amendment is put to a vote, probably I will not have as much courage as the Senator from Kentucky has, because probably I will vote for adoption of the amendment.

If there must be an expression as to what we would do in the case of surrender, then I want to be on the side of the very able Senator from Georgia. But if this proposal had come from some undistinguished citizen of America, it would have had no great standing around the world. If it had come from many other Members of the Senate, it might have been regarded as a hurried statement made without sufficient reflection. I know if I had advanced it, many would say, "He is not on the Armed Services Committee. He does not understand the difficulties which might arise."

But this proposal has come from a Member who is recognized around the world as standing at the very apex of the United States Senate. Therefore, he should consider the possibilities of its consideration in other parts of the world.

I am not too enthusiastic about the suggestion made by the Senator from California, because I want to return home, and I should think he would be extremely anxious to return home. But I would hope there would be a chance for this particular matter to come up at a later date.

I have no real right to appeal to the Senator from Georgia. He has been far more generous to me than I could ever be to him. I have been his opponent in historic fights, such as the fight over rule XXII. No one could ask for a more upright, conscientious opponent than the able Senator from Georgia.

Certainly he has a chance to win this fight. No one, in my opinion, should doubt the outcome.

I do believe his proposal has possibilities of great implications around the world. Therefore, I think it would be in keeping with the stature of one of the Senate's most distinguished Members if

he were to agree to a postponement of the vote on his amendment or if he were to withdraw it.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, a moment ago, when the minority leader suggested the taking of a recess until tomorrow morning, I was on the verge of making the same suggestion.

I am one of the Members who was unable to be on the floor of the Senate all day. Therefore, I did not hear all of the previous debate. So I am handicapped in that respect. Perhaps that is my own fault—although all of us realize that Senators have other duties to perform.

I believe that during the debate, some very important factors have been overlooked. First of all, nothing could be more helpful to the Communists' propaganda than some of the things that have been said here tonight. I do not know that any Member who has spoken tonight knows for a fact just how strong Russia is in all these fields. If any one of us were sworn as a witness, could he accurately testify that he, himself, actually knows these things? Or have Senators been relying on hearsay? Is it not probably a part of the Russian propaganda to get the people of this country to believe just what Senators have been mentioning as a possibility—namely, that the United States is far behind Russia in the progress being made in these fields. It may be that the Soviets are trying to give that impression. Let us not play their game to the point that we do things that will make us look ridiculous and will weaken our position before the world.

The Senator from Kentucky certainly pointed out one of the implications which might result from the taking of a vote tonight on the amendment. Without hearing much about it, most of us would have been inclined to vote for the amendment. I sincerely believe the Senate would be very unwise to vote on the amendment tonight. The session today has been a long one. If it is necessary for the Congress to remain in session 2 or 3 weeks longer, let us do so, if that will help the Nation. Political activities can wait. So far as I am concerned, I, too, must face a primary election on September 9th; but I am willing to remain in Washington as long as necessary in order to carry out my responsibilities to my country.

I do not want to be stampeded into taking some action which, after further reflection and after obtaining more facts, I might regret very much having taken.

So I hope that at this time the majority leader will move that the Senate take a recess until tomorrow, either at 10 o'clock or at noon, whichever he prefers.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I must express my complete surprise at the statements which indicate a belief that I was undertaking in some way to stampede the Senate into adopting the amendment. I am even more surprised at the inferences which have been made at the 11th hour that, immediately upon the convening of the Senate today a campaign was undertaken.

This amendment was discussed on the floor for almost 2 hours. At that time



I stated that nothing in the amendment is to be regarded as a reflection upon the President or upon other high officials of our Government, or as even implying such a reflection. I said then that the amendment was not intended as a reflection upon anyone.

But now, at the 11th hour, after the yeas and nays have been ordered, Members who have not been on the floor all day enter the Chamber toward the end of the debate and are seized with great misgivings about this proposal.

I may say to the distinguished Senator from Kentucky that no partisanship is involved in this amendment. Since I have been a Member of the Senate I have never taken an action affecting the national defense that in any wise was influenced by partisan considerations. If this very night the Chief Executive were a Democrat my position on the floor of the Senate would be exactly what it is now. In fact, I have not hesitated to speak more unkindly about Presidents who belonged to my own party, and to denounce them more vigorously, than I have ever done in regard to the present occupant of the White House.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. In a moment.

But, Mr. President, at this late hour, a number of hours after the first debate on my amendment, and after the yeas and nays have been ordered, we are told that this simple amendment would strike down the whole United States, would cause consternation to our allies, would imply that the United States is about to surrender.

My very purpose in submitting the amendment was exactly the opposite of all that. My purpose in submitting the amendment was to assure the American people that, under no circumstances and under no conditions, would any steps or plans be taken for the surrender of this Nation to any foreign foe. The very purpose of the amendment far from being an attempt to create doubt in the minds of those associated with us in what we call the free world—was to convince the people, before any further studies of this kind were undertaken, that this Government would never, under any conditions or circumstances, surrender to the forces of godless communism.

So the purpose of my amendment, as stated today shortly after the Senate convened, and as reiterated again and again, both by me and by other Senators, is to put an end to the rumors, and to assure the people of the Nation that never—under no conditions, under no circumstances—would their Government surrender this country.

I appreciate the high compliment which has been paid me by my distinguished friend, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON]. I assure him that there is no purpose on my part to roll up an overwhelming vote in support of the amendment. The Senator from Georgia is no stranger to defeat on the floor of the Senate. I doubt that any Senator has been defeated more often than I have been, in connection with proposals advanced on the floor of the Senate.

I have submitted this amendment in the best of faith. My purpose has been to have the American people told, by their representatives in Congress, that their Government would never, never surrender their country, this thing could not happen.

I did not hear, following my proposal of the amendment, any denial of the charges. I believe there are still three branches of this Government. We still have the executive branch, with its great responsibilities. We have the judicial branch, with its great responsibilities. But my responsibilities happen to be in the legislative branch of the Government. I shall not shirk my responsibilities, it matters not who is in the White House. I shall assume my responsibilities.

I am undertaking to say to my people that in no circumstances and under no conditions will the Congress of the United States be a party to appropriating one dime of funds which can possibly be used in any way which even contemplates the surrender of this country to those who would destroy us.

I cannot understand how Senators can find in the amendment, which says the Congress will not tolerate the expenditure of public funds for such a purpose, any suggestion that would cause the peoples of the earth to fear we have about thrown in the sponge and are drawing up plans for surrender. There is no question in my mind that the amendment will have exactly the opposite effect.

I do not quarrel with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER]. I would be the last to quarrel with my friend from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON]. Every Member of the Senate who sees fit to vote against the amendment can do so without hearing one complaint from me. But it is my responsibility as a Senator of the United States to do what I feel I should do; and I felt I should do my part, as a member of the legislative branch of the Government, to tell the people of the United States—yea, to tell the people of the earth—that not one person in the legislative branch of the Government of the United States will tolerate the expenditure of one dime of public funds for any plan, program, or concept which could possibly contemplate a surrender, so long as one American is alive, whatever be the state of our defenses or whatever be the offensive power of Russia. I did not bring that issue into the debate. We would never, under any circumstances, surrender.

I find in the amendment nothing which would terrify the free world or the American people. On the contrary, I think the amendment will constitute a reassurance that the Congress of the United States—the representatives of the people, in the branch of our Government which is closest to the people—has taken a stand to see to it that not one dime of tax money will ever be expended for any purpose such as that envisioned in the report.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from Georgia, in my judgment, is absolutely correct. The legislative branch of this Government has a responsibility. I would not have raised the question first, and I am sure the Senator from Georgia would not have done so, but the question has been raised.

I told the Senate earlier today and I repeat tonight that I raised the question with the President of the United States on Tuesday morning, and the President of the United States was horrified that such a thing had been reported. The President said there was absolutely not a word of truth in it, so far as he knew, and he ordered an immediate investigation. I believe the President of the United States, and I believe in his sincerity about this matter.

I not only would take the step advocated by the Senator from Georgia, but I believe the executive department, when it has completed the investigation, should summarily dismiss any person connected with the Federal Government who directly or indirectly has participated in such an undertaking.

I think the Senator from Georgia, with his very great ability, is acting in a non-partisan way, in the manner in which he administers the Armed Services Committee of the United States Senate. The Senator does a great job and a fair job, regardless of politics. I think the Senator from Georgia is to be commended, instead of condemned, on the floor, and I hope the Senate will support him.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. COOPER. I hope the Senator from Georgia will not believe that I, in any way, imputed to him any partisanship in offering the amendment. I prefaced my remarks by saying what I truly believe: that there is no greater patriot in the body than the Senator from Georgia. I think the Senator knows that when I say that, I mean it. I imputed in no way any partisanship to the Senator from Georgia. I know the Senator is moved by the highest and noblest purpose.

But I have to draw my own conclusions, so far as my own responsibility is concerned, about what I think the implications of the amendment would be. In my view, the adoption of an amendment of this kind will not shore up the strength or the defense of the United States. What will shore up our strength and defense is some positive action on the part of our leaders, and on the part of the Congress of the United States, to make sure that our defenses are sound. We should be willing to make sacrifices ourselves. I do not believe we make secure the defense of the United States by passing resolutions.

Again I assure the Senator of my high regard for his motives.

Mr. RUSSELL. I accept the statement of the Senator from Kentucky. I have the highest respect for the Senator from Kentucky, but the Senator stated the only implication he could



draw from the amendment was a lack of confidence in the President of the United States and other high officials of the United States. The amendment is an effort to help them, rather than to harm them, and it is not a reflection on their integrity or patriotism.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. WATKINS. I used the word "stampede" inadvisably, I will admit, but the pending business now before the Senate, to which the amendment applies, was not the pending business earlier in the day.

Mr. RUSSELL. No, it was not.

Mr. WATKINS. I had no knowledge that this kind of discussion was going on. I thought the Senators were discussing matters related to the pending business of the Senate. I never dreamed a discussion of this kind was going on, until I heard it tonight.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will suspend until the Senate is in order. Senators will kindly take their seats. If Senators desire to converse they will retire to the cloakrooms.

The Senator from Utah may proceed.

Mr. WATKINS. That was the reason I said what I did. I do not cast any reflection upon the distinguished Senator from Georgia. I hold the Senator in very high regard.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am grateful to the Senator.

Mr. WATKINS. I think the Senator from Georgia is one of the most patriotic men in this country, and one of the most able.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. WATKINS. The same is true with respect to the able majority leader and other Senators who have spoken.

However, under all the circumstances, there is a question in my mind. I have not been able to make up my mind, on the basis of the information I now have, as to what would be the wisest course to pursue with respect to the matter. That is the reason I join with the minority leader in suggesting we should take a recess and vote on this amendment in the morning. We stayed in session late last night. It was 1 o'clock before I was able to retire. Other nights we have been working long hours.

I think under the circumstances, since most of us are getting to the point of being tired and weary, we ought not pass on an important matter of this kind, which honest men who are sincere and patriotic believe may cast some implications which it would be dangerous to raise. I do not think it is necessary to pass upon the matter tonight, to keep somebody from committing treason against this country. In a way there may be that implication.

Shall we say, "You who will have the obligation of spending this money cannot spend it for any purpose or any plan for the surrender of this country"? I assume and presume that all Americans are loyal, exactly as I presumed any man who used to come into my court who was charged with an offense was innocent until proved guilty.

The amendment contains, in my mind, some implications, at least, and I think we ought to reflect a bit on them rather than take action tonight. That is all I am asking for. I am not for or against the amendment at the moment. I simply do not know what position to take. That is an honest confession.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I have had the privilege of serving with the distinguished Senator from Georgia on the Committee on Armed Services for many years. I can think of no occasion when I have ever disagreed with him in the slightest on any matter affecting the armed services of the United States. I am sure we have no disagreement now.

I have had the privilege of serving in the Congress about 19 or 20 years. It has never occurred to me we should have—and I do not believe any Member of Congress, any member of the executive branch I have known, or any member of our Military Establishment has ever thought seriously about—any plan in connection with surrender of the United States. That is not a part of our vocabulary.

There is no authorization for any such study. It is not in keeping with the spirit and traditions of our Nation. It seems to me that we are taking a pretty far step in adopting an amendment to refute some book which none of us has had an opportunity to read. None of us knows what its contents are. One can go to a newsstand and find an article upon nearly any subject, written by an important person.

But when we have the assurance of the President of the United States, the Vice President, and others in the executive and legislative departments that this cannot be true, that they will immediately discharge anyone who is found thinking about a study of this kind; when we know that if the attention of Congress were brought to anyone who was considering anything but the defense and protection of the United States, he would be immediately brought to light and discharged, I believe that at this late hour, without having an opportunity to verify the information which has been brought to our attention, we would be making a great mistake in adopting the pending amendment.

I understand the point of view of the distinguished Senator from Georgia. We wish to make it clear to everyone that no one can have any such plans; and that the Congress of the United States would not countenance the spending of a penny for that purpose. But I still believe that there is something to the idea that if our friends feel that we have to adopt an amendment on the subject, they might not understand. I believe that our friends and our enemies alike know that such a thing would not be done in the United States. The legislative and executive departments would never countenance such a thing. So I hope, in the interest of giving all of us an opportunity to think over the question during the night, it would be well to take a recess.

We all have the same viewpoint as that of the distinguished Senator from Georgia. It would be very difficult for

any one of us not to follow his distinguished leadership. We wish to establish the same principle. I believe it might be well to pass over this amendment tonight, to allow us an opportunity to think it over.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I offer, as a substitute for the amendment of the able Senator from Georgia, the following: At the end of the bill, add a new section, as follows:

We have the utmost confidence in the President of the United States that no funds appropriated herein will be used to study the possibility of the surrender of this country and its people to any foreign power.

I think that is better than the pending amendment. At least it is as good. We have confidence in the President of the United States. He has already stated to us that he did not authorize the study we have been debating. He knew nothing about it, and he was opposed to it. I even heard him make the statement that if he found out who was responsible for it, he would dismiss him.

I think we can accomplish two things. We can say to the world that we are showing confidence in our President, and at the same time we can make certain that no one under him, unbeknown to him, uses these funds for any such purposes. I submit my amendment as a substitute.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield before he offers the amendment?

Mr. CAPEHART. Certainly.

Mr. THYE. I would assume, if I had not read the amendment and had not listened to the colloquy today, that there was a suspicion that the President had been involved in this proposal. For that reason I believe it would be unwise to adopt such an amendment.

Mr. CAPEHART. If we adopt the amendment of the Senator from Georgia, the inference will be either that funds have been used in the past for such purpose, or that they will be so used in the future. That is the inference to be drawn from the Russell amendment. We cannot win on a question of this kind. It is like the question, "Have you stopped beating your wife?" If the answer is in the affirmative, one admits that he has been beating his wife. If the answer is in the negative, the inference is that he still continues to beat her.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Indiana as a substitute for the amendment proposed by the Senator from Georgia.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the end of the bill it is proposed to add a new section, as follows:

We have the utmost confidence in the President of the United States that no funds appropriated herein will be used to study the possibility of surrender of this country and its people to any foreign power.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Is the pending bill an appropriation bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.



Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Is a declaration of policy such as is proposed in the pending amendment in order on an appropriation bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that the declaration of policy is not a matter of legislation, and that it is not subject to a point of order.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. How was the amendment proposed by the Senator from Georgia offered?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment of the Senator from Georgia was offered earlier in the day to the appropriation bill, as a regular amendment to the appropriation bill. The amendment offered by the Senator from Indiana is proposed as a substitute for the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Was the amendment of the Senator from Georgia offered after due notice? Or was the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia offered as a limitation on an appropriation bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator restate his inquiry?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. A little while ago when I was at the desk I was under the impression that there was an introductory paragraph in the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia which brought it under the rule requiring a two-thirds vote. I was wondering whether that rule would carry over to the amendment offered by the Senator from Indiana as a substitute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Indiana is a complete substitute for the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia, and would therefore replace it. There would be nothing in the amendment of the Senator from Georgia which would have any effect on the amendment of the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, one further question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Does the amendment offered by the Senator from Indiana impose any administrative duties, or does it carry affirmative legislation?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is the understanding of the Chair that the answer to the Senator's question is in the negative.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. On that basis it is not legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is the ruling of the Chair.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, unless the author of the original amendment, the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] is willing to accept my substitute, I will withdraw it. I feel that it would be a good compromise to show confidence in the President of the United States; but unless he is willing to accept it, I will not press it.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I could not accept the amendment of the Senator from Indiana, because in my opinion his amendment might indicate some lack of confidence in the President of the United States, who is certainly not under attack in the amendment I have proposed. I do not think it is necessary for anyone to express his confidence in the President of the United States. In my opinion, every Member of this body has confidence in the President of the United States.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I shall not delay the Senate longer. I withdraw my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana has withdrawn his amendment.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Goldwater	Monroney
Allott	Gore	Morse
Anderson	Green	Morton
Barrett	Hayden	Mundt
Beall	Hennings	Neuberger
Bennett	Hickenlooper	Pastore
Bible	Hoblitell	Potter
Bricker	Hruska	Proxmire
Bridges	Humphrey	Purtell
Bush	Jackson	Revercomb
Butler	Jenner	Robertson
Capehart	Johnson, Tex.	Russell
Carlson	Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall
Carroll	Jordan	Schoeppel
Case, N. J.	Kefauver	Smathers
Case, S. Dak.	Kennedy	Smith, Maine
Chavez	Kerr	Sparkman
Church	Knowland	Stennis
Clark	Kuchel	Symington
Cooper	Langer	Thurmond
Cotton	Lausche	Thye
Curtis	Long	Watkins
Dirksen	Magnuson	Wiley
Douglas	Malone	Williams
Dworshak	Mansfield	Yarborough
Eastland	Martin, Iowa	Young
Ellender	McClellan	
Ervin	McNamara	

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FEARL], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. TALMADGE] are absent on official business.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] is absent by leave of the Senate to attend the NATO Parliamentary Conference in London as chairman of the Economic Section of the General Affairs Committee.

The Senator from New York [Mr. Ives], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] are detained on official business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CLARK in the chair). A quorum is present.

## ORDER FOR RECESS UNTIL NOON TOMORROW

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, an order has previously been ordered that when the Senate ends its deliberations today, it recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. I ask unanimous consent that the order be modified that the Senate will convene at 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

## COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION ON FRIDAY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry may meet during the session of the Senate tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1959

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 13450) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, what I am about to say does not represent my judgment, but I believe it represents the judgment of the majority of Senators present. I shall shortly suggest that the Senate recess and that there be no votes this evening.

I think it would be the better part of wisdom for Senators to stand courageously, face up to the pending amendment, on which the yeas and nays have been ordered, vote on it, and say to the people of the country and the people of the world what the amendment provides.

It is not a negative amendment. It does not express a lack of confidence in anyone.

Some of my friends on both sides of the aisle want time to think about it. I believe in majority rule. I will submit to what I believe are the wishes of the majority of my friends who desire to have an adequate opportunity to debate the matter, deliberate on it, and discuss it.

Empires have been destroyed while the people dilly dallied. In my opinion, the longer we play with it, the worse it will get. I hope we can come to an early conclusion on this question.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have received the following telegram from Gov. Robert D. Holmes, of Oregon, on the supplemental appropriation bill:

SALEM, OREG., August 14, 1958.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,  
United States Senator,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

I have wired Hon. CARL HAYDEN, chairman of Senate Appropriations Committee, the following message: "State of Oregon has deep interest in full appropriations for adequate civil defense. The supplemental appropriation providing for contributions by the Federal Government to the State and local gov-



ernments for personnel and administrative civil defense expense is absolutely necessary for proper implementation of H. R. 7576. Urge that you take immediate action to provide these most essential funds."

ROBERT D. HOLMES,  
Governor,

## BIG TIMBERMEN AND SMALL BUSINESS ACT OF 1958—PART II

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, on August 5th on the floor of the Senate I stated:

It has come to my attention that spokesmen for the larger timber interests, the Industrial Forestry Association, and the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, have been suggesting to the Small Business Administration that it not implement the provision of this law—the product of a Senate amendment—which would permit a small business set-aside program for timber.

My remarks were based upon a letter of July 30, 1958 from Wendell B. Barnes, Small Business Administrator, and I ask unanimous consent that it appear at this point in the RECORD. It speaks for itself. Mr. Barnes is in an excellent position to know whereof he speaks. You will note that he advised me in no uncertain terms that these associations opposed the law and its implementation.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION,  
Washington, D. C., July 30, 1958.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I have your letter of July 21, 1958, and want to assure you that in implementing the new provision of our act regarding sales of Government property the interests of small business will be protected. We are currently meeting with representatives of the Forest Service in an effort to formulate mutually agreeable procedures so that a satisfactory program can be conducted in the timber industry.

As you point out in your letter, several association groups have expressed opposition to this new provision of our act. Representatives of the Industrial Forestry Association and the National Lumber Manufacturers Association have met with members of my staff and expressed opposition to the law but also to our implementation thereof. They were advised that we intended to implement this new provision and if they had any suggestions to offer, we would be glad to consider them.

Our discussions with the Forest Service have pointed up the fact that there are regional variations in the size of mills. It may well be that we will have to adopt a different definition for small mills in each of the three major lumber areas of the country.

I appreciate your interest in this program and shall keep you advised of our progress. With regard to the availability of funds, the bill which contains our fiscal year 1959 appropriation is scheduled for consideration by Senate and House conferees within a few days. For your information I am enclosing a copy of my recent testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Sincerely yours,

WENDELL B. BARNES,  
Administrator.

Mr. MORSE. I also ask permission to have printed in the RECORD a letter dated August 5 from the National Lumber

Manufacturers asking me 10 questions, and my reply of August 8, 1958. In my letter I invited the National Lumber Manufacturers to state whether or not they opposed this amendment.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL LUMBER  
MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION,  
Washington, D. C., August 5, 1958.

The Honorable WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: On July 1, 1958, the Senate adopted certain amendments to the Small Business Act proposed by you and eight other Senators which would afford small-business concerns a preference in the disposal of Federal property. In your floor remarks you refer to the beneficial effects that would flow from these amendments in the sale of Government timber. The amendments have now been enacted into law.

As was to be expected, members of the lumber industry and lumber industry associations have become greatly interested in this matter and are seeking information from us concerning the effect of the law on the procurement of Government timber and on their operations. We have recently had preliminary discussions with officials of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, and with officials of the Small Business Administration. Although these agencies are actively studying the Small Business Act and its meanings, they have not as yet developed answers to many of the questions we are being asked.

It occurred to us that you and your colleagues in the Senate who have proposed the amendments with which we are concerned could provide us with answers to some of these questions, at least so far as the intent of the legislation is concerned. It will be much appreciated, therefore, if your office would be so kind as to help us obtain a fuller understanding of this matter and would supply us with your answers to the following questions:

(1) Is it your view that the present Small Business Administration definition of small business relating to the forest industries should apply in administering your amendment to Public Law 85-536? Parenthetically, we understand that in the case of procurement by the Government, the SBA has considered a sawmill, planing mill, or logging operation employing 500 or less persons a small business. In the case of management, technical and financial assistance operations, the criterion has been 250 or fewer employees for sawmills and planing mills. It is our further understanding that logging operations have not as yet been defined by the SBA as an activity separate from a sawmill for procurement purposes.

(2) If your answer to question (1) is "No", what do you consider would be a proper definition of a small business concern with regard to: (a) lumber (and other forest products) manufacturing; (b) logging; (c) a combination of (a) and (b)?

(3) Should the definition of small business for (a), (b) and (c) in question 2 be different according to geographic regions or major timber types?

(4) How should the words "fair proportion" be interpreted, as used in the clause, "to insure that a fair proportion of the total sales of Government property be made to" small business enterprises?

(5) The new law provides that the "set-aside" program in Government sales will not affect or change any of the preferences or priorities established by law with respect to the sale of electrical power or any other

property by the Government. Does this have any special significance with reference to Government timber?

(6) It is stated in the conference report that:

"Where, in connection with the disposal of Federal property, a portion of such property is set aside for sale to small business under this new authority, the price to small business will be established on the basis of the price obtained by the Government on that portion of the Government property available to bidders both large and small. That is, to get an award on the portion set aside for small business a small business bidder must meet the lowest successful bid on the portion not set aside. In case of a 100 percent set-aside for small business the highest bid must be a reasonable price in order to be accepted by the Government."

Ordinarily, in timber sales if a bid is a successful bid, it is the highest bid offered and accepted. How should the words "lowest successful bid" be interpreted? If the small business bidders must meet the "lowest successful bid" on the portion set aside in order to purchase set-aside timber, he presumably would be obtaining the timber at some price which would not necessarily reflect the appraised price. (The appraised price is usually considered to be an estimate of the fair market value.) In the case of a 100 percent set-aside for small business, would the term "reasonable price" mean the appraised price or would it have some other meaning?

(7) The question raised in (6) in turn raises questions concerning the extent of the set-aside of timber and the manner of accomplishment. Will the set-aside of timber be in geographical units? If so, will such units be established within working circles, within national forests or within some other geographic unit? Or will the set-aside be based upon some fixed proportion of the allowable cut within working circles, or national forests, or States, or regions? In either case, on what basis would the set-aside be determined? That is, how much set-aside would be considered reasonable and what criteria would you use to determine reasonableness?

(8) What new procedures do you feel are necessary under the law to keep small business informed of proposed disposals of Government property?

(9) What technical or managerial aids to small-business concerns engaged in the timber business do you think should be supplied under the law?

(10) What type of studies under the law do you think should be conducted by SBA concerning such small-business concerns?

We hope you will not feel from this rather formidable array of questions that we are not sympathetic with a fair and equitable system for the sale of Government timber to all interested parties, small, medium or large, nor should this letter be construed in any way to suggest that we are unsympathetic with sincere efforts to rectify any maladjustments that may exist. Answers to the above questions will serve a most useful purpose so far as we are concerned. They will help us understand better the reasons for the amendments you have introduced; they will provide information with which we can answer inquiries; and they will provide knowledge upon which we may be able to develop helpful cooperation with the Federal agencies concerned with this legislation.

I am taking the liberty of sending a copy of this letter to the United States Forest Service and to the Small Business Administration for their information.

Sincerely,

A. Z. NELSON,  
Director, Forestry and Economics  
Division.







SENATE - August 15

1. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 13450. pp. 16305-11, 16431-54, 16457-73 (See Digest 140 for USDA items.)  
Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Neuberger (for himself and others) to add an item of \$100,000, to remain available until expended, for the Outdoor Recreation Review Commission. pp. 16442-3  
Sen. Cooper inserted his statement favoring the emergency conservation measures program. pp. 16469-70  
Sen. Mundt inserted the Committee's statement on reduction of personnel, and he and Sen. Dworshak commended the statement. pp. 16470-3
2. FARM PROGRAM. Sens. Ellender, Johnston, Eastland, Humphrey, Aiken, Young, and Thye were appointed conferees on S. 4071, the farm bill. The text of the bill, as passed by the House, was printed in the Record. pp. 16314-17
3. DAIRY EXPORTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to disapprove S. 4013, to provide for an export program for dairy products. p. D857
4. WATERSHED PROJECTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved the following watershed projects: Busseron Creek, Ind.; Crooked Creek, Iowa; and Furnace Brook-Middle River, Conn. and Mass. p. D857
5. FOOD ADDITIVES. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee ordered reported with amendments H. R. 19254, to regulate food additives. p. D857
6. DEBT LIMIT. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 13580, to increase the debt limit. As reported, the bill would (1) set the permanent limit at \$283 billion and (2) set the temporary limit at \$288 billion until June 30, 1959, at which time it would revert to the permanent limit. (S. Rept. 2389) p. 16263  
Sen. Symington recommended that the Treasury announce its long-term borrowing programs and that public needs have a higher priority than economy in expenditures. p. 16281
7. FORESTRY; LAND UTILIZATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8481, to extend title IV of the Agricultural Act of 1956, relating to forestry, to Hawaii (S. Rept. 2415), and H. R. 12494, to authorize this Department, in selling or agreeing to the sale of lands to N. C., to permit the State to sell or exchange such lands for private purposes (S. Rept. 2416). pp. 16263-4
8. RIVER BASINS. Passed without amendment S. 4266, to establish the U. S. Study Commission on the Neches, Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, Guadalupe-San Antonio, Nueces, and San Jacinto River Basins and intervening areas. pp. 16284-6, 16262  
Passed as reported S. 4192, to authorize modification of the comprehensive plan of improvement for the Trinity River basin, Tex. pp. 16286-7
9. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported S. 3648, to authorize construction and operation of the Navaho Indian irrigation project. pp. 16287-91  
Passed as reported S. 1887, to authorize construction of the San Luis Unit of the Central Valley project, Calif. pp. 16291-303
10. TAXES. Agreed to the conference reports on H. R. 7125 and H. R. 8381, to make technical changes in the tax laws. The House agreed to the report on H. R. 8381. These bills will now be sent to the President. pp. 16322, 16311-3
11. SOCIAL SECURITY. Began debate on H. R. 13549, to increase the benefits under the Social Security Act. pp. 16473-83



# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued August 18, 1958  
For actions of Aug. 15 and 16, 1958  
85th-2d, Nos. 141  
and 142

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed supplemental appropriation bill. Senate conferees were appointed on farm bill. House passed area redevelopment bill. House agreed to conference report on bill prohibiting onion futures trading. House committee reported bill to require State contributions to disaster relief. Senate committee rejected dairy export bill. Senate committee reported debt-limit increase bill.



# SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1959

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 13450) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LAUSCHE in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL].

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I understand that the yeas and nays have been ordered on the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, this morning, at the White House, Mr. James Hagerly, the press secretary of the President of the United States, after consultation with the President, issued the following statement:

As far as the President is concerned, all this talk about surrender is nonsense. Let me set the record straight. There has been no public money spent to study how or when the United States might surrender. There will be no such money spent for such a purpose. Evidently the Senate feels about this as does the President. It wants to require that no appropriations be used for such a purpose. As to that, the President wants me to say this. Even if he were given money for this purpose, it would not be spent. The whole matter is too ridiculous for any further comment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I wish to express my delight at the President's statement. It removes this issue from the area of controversy. We are now marching together in the same direction. The Chief Executive has made his statement. The amendment pending before the Senate is designed to accomplish exactly the same purpose.

I should like to add that this is further evidence that the President of the United States has been keenly aware at all times of the division of powers and of the place of the legislative branch in our governmental structure.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Armed Services. As the Senator knows, I have great respect and admiration for him. I know that the President of the United States does also. I shall support his amendment. I thought it was appropriate that this statement of the position of the White House be read at this time.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote!

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I intend to vote for the amendment. I make that announcement in spite of the fact that I think it is absolutely unnecessary to adopt the amendment. Because there may be some implication

raised, if I vote against it, that I am in favor of working out plans for a surrender, I have decided to vote for it, even though I do not think it is at all necessary. I made myself clear on this point last night. I want to make it abundantly clear now that I am voting for it even though I do not believe it is something we ought to do.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, last night, when the amendment of the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] was offered, I said I would vote against it. I intend to do so.

I wish to recapitulate briefly the reasons I gave last evening for my position. I make it clear that I have regard for the purpose of the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia, as I am sure all of us have. The motives which have led him to offer the amendment are patriotic.

I had hoped, however, that he would withdraw his amendment. I had hoped, if he believed there were any substance to the rumors of a surrender plan, that, as chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, he would convene his committee, one of the best in the Senate, and go to the very depth and root of this rumor. He has chosen not to do so. So the issue is before the Senate.

All of us agree, and the people of the United States agree, that our Government, its administration, and any future administration, its officers, agents, and military leaders, should never counsel or prepare plans for the surrender of the United States.

I oppose the amendment because I believe it is based on a fiction. The President has said it is a fiction.

I oppose it because I believe its consequences will be bad. I speak objectively of what the adoption of the amendment will imply to the country and to the world. I oppose it because I believe it could be interpreted as an expression of the Senate that it lacks faith in this Government, and in the country itself. If the amendment has any meaning at all, it contemplates that there is danger that such a plan as is mentioned in the amendment will be made.

Do we believe that there is danger that this administration or a future administration will make plans to surrender this country? I do not think so. But the amendment must mean that, because otherwise there is no point in the Senate considering it. If a plan to surrender this country is made surreptitiously, in conspiracy and treasonably, certainly this amendment could not reach it.

The President of the United States is reported to have said this morning that talk of surrender plans is "nonsense." He assured the country that no funds had been used for such a project, and that no funds would ever be used for such a project; he went on to say that even if Congress made available to him the funds for such a project, he would not use them. I have read the report of his statement, and there is nothing in it which implies that he favors the adoption of the amendment.

The report from the White House states that when he was asked to comment upon his attitude toward the

amendment, the Press Secretary was reported to have said the President would make no further comment and that he had already stated it was ridiculous and pure nonsense.

If we adopt the amendment, the effect will be bad throughout the world. People will not know that the "surrender plan" story is a fiction, but may believe that, in fact, there is some danger that this Government of the United States, now or in the future, will plan the surrender of the United States. One can only contemplate the doubts and suspicions which will arise in the minds of our people if they believe that this is a fact.

Further, we might consider the effect of the amendment upon the people of the world. Do we want our friends throughout the world to believe that the United States attaches credence to a rumor that this Government has planned or will plan, or that some future Government will plan, the surrender of the United States?

At this very time, when we are confronted in New York, in the General Assembly of the United Nations, in the Mideast, and in truth throughout the world, with totalitarian forces which would like to see us surrender our ideals of freedom and independence, shall we say to them that there is some danger that we are planning to surrender, and thus give them the greatest opportunity for propaganda they could have?

If there were any substance to this talk, there might be some reason or excuse for voting to adopt the amendment. But when the President of the United States has said the whole matter is ridiculous, why should we want to give substance to a fiction?

The chief reason I oppose the amendment is that I actually believe it questions the faith we have in our country. The United States has survived longer than any other free republic. We have fought and won wars. We have maintained the unity of the Nation in a great and sad conflict between two sections of the country. We have, by faith in our own system, given promise and inspiration to people throughout the world.

I do not believe the officials of this Government or the people of the country, either now or in the future, will surrender it. Yet we are asked to give credence to such a foolish idea.

With all deference to the distinguished Senator from Georgia who has offered the amendment, I must say that I do not believe it adds substance to the security of the Nation. Will the adoption of an amendment based on a fiction add anything to the security of the Nation? Adopting this amendment would be like adopting a resolution which stated that we opposed communism. It is the same sort of thing—proclamation without action.

There are positive things we can do to bolster the security of the Nation, but they require hard decisions and action on our part. If we want to assure the security of the country, and develop the strength which will give us security in the future, we can do so by adopting stronger defense measures. We can do



so by making sacrifices. Our security will depend upon what we do constructively and positively, not by mere words.

Our country will be secured by our continuing willingness to strengthen it and fight for it, and, if need be, to help other free countries defend themselves. Our country will be secured by the proper conduct of our own affairs and our practice of freedom, so as to impress upon the people of the world our sense of justice and morality and our belief in freedom.

The future security of the Nation will depend on our understanding of the problems of the other peoples of the world and our good relations with them.

None of those conditions can be brought about unless we have faith in our Government, in our officials, and in future administrations.

I dislike to make so much out of the issue; but because I believe the amendment is wrong, I shall vote against it. I shall vote against it chiefly because I have faith in my country and its future.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, before the vote is taken, I wish to make very clear my feelings about the amendment and its objectives. I feel just as deeply as does the able Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] that there is no substance whatsoever in the purpose of the amendment.

I do not for one moment have any fear that any part of our Government is taking such a step as that which seems to be contemplated by the amendment.

I think the amendment should have been withdrawn, but it has not been. Whatever may be the vote upon it, I have complete faith today in the security of the Nation. I have complete faith in what the administration and the Government are doing to make the Nation secure. I do not for one moment believe that any thought of surrender is contemplated by the Government.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LAUSCHE in the chair). The Senate will be in order. If the Chair sees staff members talking, and if he has the power as the Presiding Officer to do so, he will have them evicted from the Senate Chamber.

The Senator from West Virginia may proceed.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I desired to summarize my own feelings in the matter, since the Senate is about to vote upon the amendment. It is, in a sense, a frivolous matter, because it is not based upon anything which has been proved. The very words of the President, repeated this morning by the minority leader, assure us that the President of the United States knows of no such effort as that at which the amendment is aimed, and that he would not for a moment brook such an activity in this Government.

I feel that any fears which may have been aroused by talk, hearsay, or comment can be allayed in the minds of the people of the Nation. I trust this discussion will not have the effect spoken of by the Senator from Kentucky, namely, of making the people feel that there is any fear or belief on the part of any

Member of the United States Senate that something is being undertaken to lessen the absolute determination of victory and the strength and security of the country. To me, it is absurd even to think of such a thing.

If there is insistence that the amendment come to a vote as an expression of feeling regarding it, I have made this statement, so that my views and my feelings upon the subject may be a matter of record.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I hoped the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], one of the outstanding leaders of the country, would either withdraw the amendment which is now before the Senate or have the matter referred to the Committee on Armed Services, of which he is the able chairman.

I associate myself with the statement made a few minutes ago by the courageous Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER].

The Senator from Kentucky not only is a great Senator, but he was a great Ambassador of the United States to a vital area overseas, India.

We have heard much at this session and the past session of the Senate about how proposed legislation should be referred to committees. Minor bills have been before us, and Senators opposed to them have said that they must be referred to committees for study.

Yet now we are about to take action on something so fundamental as a statement, proposed to be added on the floor to a supplemental appropriation bill, that no staff member or other policy planner for this Government shall plan any surrender, and there has not even been a committee hearing to determine the truth or falsity of the rumors and the newspaper accounts on which the assertion is based. Does this course seem wise?

If tomorrow there were a newspaper article to the effect that the President of the United States planned to paint the White House green, should we write into the next appropriation bill a provision that no Federal funds shall be used for that purpose, without even holding a hearing to determine whether the story was accurate?

To my knowledge, a committee hearing has not yet been held to determine whether the reports of plans to surrender have any substance, to justify this action. The reports have been authoritatively denied.

It has been implied that the President of the United States approves the amendment. But the concluding sentence in the statement read by the able minority leader on behalf of President Eisenhower a few moments ago is this:

The whole matter is too ridiculous for any further comment.

Does that seem to indicate that the President of the United States believes that Congress should legislate?—on a matter as to which he has said:

The whole matter is too ridiculous for any further comment.

I doubt that, Mr. President.

Mr. President, where will the particular provision of the amendment begin,

and where will it end? I understand that the pending bill involves appropriations of approximately \$3,500,000,000. Earlier in the year, the Congress passed the defense appropriation bill, which carried appropriations of \$39,400,000,000. If the pending amendment is attached as a rider to the pending appropriation bill, should not the defense appropriation bill be recalled and should not the amendment be attached to that bill, as a rider? Or is the Congress to be in the ridiculous position—and in this instance in using the word "ridiculous," I quote a word the President used—of saying that no surrender plans shall be made by means of the use of any of the \$3,500,000,000, but that it will be all right to make surrender plans by means of the use of some of the \$39,400,000,000 already appropriated?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, may I suggest that if the Senator from Oregon will examine the amendment, which today is available in printed form, he will find that it uses the words "in this or any other act." So the amendment would apply to the \$39,400,000,000 appropriation bill, as well as to the pending supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Then, do I correctly understand that the amendment constitutes general legislation submitted to an appropriation bill?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I believe that is correct; and I believe that on yesterday, when it was first proposed, the Senator from Georgia served notice of his intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing the amendment to the bill.

Mr. NEUBERGER. In other words, the amendment constitutes general legislation offered to an appropriation bill. Is that correct?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I believe that on yesterday the amendment would have been subject to such a point of order on that ground because it was general in its application and not limited to this particular appropriation bill. But, in view of the notice in writing which was submitted on yesterday, I believe the amendment is not today subject to such a point of order even though it is general legislation.

Mr. NEUBERGER. In other words, it is now proposed that the Senate take two steps, both of which have been severely criticized here in recent years: First, attach general legislation, by means of an amendment, to an appropriation bill; second, consider a matter which on its face would seem of vital importance to the entire free world, without having the matter even considered by the appropriate committee. Is that also correct?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The Senator from Oregon is entitled to his own opinion on those matters.

But I thought it should be pointed out—in view of the first point that Senator from Oregon made—that the amendment will apply to other appropriations, as well as to the pending one.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Then I should like to ask just where the authority will begin and where it will end. I hope the Sen-



ator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the author of the amendment, will answer some of these questions.

Mr. President, what about an American commander in the field? Today, we have troops in Lebanon. Am I to understand that, if the pending amendment were enacted into law, if the commander of our troops in Lebanon—either the commander in the field or the commander in the distant Pentagon—made any preparation or plan for the ultimate contingency of surrender, none of the funds provided by these appropriation bills could be used to pay his salary?

Suppose an Arab horde, armed with atomic weapons provided by our Russian enemies, threatened to annihilate American forces in Lebanon. Under those circumstances, would our forces there be supposed to fight until the last man died—as Custer did at the Battle of the Little Big Horn—or else their salaries would be cut off? Are we, while sitting in the Senate Chamber—while we sit in an air-conditioned building, and while we are living in the lap of luxury—going to say that no American forces shall ever surrender, regardless of the terrible odds against them?

In the last few days, I have heard a number of times in the Senate the statement "the word 'surrender' is not in my vocabulary." Mr. President, it is very easy for those who sit in an air-conditioned chamber to make such a statement while in such comfortable circumstances, far from any fighting front. But at Corregidor, where Gen. Jonathan Wainwright and his troops were wracked by malaria, and where their supplies became exhausted, finally they had either to surrender or to die. In my opinion, General Wainwright and his troops at Corregidor will forever rank high with honor in the esteem of all the people of the United States. The American people have the highest regard for their outstanding valor and patriotism.

So where will this amendment begin, and where will it end? Under the provisions of the amendment, will it be wrong and illegal for a commander besieged in the way that General Wainwright and his troops were—suffering severely from fever, and without ammunition or food—to surrender; or must such a commander and his troops continue to fight until they die either from wounds, from disease, or from starvation?

It may be said that the amendment relates to the surrender of the United States, not to the surrender of an armed force in the field. That may be true. But there have been many times in history when the surrender of a battle force was indistinguishable from the surrender of the country which that force served and protected.

I have been a student of the life of Gen. Robert E. Lee. General Lee was one of the greatest men in the history of our Nation. He had nobility of character, grandeur of intellect, and military genius. But General Lee had to surrender at Appomattox. I believe I was perhaps one of the few Senators who, several years ago, read in full the remarkable paper on General Lee that was

written by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS]. If I am not mistaken, the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] read the paper into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Is that correct?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes.

Mr. NEUBERGER. It was a brilliant paper, and included references to General Lee, who was a stalwart commander. But he was required to surrender, because of a grave lack of supplies and resources. When General Lee surrendered his battle force, the Confederate States themselves were then and there surrendered. Suppose the Confederate States had made a legislative provision similar to the pending amendment? Would that have meant that General Lee and his men would not have received their last pay checks or the land grants or whatever else they were entitled to receive? Would that have meant that certain Confederate legislators would have regarded themselves as braver than Gen. Robert E. Lee and his troops?

Does the amendment mean that every American soldier and every squad, platoon, company, battalion, regiment, and division in the American forces is to be told, "You are members of a kamikaze force, and you must fight until you die"?

I note that the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] shakes his head in disagreement. But I have cited instances in which the fate of a battle force was no different from the fate of the country that force represented in the field.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield to me?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LAUSCHE in the chair). Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. NEUBERGER. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I think the answer to the question the Senator from Oregon has raised is to be found in the language of the pending amendment itself. I believe the amendment is not subject to the interpretation the distinguished Senator from Oregon has suggested.

The amendment does not provide that no money shall be available for the pay of an officer who surrenders himself or his command.

The amendment is in two parts. The first part forbids the use of the funds appropriated by means of this appropriation bill or any other appropriation bill—regardless of whether the bill is passed today or whether it was passed earlier this year—for two purposes. The first purpose is set forth in the amendment, as follows:

No part of the funds appropriated in this (or any other) act shall be used to pay (1) any person, firm, or corporation, or any combinations of persons, firms, or corporations, to conduct a study or to plan when and how or in what circumstances the Government of the United States should surrender this country and its people to any foreign power.

I assume that part of the amendment deals with persons outside the Military Establishment, persons who are not em-

ployees or officials of the Military Establishment.

The second part of the amendment reads as follows:

(2) the salary or compensation of any employee or official of the Government of the United States who proposes or contracts or who has entered into contracts for the making of studies or plans for the surrender by the Government of the United States of this country and its people to any foreign power in any event or under any circumstances.

Thus, the amendment does not provide that such funds shall be denied to anyone who surrenders under any circumstances. The denial of such funds will be made in the case of "any employee or official of the Government of the United States who proposes or contracts or who has entered into contracts for the making of studies or plans for the surrender by the Government of the United States of this country and its people to any foreign power in any event or under any circumstances."

I do not believe that provision covers the action of a military commander in the field, unless the military commander were to leave the field and were to make, or attempt to make, a contract with someone else, to have the latter make a study in regard to how the commander could surrender the Government of the United States and its people.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Let me read from a statement of mine which I intend to have printed in the RECORD:

This amendment is phrased in terms of national surrender. Everyone detests and abhors that very thought. It seems easy and attractive to vote against surrender, to put this refusal even to consider surrender into the law. Then we can go home and say that if any planner in our Government even considers such an abhorrent thing, we have cut off his salary. We have shown the Russians what we are made of.

But the law would still remain to be administered. Since the President, the distinguished minority leader, Mr. KNOWLAND, and others have fully assured us that a policy of possible surrender is not and will not be studied, what—if anything—is it supposed to mean? When the administrators and the planners and the budget officers come to examine this subsection of the Supplemental Appropriation of 1959, at what point are the planners supposed to put on the blinders? At what point is the General Accounting Office supposed to say, "your studies have crossed the line laid down in subsection blank, please return your salary?"

I want to digress at that point to say this to the Senator from South Dakota. There must have been a point on Corregidor where General Wainwright and his brave officers felt they could not hold out much longer. There must have been a point where they met, under a kerosene lamp, or under whatever was left of their Delco plant on Corregidor, to decide whether or not they should surrender, and, if they did, on what terms they should surrender.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. NEUBERGER. Yes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Again, the wording of the amendment is the answer to that statement. The men on Corregidor never planned to surrender



the Government or its people to a foreign power. Whatever they dealt with was their own particular situation. The wording of the amendment is to plan for the "surrender by the Government of the United States of this country and its people to any foreign power." No battle commander, nobody at Corregidor, nobody at Wake Island, nobody in a field position that I know of, ever planned or ever contemplated with anybody to surrender the Government of the United States and its people.

Mr. NEUBERGER. The point I am making is that the very question the Senator raises is the one I introduced earlier. At what point does the surrender of a battle force become indistinguishable from the surrender of the country? Suppose a fleet of ours off some coast surrendered. At what point would that be or not be the surrender of the Government of the United States? The defense of the Government of the United States rests in its fleets on the oceans, its armies in the field, and its air forces in the sky. Is the General Accounting Office going to have to examine all the potential battle situations? The actual point the Senator from South Dakota makes seems to me to sustain what I am trying to point out.

Another thing I want to add is, Is this not in a way an expression of a lack of confidence in the President of the United States, who is the Commander in Chief of our Armed Forces? Is it not an expression of a lack of confidence in Gen. Nathan F. Twining, who is Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and who attended high school in my State, and who was a member of the Oregon National Guard in 1916 and 1917? I know him and his fine family. I have every faith that General Twining needs no legislative handcuffs to keep him from planning the surrender of our Government. He never would contemplate or plan such a shameful contingency.

I have been critical of President Eisenhower on many political questions, but that certainly does not lessen my respect for his patriotism or fidelity to his country.

I believe the very fact that we have raised this issue is, in and of itself, not an expression of good faith in our Government.

I certainly think, when we see how complex this question is—the Senator from South Dakota and I have not agreed on what the terms might be—it ought to go to committee and be studied, when we perhaps do not know the legal differences between a force in the field and the Government which the force is defending.

Certainly we all abhor the thought of surrender. Every single American who loves his country cannot possibly contemplate that we would ever surrender. I believe the President does not contemplate it, and I believe the overwhelming majority of Americans do not contemplate it. But we have had American forces in the field who have surrendered. Those men were of the bravest and, I dare say, they were equally as brave as anybody here. I would hate to see us establish the precedent of writing into law the fact that our military planners

and the Commander in Chief of our Armed Forces cannot take into contemplation every possible contingency which might confront them in an all-out atomic war, even though our military leaders would not contemplate surrender.

Does the Senator from South Dakota agree with that statement?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I really regret that I got into the colloquy and into the position of answering the questions asked by the Senator from Oregon. I rose because I wanted to be recognized in my own right to make comments relative to the amendment—very briefly, I might say. I endeavored to answer a couple of direct questions, but I really do not care to get into a general debate with the Senator from Oregon on the subject. I would not in any way wish to interrupt the Senator, for whom I have great respect, in setting forth his views fully and in whatever manner he desires.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I shall conclude in a moment, and if the Senator from South Dakota wants the floor in his own right, that is quite acceptable to me.

In conclusion, I want to say I do not think this amendment is necessary. I certainly feel it is not an expression of confidence in our President and the leaders for our Armed Forces. I have confidence in those men as respects the military needs, strategy, and planning for the security of our country.

In my opinion, an amendment of this seemingly comprehensive, sweeping, and cosmic nature should go to the appropriate committee, which I believe would be the Appropriations Committee or Armed Services Committee. It is still my hope it will be sent to a committee which will thoroughly consider and study the question, and the reliability of the rumors on which it is based, and that the committee will probe and analyze the matter; and that the Senate will then receive a comprehensive report from the appropriate committee to guide the Senate in whatever action it may take.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement I have prepared be included in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR NEUBERGER

I intend to vote against this amendment. Yesterday, we heard many brave speeches about how the United States will never surrender to the enemy. It is proposed that, to make sure of this, we amend an appropriation act to cutoff all salaries or other funds from anyone who would even consider such a thing.

Of course, it has been made quite clear by President Eisenhower, by the distinguished minority leader, Mr. KNOWLAND, and others that no one is in fact being paid in or by our Government to prepare studies for the ultimate surrender of the United States. No one is, in fact, studying plans for any such hypothetical decision.

Thank heavens, no such decision need yet be considered—even theoretically—by the United States Government. But, Mr. President, if we should ever come to that terrible and tragic state, the decision will not be made by any rider to a supplemental appropriation bill in the United States Senate.

Mr. President, yesterday this amendment was discussed as though the Senate was

called upon to decide, on this vote, whether anyone in the employ of the United States should ever study the possibility that the United States might have to surrender to an enemy. Surely, it seemed; everyone should be able to vote against surrender. But look at the dilemma which was uncovered by the able and cogent remarks of the always thoughtful Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER]. As Senator COOPER, and those who followed him, pointed out, to vote for any amendment such as this certainly raises the implication that the Senate thought the amendment necessary—that except for our vigilance, persons and agencies in the employ of the United States would be engaged in the planning of future United States surrenders. And would the rejection of such an amendment imply, on the other hand, that the Senate had no objection to such expenditures?

Mr. President, this dilemma is the consequence of discussing the amendment in terms of whether or not it is a good idea to study surrender—rather than whether or not it is a good idea to legislate what shall and what shall not be studied and considered by the policy planners of our State and Defense Departments, under pain of having their salaries cutoff.

I believe it is not a good idea to do this kind of thing by legislation. It seems to me to be bad in principle, to try to write into a supplemental appropriation bill any kind of legal limitations around the vitally important policy planning functions upon which our national survival may depend in this nuclear age.

This amendment is phrased in terms of national surrender. Everyone detests and abhors that very thought. It seems easy and attractive to vote against surrender, to put this refusal even to consider surrender into the law. Then we can go home and say that if any planner in our Government even considers such an abhorrent thing, we have cut off his salary. We have shown the Russians what we are made of.

But the law would still remain to be administered. Since the President, the distinguished minority leader (Mr. KNOWLAND) and others have fully assured us that a policy of possible surrender is not and will not be studied, what—if anything—is it supposed to mean? When the administrators and the planners and the budget officers come to examine this subsection of the Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1959, at what point are the planners supposed to put on the blinders? At what point is the General Accounting Office supposed to say, "your studies have crossed the line laid down in subsection blank, please return your salary?"

It is not difficult to think of a number of situations in our recent history which would have raised this question, if Congress had previously engaged in such efforts to limit policy planning as the one now proposed. I do not believe that it is any public service, or particularly complimentary to the American people, for the Senate to close its eyes to some of the harsh realities of modern warfare.

These are some of the hypothetical questions that occur to me:

Under the theory of this amendment, should the armed services abandon their preparation of young Americans to withstand Communist brainwashing, if they should possibly become prisoners? I recall that, when such training was first announced after the disclosure of the experiences of GI's released from North Korean Communist captivity, some people criticized it as implying the possibility of surrender, and weakening the will to resist. Since we all abhor surrender, should we not make sure that we cut off appropriations for any plans, studies and training that contemplates such a possibility?



When Gen. Jonathan Wainwright and his handful of heroic survivors were living through living through the days and nights of the siege of Corregidor, do we suppose that his staff was studying and considering plans for every eventuality and possibility except the one of surrender, because that word is not in the American vocabulary? And if they did consider it, should we not perhaps vote to withhold the pay of such staff officers in the future?

And, Mr. President, under the theory of this amendment, if anyone today is considering and planning for what alternative decisions might have to be made, under all possible and conceivable eventualities, with respect to our Marines and Army men in Lebanon—at what point shall the budget officers step in and tell the Joint Chiefs of Staff that they had better revise or edit their documents, because they were getting too close to some line of speculation forbidden by the Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1959?

Mr. President, I have said enough to explain why I shall vote against the amendment. Planning will be carried on by the Joint Chiefs, by the State and Defense Departments, by the President and the National Security Council, in whatever form and on whatever premises are required in contemplating the needs of our national security. Those grim and vital needs will determine the scope of their planning, and not some question of a limitation on appropriated funds. If we want to do something through the appropriation process, let us be sure that we vote adequate funds for our national security, and not to put artificial blinders on our military and strategic planners. That is a principle which I consider both wrong and unworkable, and that is why I shall vote against the amendment.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I appreciate that measures of great importance should be referred to committees, but here is an issue which is before the Senate. The amendment is at the desk. To defer action on it would only result in greater misinterpretation than any possible interpretation which could be placed on the amendment if it were acted on now. Therefore, I hope it will go to a vote.

Mr. President, I sit as a member of the Committee on Armed Services, who has heard many briefings and has participated in some decisions bearing upon the military posture of the United States.

My own deep conviction is that, on balance, this country will take care of itself if it becomes involved in a conflict today or in the near future. I am not worried about any need for surrender at this time or any time in the near future.

We may at a given moment be behind on one weapon or in one category but, on balance, our overall position is strong. We are not considering any plan for surrender to anybody at any time.

With respect to this amendment, however, since questions have been raised with respect to its interpretation, I want for emphasis to say—

First, that the amendment on its face applies not merely to this appropriation bill, but to any other act. So it is comprehensive, and does not apply merely to this bill, but to any appropriation bill passed this year or any other year as to which the conditions might be applicable. It is general legislation.

Also, it does not go to the act of the surrender of a single commander in the field. It relates only to a contract for a study or plan for the surrender of the Government or the people of the United States, which is a complete surrender of the country and its people.

Certainly there ought not to be any hesitancy on the part of anyone in saying, "We shall not appropriate any money for the surrender of the United States as a whole or of its people." This does not relate to the necessities which might arise with respect to an individual commander on a battlefield.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. I concur with what the Senator from South Dakota has said. I think the Senator has made a clear-cut statement which goes to the heart of the issue, and I commend him for it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I appreciate the comment of the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. President, another point which was raised has been with respect to the possible misinterpretation of an affirmative vote on the amendment. I think the President of the United States was entitled to make his statement. I think the Senate of the United States is entitled to make its statement as well.

It is true that the President concluded by saying that the situation was ridiculous. The President meant that he has said what he wanted to say and he thought any further comment by him would be unnecessary. But if the President thought he should make a statement because of the way in which the matter has come up, why should not the Senate of the United States, for its part, if it desires to make such a statement, also do so? If we want to say "those are our sentiments, too"—why not do so? If we want to subscribe to them in our way of speaking, why not do so?

I served for a number of years in the House of Representatives. When we as Members of the House of Representatives were to be sworn in we stood in a body and were sworn in en bloc. That constituted the affirmation of our loyalty and was our oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

We do it differently in this body. When a Member comes into the Senate of the United States he is not sworn in en bloc in a large group. A group of three or four, or an individual by himself, will approach the Presiding Officer and the oath will be administered to the group of 3 or 4, or perhaps will be administered individually. Then what happens? Then the Member signs the oath in the book. He actually signs an oath, which is an affirmation of his oath of office to support the Constitution of the United States.

So far as I am concerned, both oaths are binding. But did I feel any less responsibility to support the Constitution of the United States as a Member of the House of Representatives, because I only held up my hand and made an oral af-

firmation of my intention to support the Constitution? Did I feel any greater obligation when I signed the book? I say that under either circumstance I felt I was bound by my oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the United States, and to support the United States against its enemies, foreign and domestic, with equal obligation.

And I would not deny to either body its own manner of subscribing loyalty to the Constitution—and here, just as I think the President's statement should not be misinterpreted and his right to make it be respected, so should our method of speaking and our right to speak be recognized without misinterpretation.

The absence of legislation in the past has not given anybody the right to think we favored the expenditure of money, or that anybody had license to spend money, to study how we might surrender the Government as a whole. But the absence of such legislation in the past does not mean we can not affirm our position now when the question, frivolously or otherwise, has arisen. Indeed, since it has arisen this is the time when we can speak in unmistakable terms. Were we to face this situation and back away from it, that indeed might be misconstrued.

So, Mr. President, I hope the Senate, since the issue is before it, will vote for the amendment. I think the chance of a misconstruction or misinterpretation would be far greater if it were rejected.

Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. CLARK, and Mr. LAUSCHE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHURCH in the chair). The Senator from Colorado is recognized.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. ALLOTT. I yield to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. CAPEHART. I congratulate the able Senator from South Dakota on his statement. It was excellent, as his remarks usually are. I assure the Senator that I appreciate very much his singling me out among the many others for compliment.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I shall support and vote for the amendment. I wish to make a few remarks. I am sorry the Senator from Georgia (Mr. RUSSELL) has left the floor. I wish he were on the floor, because I should like to have him hear what I am about to say.

I think it is very unfortunate that, in the consideration of these matters, we have reached the point at which we seem to have arrived. Several of us, including the junior Senator from Oregon, have talked at length from time to time about material being printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I assume that the article or editorials printed in the RECORD on request of Members of the Senate either carry with them an implied endorsement of brilliancy or soundness, or else contain such meritorious value in other ways that attention is called to them.



So it is with the article from the *Post Dispatch*. The Senator from Missouri had a perfect right to have it printed in the *RECORD*, but when he did so without reservations, in fact he in a pointed manner endorsed the article and the features included in it.

With respect to the application of that thought to the Kennedy speech, I think perhaps we were amiss last night. It is true that the Kennedy speech does not contain anything which in itself is a secret and because of which the Senate should close its doors. Instead, the Kennedy speech contains matters which, if uncontroverted, constitute a flat assertion that this country is in danger.

The Senator from Massachusetts said on the floor last night, subsequent to his speech—and I shall paraphrase his remarks—that he was not a member of the Committee on Armed Services or a member of the Committee on Appropriations, and that he had no information which was not available to anyone else. However, the speech contains information which certainly cannot be obtained from ordinary sources. At least such information cannot be obtained from reliable newspaper and magazine sources.

Therefore, if we are going into the matter, it seems to me the proper and most expedient approach would be to invoke rule XXXV and take the Senate into executive session. In fact, I do not see how the chairman of the Armed Services Committee can fail, at some time before we adjourn, to take the Senate into executive session under rule XXXV to answer some of the allegations which have been made in the speech.

There is one other point I wish to make in conclusion. I think the amendment is superfluous.

I have been a Member of the Senate only 4 short years. I came to the Senate entertaining great respect for the Senator from Georgia, which I had acquired partly because of the high esteem in which my then colleague, the late Senator Millikin, had for the Senator from Georgia. I still have that respect.

I find it impossible to believe that it is necessary to consider such an amendment as is before the Senate. I find it impossible to believe in my heart that it is necessary. I find it simply impossible to believe the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services and the senior Senator from Arizona, who is the head of the Appropriations Committee, and the subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee, would permit such a thing as this amendment proposes to prevent to go on without taking appropriate action.

In a way, I think the amendment is in derogation, if I may say so, of the Senator from Georgia. The amendment is in derogation of the Senator's great principles and his great position, and the respect in which we all hold him.

There is no reason why any Senator should not vote for the amendment, and the sooner we vote on it and dispose of it the better off we will be.

If we are to consider the questions which were raised last night by the Senator from Missouri and the Senator from Massachusetts, the Senate should go into

executive session so that we may be told by the members of the Committee on Armed Services the facts about the situation in the United States, so that we, as Senators, can go home to tell our constituents about the true condition of the country, without having them in hysteria from reading such allegations as are contained in the speech, and as have been made on this floor.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I wish this amendment had not been offered, but I agree that to withdraw it now would do more harm than good.

Last year we debated for 2 months the Eisenhower doctrine, and with deep reluctance, at the end, I voted for it because I thought that to vote the other way would do more harm than good. For the same reason I shall support this amendment.

Ordinarily I am not rated as a great admirer of Presidential Press Secretary James Hagerty, but I must say that the last sentence of his statement today, in my judgment, laid it on the line:

The whole matter is too ridiculous for any further comment.

I hope the Senate will soon vote.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, at the very beginning I wish to state that I have no belief in the statement which was published with respect to a study being made by the Department of Defense in contemplation of surrender. I believe that the statement reported in the newspapers was false. I believe that it was the most vicious libel ever uttered on the people of the United States.

I begin to wonder whether we are directing our attention to the substance of the problem which confronts us. I think it has been demonstrated that we must pay a price for the right of free speech. We enjoy the right of free speech and a free press; but we must pay a price for such enjoyment. We are today paying that price.

Every loyal American ought always to remember that the enjoyment of the right of free speech requires the imposition of self-restraint. One should not speak unless he knows the truth. One should not label his country as contemplating surrender to communism unless the words which he utters can definitely be proved.

In my judgment, if such a statement was ever made by anyone connected with our Government, he was not an American. He was not a believer in those things represented by the flag which flies over the Capitol of the United States. He was a believer in communism.

How could one do greater damage to his country than to circulate throughout the world the statement that we are contemplating surrender? I will vote for the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia, but I recognize the danger which is implicit in it. Senators who vote for it will declare that, in their judgment, no money should be used to study a purpose of surrendering the Government of the United States to an enemy.

The next query is, What do Senators who will vote against the amendment subscribe to? Especially, what will be

the interpretation made by our enemies of that vote? The interpretation might well be that they want money expended to make a study about how and when we shall surrender. That is why I think it would be better if the amendment were not before us. But since it is here, I believe that we ought to be unanimous in supporting it.

We have already spent probably 10 hours on this subject.

I should like to say that the statement is ridiculous. It is ridiculous when we contemplate it from the standpoint of the absolute improbability of what has been declared to be a fact. But in the face of its being labeled as ridiculous and laughable, let us remember that the impact upon the world is not a laughable thing.

What will be said by people who have been wavering as to whether they should attach themselves to the Soviet orbit or to the United States? May they not well say, "In the United States they are talking surrender. Why should I affiliate myself with them? I will go with the victor." How wonderful it would be if we could glibly pass by the statement which has been made. It would have been better if it had never been made. I wonder if the man who wrote the piece in solitude, pondering the significance of what he did, suffers some remorse.

If there is any question whether or not this statement is true, the best thing the Senate could do would be to conduct an investigation and ascertain the truth.

I have nothing more to say on this subject. I will vote for the amendment. It is my sincere belief—subscribing substantially to what the Senator from Oregon and the Senator from Kentucky have said—that the issue is now in a state requiring that we be unanimous on the subject.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL]. On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] are absent on official business.

I further announce that if present and voting, the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] would each vote "yea."

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from New York [Mr. JAVRS] is absent by leave of the Senate to attend the NATO Parliamentary Conference in London as chairman of the Economic Section of the General Affairs Committee.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] and the Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE] are necessarily absent.

If present and voting, the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] and the Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 88, nays 2, as follows:



## YEAS—88

Aiken	Gore	Morse
Allott	Green	Morton
Anderson	Hayden	Mundt
Barrett	Hennings	Murray
Beall	Hickenlooper	O'Mahoney
Bennett	Hill	Pastore
Bible	Hoblitzell	Potter
Bricker	Hruska	Proxmire
Bridges	Humphrey	Purtell
Bush	Ives	Revercomb
Butler	Jackson	Robertson
Byrd	Johnson, Tex.	Russell
Capehart	Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall
Carlson	Jordan	Schoeppel
Carroll	Kefauver	Smathers
Case, N. J.	Kennedy	Smith, Maine
Case, S. Dak.	Kerr	Smith, N. J.
Chavez	Knowland	Sparkman
Church	Kuchel	Stennis
Clark	Langer	Thurmond
Cotton	Lausche	Talmadge
Curtis	Long	Thurmond
Dirksen	Magnuson	Thye
Douglas	Malone	Watkins
Dworshak	Mansfield	Wiley
Eastland	Martin, Iowa	Williams
Ellender	Martin, Pa.	Yarborough
Ervin	McClellan	Young
Fulbright	McNamara	
Goldwater	Monroney	

## NAYS—2

Cooper	Neuberger
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## NOT VOTING—6

Flanders	Holland	Jenner
Frear	Javits	Payne

So Mr. RUSSELL's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

### EXCISE TAX TECHNICAL CHANGES ACT OF 1958—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7125) to make technical changes in the Federal excise-tax laws, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHURCH in the chair). The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report, see House proceedings of August 13, 1958, pp. 10653-16054, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, as is the case with all conference reports, the Senate conferees had to yield on some amendments in order to reach an agreement.

There were altogether 153 amendments. However, most of these were technical, clerical, or conforming changes.

In the case of amendments Nos. 2, 16, 35, and 53, which deal with the exemption for nonprofit private schools from

various excise taxes, the Senate conferees receded.

Amendment 32a, proposed by Senator SMATHERS, would have moved back to June 1, 1958, the effective date of the provisions eliminating the club dues tax on assessments for construction of club facilities. The House conferees were not willing to accept this amendment, and the Senate conferees were forced to recede.

The House conferees were not willing to accept amendments Nos. 83a, 83b, and 88b, which dealt with Senator DOUGLAS' proposal to permit beer to be produced in the home, without payment of tax, and the Senate conferees were forced to recede.

In the case of Senate amendment No. 39, which would have removed the House ceiling of 6 cents a share on the stamp tax on the transfer of stock, the House receded with an amendment which would place an 8 cents a share limit on the tax. The Senate conferees agreed to the amendment.

The House conferees receded on the following major Senate amendments:

Amendment No. 3, dealing with farm machinery parts.

Amendments Nos. 7 and 8, which removed from the House bill the tax on tape and wire recorders and players.

Amendment No. 9, Senator DIRKSEN's amendment, which would exempt certain stencil-cutting machines from tax.

Amendment No. 11, which would extend the constructive sales price provisions to sales to certain special dealers in home appliances where such special dealers have no sales force of their own.

Amendment No. 25, which provides a \$1 exemption to general admissions charges other than in the case of cabarets, racetracks, box seats, and so forth.

Amendment No. 28, which exempted from the admissions' tax amounts which go to the benefit of a scholarship fund.

Amendment No. 32, which extended the nonprofit swimming pool exemption from the club dues tax to nonprofit skating clubs.

Senator BEALL's amendment No. 32 (b), which made January 1, 1958, the effective date of the swimming club exemption from the club dues tax, was agreed to by the House conferees with an amendment providing that no interest would be permitted on the refunds.

Senator JENNER's amendment No. 39a, which would permit transfer agents to rely on the transferor's certificate of actual value, was agreed to by the House conferees.

The House conferees accepted amendment No. 42 which exempted from the stamp taxes certain reorganizations involving mere change of form.

Senator HUMPHREY's amendment No. 62, which would retain the present law requiring notice of export in the case of refrigerators, phonograph and TV sets, and electric, oil and gas appliances, was accepted by the House conferees. This amendment is similar to committee action in the case of automobiles, and, to a certain extent, similar to the action taken in the case of mechanical pens and pencils.

Senator SALTONSTALL's amendment No. 80a, dealing with the blending of rum and the use of caramel in rum, was accepted by the House conferees.

The committee amendments dealing with the application of the industrial alcohol laws to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and dealing with losses of Puerto Rico products in major disasters in the United States, were accepted by the House conferees, along with other amendments dealing with distilled spirits, wines, and beer, including provisions extending the effective date of these provisions.

The Senate committee amendment removing the requirement that the Secretary institute a 7-day return system for tobacco products was accepted by the House conferees. This provision for a 7-day return period would, in reality, have been of very little benefit to the tobacco industry. It is my hope that the Treasury Department will institute, under its discretionary power, a 30-day return system for tobacco products to equalize the tobacco industry with other industries on a return system.

Mr. President, I recommend that the Senate accept the conference report on H. R. 7125.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

### TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1958—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8381) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to correct unintended benefits and hardships and to make technical amendments, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHURCH in the chair). The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report, see House proceedings of August 14, 1958, pp. 16110-16113, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, there were 229 amendments to this bill. Many of the amendments were clerical or conforming. There were 56 substantive amendments. Of these, the House agreed to 37, compromising on 1, and the Senate receded on the 18 remaining. The bill, as agreed to in conference, amounts to a loss in revenue of \$260 million, which is due to the small-business relief provisions. The remaining part of the bill on balance probably does not result in any loss in revenue. I will discuss only the Senate amendments which were rejected by the House conferees and as to which we were forced



to recede in order to reach an agreement.

Amendment No. 6, which related to the retirement income credit, as applied to husbands and wives living in community and noncommunity property States, was eliminated by the conferees, as well as the provisions of the House bill, which the Senate believed discriminated against spouses living in community property States. The result of the conference action is to return to the existing law with the understanding that this matter will be further considered in the next Congress.

Amendment No. 11, offered by Senator TALMADGE, was to retain the police subsistence exemption granted under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Both the House provision and the Senate Finance Committee bill provided for the repeal of the provision in existing law authorizing the subsistence allowance, but the Senate Finance Committee amendment made the repeal effective only with respect to amounts received in a statutory subsistence allowance for any day after September 30, 1958, and then only with respect to taxable years ending after September 30, 1958. The House conferees insisted on repeal of the 1954 code provision, but agreed to make the repeal effective as provided in the Senate Finance Committee amendment.

Amendment No. 19 is concerned with the unlimited deduction for charitable contributions by individuals where in 8 out of the last 10 years an individual's charitable contributions, plus income taxes, exceed 90 percent of his taxable income. The Senate amendment consisted of two parts. One, added by the Senate Finance Committee, provided that instead of taking into account the amount of income-tax paid during any year in determining whether for that year his charitable contributions, plus income tax, exceed 90 percent, the individual could take into account the amount of income-tax paid "in respect of" such year, so long as this amount was not included in any other year. This part of amendment No. 19 the House accepted. However, the amendment offered by Senator CLARK was not agreed to by the House conferees. The amendment by Senator CLARK would have permitted the taxpayer to combine any 2 years in the 10 years preceding the taxable year in determining whether the sum of the contributions and income taxes for such 2 years exceed 90 percent.

Amendment No. 32. The Senate conferees were forced to recede on this amendment, which related to assessments levied by the water and soil conservation districts. The House conferees were in full approval with the objective of the amendment, but because of the complications in the amendment were of the opinion that the whole matter should be deferred for further study. The Senate conferees agreed to recede on this amendment with the understanding that the whole matter would be given further study and presented for future legislation.

Amendment No. 61. This amendment related to prepaid income from newspaper and periodical subscriptions and

also contained a provision with respect to prepaid dues and fees received by nonprofit organizations, such as automobile clubs and so forth. The House conferees accepted that part of the amendment related to prepaid income from newspaper and periodical subscriptions but refused to accept that part of the amendment related to prepaid dues and fees received by nonprofit service organizations. It was the position of the House conferees that this matter of prepaid dues and fees received by nonprofit service organizations was a part of the entire subject dealing with the treatment of prepaid income and that such subject should be left for study of this entire problem. The Senate conferees were forced to recede on this point.

In amendment No. 48 the Senate had deleted a House provision amending section 358 of the 1954 code, relating to tax-free exchanges, to specifically provide for a downward adjustment of the basis of property received in an exchange where a loss was also recognized to the taxpayer in the exchange. The Senate had deleted this provision on the grounds that it was not necessary to achieve the intended result but the House Conferees believed that this should be provided for specifically in the tax laws. For that reason, the provision has been restored and your conferees agreed to the House provision.

Amendment No. 70 was offered by Senator BRICKER. Present law provides an exemption from income tax for nonprofit corporations organized before September 1, 1951, which are operated to provide reserve funds and insurance for domestic building and loan associations, mutual savings banks, and other similar organizations. Senator BRICKER's amendment would have extended the exemption to corporations providing reserve funds, and insurance for these mutual organizations if they were organized before September 1, 1957. However, the House Conferees were opposed to extending this exemption and so the Senate Conferees reluctantly accepted the House position.

Amendment No. 80. This amendment related to leases entered into by certain medical research organizations. The problem involved was whether a lease to a medical clinic by a scientific organization engaged in medical research of premises adjoining those occupied by such scientific organizations meets the related activity test of the exempt corporation provision. The House conferees objected to including such a provision in the bill on the theory that the question involved was one of fact and should be established by the actual facts involved rather than through a statutory rule. The Senate conferees were forced to recede on this amendment.

Amendment No. 82. The Senate conferees were unable to reach an agreement with the House conferees on this amendment, which related to licensed personal finance companies and lending companies.

Amendment No. 90. This amendment was added by the Finance Committee but was modified by a floor amendment. The amendment as modified provided for

a 23 percent depletion allowance in the case of gold mined in the United States where it was the principal mineral product of the taxpayer. The House conferees refused to agree to this amendment and the Senate conferees were forced to recede.

Amendment No. 96. This amendment related to regulated investment companies whose assets consisted mainly of State and local obligations. Under the amendment the exemption from the interest on such State and local obligations was passed through to the shareholders by exempting the dividends received by them. The House conferees did not believe that the exemption to the corporation should be continued in the hands of the shareholders and the Senate conferees were forced to recede.

Amendment No. 103. This amendment provided a special method for the taxation of real-estate investment trusts similar to that now applied in the case of regulated investment companies dealing in stocks and securities. This amendment was opposed by the Treasury and the House conferees were unwilling to accept it. The Senate conferees were, therefore, forced to recede.

Amendment No. 109. This amendment struck out the provisions of the House bill providing for a carryback and carryover of the unused foreign tax credit. The House conferees insisted on the provisions of the House bill granting such carryback and carryover and the Senate conferees were forced to recede.

Amendment No. 130. This amendment related to the sale or exchange of patents to a controlled corporation. Under the House bill the inventor was required to report the proceeds which he received from the sale of the patent to the corporation as ordinary income if he owned 25 percent or more of the stock of the corporation to which the patent was transferred. The Senate Finance Committee amendment returned to the existing law where capital gain treatment was allowed unless more than 50 percent of the stock was owned by the grantor. The House conferees insisted on their amendment and the Senate conferees were forced to recede.

Amendment No. 135. This amendment was offered by Senator LONG. It provided that where a taxpayer received treble damages as awards or settlements in antitrust actions under the Clayton Act these amounts would be taxable as though they had been received over the period from the time the injury was first sustained up to the time of the award or settlement. The House conferees limited the period over which the income could be spread for tax purposes to that in which such injuries were sustained by the taxpayer and the Senate conferees were forced to agree.

Amendment No. 211. This amendment related to the computation of equity invested capital in certain cases of railroad corporations under the World War II excess profits tax. The House conferees objected to opening up the excess profits tax provisions of World War II in this bill and the Senate conferees were forced to recede.



# Senate

[Senate proceedings continued from  
p. 16318]

## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1959

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 13450) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I submit the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 18, between lines 20 and 21, it is proposed to insert the following:

### HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For an additional amount for expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), as amended, authorizing the establishment of a hospital center in the District of Columbia including grants to private agencies for hospital facilities in said District, \$1,020,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 3259, 85th Congress.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, this amendment provides an appropriation in the amount of \$1,020,000 to carry out the provisions of authorizing legislation passed by both Houses of the Congress for the completion of the construction of Georgetown and Columbia Hospitals. The act authorizing this appropriation is at the White House, and is awaiting signature. The amendment, therefore, carries a proviso withholding the actual appropriations until after enactment of S. 3259.

I understand that the amendment has been discussed with the distinguished Senator from the State of Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] and that he is willing to accept it. I further understand that the amendment is acceptable to the very able and distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

Georgetown University Hospital Center receives \$450,000 and Columbia Hospital for Women receives \$570,000. Both hospitals have construction underway and need the money to complete construction. Georgetown University Hospital Center has about 62 percent of construction completed, and Columbia Hospital has about 38 percent completed.

The money authorized in S. 3259 is needed this fall, 1958, to continue construction contracts.

It is a very important matter, as I see it. There would be no saving through postponing action on this matter. All a postponement would do would be to cause great hardship, and really cause a loss to the two hospitals, because we all know money is not saved by permitting construction to go just so far and then turning the contractors away.

There certainly is a need for these hospital facilities in the District. Not adopting the amendment, if one does not want to put the question on the basis of sentiment, would really be an act of not providing services for the sick which already have been authorized.

I hope my amendment will be adopted. Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I had occasion to go into the matter, and I have discussed it with the chairman of the committee. I think the amendment is a good one. A start should be made. I hope the House will accept the amendment. At least, we should be sure of providing funds in the first deficiency appropriation. It is a very important matter in the District of Columbia.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] is also very familiar with the project.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. HILL. This is simply an appropriation to meet an authorization which has been provided in the legislation to which the distinguished Senator has referred. There will be nothing gained by not granting the appropriation. In fact, all dictates of commonsense and logic—

Mr. MORSE. And humanity.

Mr. HILL. And humanity require that the appropriation should be made at this time. So I hope the amendment of the Senator from Oregon will be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], I send to the desk an amendment to the pending measure, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois for himself and other Senators will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed, on page 17, after line 24, to insert the following:

### CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

For administrative expenses necessary for the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission, established by the act of August 5, 1953 (67 Stat. 366), as amended, \$46,000.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the three Senators who are sponsors of the amendment are all members of the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission. We unanimously urge that the work of the Commission be allowed to go forward, at least through the first session of the next Congress. This appropriation is

necessary in order that the small staff may not have to be disestablished because of the lack of this provision.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I may say to the Senator from Illinois that this matter was considered by the committee. While the amount involved is small, it was indicated that the result of granting authority to this Commission perhaps might ultimately impose a very heavy burden on the United States. I should like to try to clear that matter up, if I can.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to make it clear, and I think the Senator from Wisconsin will confirm the statement that the amendment does not involve any appropriation of money for the construction of a memorial on the island of Corregidor. It is merely to keep the Commission alive. The Commission is exploring two methods of raising funds for the memorial. One is by popular subscription. We have not had too much luck with that method to date. The other method is the possibility of selling condemned and surplus Navy ships and having some of the proceeds go toward the memorial.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. POTTER. When this matter was discussed in committee, I raised the question—and I raised it on the floor when the authorization was first granted—that, in the first place, we would be establishing a dangerous precedent. There is a Battle Monuments Commission which has jurisdiction over and can provide memorials of the kind here proposed. Secondly, the people of the Philippines are not enthusiastic about this project. I have received copies of news reports from the Philippine press, which are on their way here from my office, which demonstrate very clearly that the people of the Philippines think we are "Mr. Sucker" for doing this.

While I grant to the Senator that the amendment merely provides funds so the Commission may carry on, the project involves a proposed multimillion dollar memorial or monument on Corregidor. Inasmuch as the Commission has not as yet had any definite plans as to what type of memorial will be established—

Mr. DOUGLAS. I may correct the Senator on that point. Definite plans have been authorized, and accepted. There was competition between groups of architects all over the country. Plans were approved by an advisory commission. So we have definite plans.

Mr. POTTER. Is the plan which has been accepted the one for erecting a memorial arch on Corregidor itself?

Mr. DOUGLAS. It would be on Corregidor. I would not say it was described as an arch.

Mr. POTTER. Can the Senator tell us how much it would cost?

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President—



Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from Wisconsin wishes to speak on that matter.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I want to make clear that the appropriation of \$46,000, which is the amount requested, is very small, and is requested to enable the Commission to continue its work through the first session of the next Congress.

As a member of the Commission, I am sure I speak for the other 5 Members of Congress on the Commission in urging the Senate to accept the amendment, and not bring our plans, which are now in a fruitful stage, to a complete stop.

I have from the Department of State this statement: "You may wish to use the following in support of the \$46,000 item."

That is the only question involved here. I want to get that straight. There has been a dispute about the particular style of the monument; there is no question about that. But some 3 years ago, the Commission was created by an act of Congress. The Commission was constituted. Three Senators were appointed to the Commission. We do not wish to say anything about the monument at the present time. We only say that there are in mothballs a number of ships, which it costs us about \$7 million a year to keep in mothballs. One of the plans, which is not involved in the present consideration at all, was to dispose of some of the ships and from the amount realized construct the monument. However, that is on a tangent.

Let me read what the Department of State has to say:

The Department of State supports fully the purpose and aims of the Corregidor Bataan Memorial Commission. I have been informed today that they are highly concerned over the possibility that funds will be withheld for the expenses of the Commission and their position is that this small amount of \$46,000 should be made available in order that the work of the Commission may go forward. If this work is stopped forthwith it will certainly be misinterpreted in a most unfavorable manner in certain areas.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I regret very much I was not present when the item was considered. I heartily agree with the Senator's suggestion. I hope the Senate will see fit to restore this very small amount for such a worthy purpose.

Mr. WILEY. I thank the Senator very much.

I should like to say one other word in explanation. Something has been said about the American Battle Monuments Commission being in favor of undertaking and carrying through the work of the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission. That matter should be definitely settled.

If the American Battle Monuments Commission wants to do this, someone with authority should speak for it. I am sure the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission, on which the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] and I, as well as another distinguished Senator

and Members of the House of Representatives serve, would be glad to surrender the work. We have been working on the matter for some 3 years, with no compensation, and we expect none.

This is a problem which involves our foreign relations. If we put this Commission out of business, the reaction in the Orient will not be very good. We all know what the people of the Philippines did. A good many more of those people died than did Americans.

The question of the monument cannot be decided now. That question will be decided by future action of this body and of the House of Representatives. If permission is given in January or February to dispose of some of the mothball ships, it will not cost the Government a penny, but will actually save the Government money. If we get rid of all the mothball ships, which are no good in this age, we will save \$7 million a year, which is the cost of maintaining them.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. POTTER. I happen to be a member of the American Battle Monuments Commission. The American Battle Monuments Commission is not looking for assignments. The Commission does not favor this type of program, whether it is a memorial on Corregidor or some other place. The President himself has constantly opposed the erection of this type of memorial.

One can go to Europe today and find memorials which have been put up by special groups, and then abandoned. Those memorials are a disgrace to the country.

When the Senator talks about our foreign policy in this regard, I thoroughly agree with him. I shall read from a news article from the Manila Bulletin of July 24, which refers to this matter:

At the luncheon Mrs. C. A. Larsen gave yesterday, at the Champagne Room, for Mrs. Horace Smith, there was as much talk of that \$7½ million monument the United States is going to build on Corregidor as there was of the sack and the trapeze. Which shows that women at lunch do not talk entirely of trivia. That proposed monument, which very few people will ever see, is an old and sour story, but no one quite believed such a ridiculous proposal would ever pass the United States Congress. Monday the House of Representatives actually passed a bill authorizing \$7½ million. One million would have been bad enough, but \$7½ million. In a city that cries for a decent opera house or national theater (among a great many other things) we should have a \$7½ million something or other way over on Corregidor. Incensed Americans here hope the Senate will toss the bill in the wastebasket.

I say to the Senator, if we want to do something for the people of the Philippines, if we want to establish good public relations, if we want to do something which will pay homage to the men who fought in the Philippines let us provide a living memorial, such as an opera house or a new hospital. We do not need a big piece of rock on Corregidor—another big rock.

The thought of \$7 million, to begin with, which is only half the program, is repugnant to the people of the Philip-

pinas. Those people will not like us because of that; they will hate us for it, as the article states. If we want to do something, let us provide a living memorial. The suggestion of an opera house or something else, perhaps, is proper.

As to the selling of ships which are in the mothball fleet, I say to the distinguished Senator, are we kidding ourselves? Those are our ships. If we sell the ships we sell them for American dollars. It does not matter whether we sell Government property to secure the money to build the memorial, it will cost the same amount of money. American taxpayers' dollars will be spent for it.

I think the soldiers who fought on Corregidor and Bataan should be honored, but I do not care for the idea of a hollow monument on Corregidor at a contemplated cost of more than \$7 million. That is fantastic, in an area where hospitals are needed, where schools are needed, and where an opera house is needed.

I am not going to object to the inclusion of the amount of money in the bill presently under consideration for the continuation of the Commission, but I hope the Commission will look into the facts to see what the people of the Philippines want. Let us not act like a great, rich Uncle Sam who wants to throw in a big monument which is not wanted. Let us not act like a rich uncle doing something not wanted by the people.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will my good friend yield for a question?

Mr. POTTER. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I take it the Senator from Michigan does not object to the pending amendment; that what the Senator is fearful of is the expenditure of \$7½ million for the memorial building.

Mr. POTTER. The memorial is something which the people of the Philippines do not want.

Mr. DOUGLAS. These two questions are separate. The question immediately before the Senate is whether there should be an appropriation of \$46,000 for the Commission.

Mr. POTTER. As I say, I am not going to object strenuously to the item, but I hope the Commission will consider the matter. I think it is bad public relations.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I will say to my good friend, the two are separable questions. I do not intend to speak on the question of the \$7½ million memorial at great length. I will say that the evidence which the Senator produced is something less than substantial; namely, that a group of women gathered together in Manila in the Champagne Room discussed whether we should have this memorial, along with talk about sack and trapeze gowns. I should like to have a more substantive set of considerations.

Mr. POTTER. I think the distinguished Senator will find that is the sentiment. I know, certainly, before our committee there were representations made to me, as a member of the American Battle Monuments Commission, when this question first came up. The impetus for the project did not come from the Philippines, but instead came from people, who are very patriotic, who



are interested in paying homage to the soldiers and military personnel who participated in the battle. We all would like to see homage paid to them.

In our zeal to do good, which we have a tendency to do as Americans, we are inclined to feel that we know best what is good for other people.

We say, "We are going to pay homage to those people by erecting a great monument on Corregidor." This impetus did not come from the people of the Philippines. I hope the Commission will look into the question to determine whether the people of the Philippines care for that kind of memorial. I am inclined to think that living memorials have a much more lasting value than cold marble.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I offer the amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated. It is designated "8-14-58-I."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 34, after line 23, it is proposed to insert the following:

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

*Preservation of early American motion pictures*

For expenses necessary to enable the Librarian of Congress to provide for the conversion to safety-base film of the George Kleine Collection of nitrate film, and the paper prints of early American motion pictures now in the custody of the Library, \$60,000.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, across the street from this Capitol Building is the Library of Congress. It is under the control of the legislative branch. It has no lobbyists. It is a repository of priceless American history—books, periodicals, maps, and photographs. Its service to the Government and to the people is great and growing. It is one of the great libraries of the world.

The amendment which I offer is most earnestly requested by the Librarian of Congress in order that he may begin to refurbish the paper-print photographs now in the Library, and what are technically described as cellulose nitrate prints now in the Library, which are disintegrating, and will be lost for all time to come unless something is done about the situation now. These prints have been accumulating, under Federal law, for the last sixty-odd years. They need to be preserved, or they will disintegrate completely.

In the hearings the able Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] referred to the 1912 film of the President of the United States signing the bill admitting Arizona into the Union. According to him, it apparently disintegrated. That bit of graphic history is gone.

Among the group of paper prints and cellulose prints in the Library of Congress is a great number of items in which Senators will be interested, as the American people will be interested, and which future generations of America will enjoy

seeing. Among the collection in the Library of Congress are the following:

A picture of the *Titanic* in 1912, consisting of actual scenes on board the *Titanic* 10 minutes before the ship left Southampton; also pictures of the docking of the rescue ship in New York after the disaster.

The films *The Last Days of Pompeii* and *Quo Vadis*, both made in Italy in 1913.

The Hungarian Revolution—not of 2 years ago, but of 1919.

Theodore Roosevelt, when he was President, in numerous scenes.

A picture of the *Nautilus*, an American submarine—not the gallant modern atomic craft, but her predecessor of half a century ago.

President McKinley Taking the Oath, Edison, 1901.

Funeral Leaving the President's House and Church at Canton, Ohio, Edison, 1901.

Secretary Taft's Address and Panorama—American Mutoscope & Biography Co., 1904.

Gatling Gun Crew in Action, Edison, 1897.

War Correspondents—Spanish-American War, Edison, 1898.

Admiral Dewey at State House, Boston, Edison, 1899.

Red Cross Ambulance on Battlefield, Edison, 1920.

Delivering Mail From Sub-post Station, United States Post Office, American Mutoscope & Biography Co., 1903.

Automobile Race for the Vanderbilt Cup—Long Island—American Mutoscope & Biography Co., 1904.

A Trip in Wilbur Wright's Airplane—Kleine collection—Eclipse, France, 1909. American Flag, Edison, 1898.

I pay tribute to the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, and its president, George Seaton. Over the years they have contributed in excess of half a million dollars to the development of a method to preserve this perfectly priceless, indescribably valuable series of prints of American history deposited, during the last three-quarters of a century, in the Library of Congress. I have been glad to ask Congress now to play its part. I appeared before the committee. I know how busy Senators are. The able and distinguished Chairman of the committee listened to me. I believe I can say that he looks with favor on the amendment. Unhappily, other members of the committee were engaged in other business.

The Librarian of Congress and his technical assistant appeared before the committee and said, in so many words, "If we cannot begin now to prevent this deterioration, the process of disintegration and decay is so rapid that these items will soon be gone."

Ten years ago Congress bought a collection of prints, the so-called Kleine collection, for \$10,000. Now they are on the road to ruin. This is the testimony of the Librarian of Congress.

I sincerely hope that the Senate will see fit to approve, in the language of the amendment, an appropriation of \$60,000, which, if approved, would be the first of four annual similar requests by

which the Librarian of Congress would be enabled to preserve, not only for us, but for our children and our grandchildren, the record of a great part of American history, which the Government owns. I ask unanimous consent that a copy of my letter to the chairman of the subcommittee on appropriations, the Honorable JOHN STENNIS, be incorporated at this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JULY 10, 1958.

The Honorable JOHN STENNIS,  
Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee  
of the Senate Appropriations Committee,  
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR STENNIS: I have been interested for some time in a proposed program for the preservation of a portion of Americana which exists in the form of a priceless collection of paper prints of the earliest American motion pictures, now located in the vaults of the Library of Congress. I frankly feel that legislative approval of it would be a great contribution to future generations. I would like to outline for you as briefly as I can the purposes and objectives of this program:

BACKGROUND OF THE PAPER PRINT COLLECTION,  
1894-1912

The collection of motion picture prints by the Library of Congress commenced in 1894, when the first copy of a motion picture was deposited for copyright purposes. This was Thomas A. Edison's *The Sneeze*. It had to be deposited in the form of a still picture of 47 frames, because there was no provision in the copyright law until 1912 for the registration of motion pictures as such. It was during the interval from 1894 to 1912 that the Library's collection of paper prints accumulated.

The motion pictures represented by the paper prints were on cellulose-nitrate film, which is highly inflammable, deteriorates even under the best conditions of storage, and gives off toxic gas. Because of this, most of the original negatives have been lost or destroyed. Each year sees further disintegration of the fragile old paper prints, and it will soon be impossible to transfer this priceless record of American history into a permanent form.

NATURE OF THE PAPER PRINT COLLECTION

The pictures accumulated during the period 1894-1912 reflected many important events and personalities of that period. These were "pictures that moved"—not movies as we know them today. There were no stories, studio sets, or actors in most of this footage. Photographers at the turn of the century experimented with the new cameras that held a long strip (usually 50 feet) of film made from a new substance—cellulose-nitrate. They found that the cameras would take a sequence of "still" pictures so rapidly that when viewed in quick succession, the result was a pictorial reproduction of what the cameraman had seen with his own eyes. The streets of our cities, people, buildings, and vehicles of the day were the subjects of the first movie photographers. Without planning it, these men created a treasure house of pictorial Americana.

These paper prints include more than 1,015 different subjects, some of which are:

The battleship *Matne*, 1897. Believed to be the only pictures taken of this famous ship.

The Harvard-Pennsylvania football game, 1898, showing the excitement of the crowds and players.

The launching of the world's first submarine, the U. S. S. *Nautilus*, 1901.



The first parade of automobiles from all over the world, 1900.

Pictures of an airplane in flight in 1900, 3 years before the Wright brothers' famous demonstration at Kitty Hawk.

An on-the-spot record of the Klondike gold rush.

The great Baltimore fire, 1904.

The San Francisco earthquake, 1906.

Troop movements during the Spanish-American War.

President McKinley making a speech in Buffalo shortly before his assassination.

International Heavyweight Championship, Squires versus Burns.

With respect to the validity of this project, the Librarian of Congress wrote me a letter under date of December 12, 1957, and said:

"I can state that in my opinion the paper prints of the early motion pictures in our custody constitute very important and in many cases a unique documentation. They illuminate the social, economic, intellectual, and to some extent even the political history of the United States for some two decades. Their reconversion into motion pictures is most desirable.

"The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences has for several years put money and technical know-how into such a conversion program. In so doing, it has rendered a very real public service. I feel that it would not only be proper for the Government to assist financially in completing this program, but highly desirable for it to insure the availability of these documents in a form usable for research."

#### CONVERSION PROJECT STARTED BY AMPAS

To amplify the last statement of the Librarian, it may be said that the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, a nonprofit organization, has during the past 10 years concerned itself with the conversion into motion picture film of the old paper prints deposited with the Library from 1894 to 1912. From its limited budget, the Academy has spent almost a half million dollars for research and conversion. One of the main difficulties experienced in the conversion of the old paper prints to some permanent form was to work out a successful reclamation process. This has been done. In 1953, Mr. Kemp R. Niver, of the Academy, worked out the first successful reclamation process which permitted the transfer of the original images from paper onto motion picture film that can be projected.

In 1956, the Academy unfortunately was compelled to suspend the project for lack of funds. Meantime it had converted 170,000 feet of paper prints into a permanent form as a public service.

#### AUTHORITY OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TO COMPLETE THE PROJECT

In my efforts to assist in the preservation of this collection of old prints, I have asked the legislative counsel of the United States Senate whether statutory authority presently exists with the Library of Congress to perform this function. The legislative counsel informs me that such authority does exist under section 131 of title II of the United States Code, which provides:

"Collections composing library: The Library of Congress, composed of the books, maps, and other publications which on December 1, 1873 remained in existence, from the collections theretofore united under authority of law and those added from time to time by purchases, exchange, donation, reservation from publications ordered by Congress, deposit to secure copyright, and otherwise, shall be preserved in the Library Building. The Law Library shall be preserved in the Capitol in the rooms which were on July 4, 1872 appropriated to its use, and in such others as may hereafter be assigned thereto" (R. S. Par. 80; February 19, 1897, c. 265, par. 1, 29 Stat. 545, 546).

The legislative counsel, in commenting on this provision said:

"It will be noted that the provision quoted provides for the preservation of collections deposited 'to secure copyright.' The paper prints of early American motion pictures which it is proposed to convert to safety film were deposited under the copyright laws because of the unwillingness of the officials of the Library at that time to accept copyright on a motion picture in the absence of a specific provision in the copyright law.

"It is my opinion (and I may say that I have checked with the law department of the Library of Congress and they agree) that the provisions of the law referred to would be ample to justify an appropriation for this purpose and that no point of order would lie."

While statutory authority exists for the Library of Congress to carry out this project, no funds have ever been provided for this function. The Librarian of Congress in commenting on this pointed out that "the priority of other Library needs and my reluctance to ask Congress for the substantial sums that would be required to attack our motion-picture problems have restrained me from asking for the appropriations necessary even to make a beginning on a motion-picture program, but it is important that action not be postponed too long."

#### ESTIMATED COST TO COMPLETE CONVERSION OF PAPER PRINTS

The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, the organization which has done this splendid work in research and conversion of the old paper prints, estimates that the total cost to preserve and put the remainder of the collection back on film will be at least \$250,000. This figure is a minimum figure and does not represent in the judgment of the academy the ultimate cost. As a practical matter the academy would like to see a Federal contribution placed on an annual basis of \$60,000 a year for 4 years.

#### OTHER EARLY CELLULOSE-NITRATE FILMS NEEDING CONVERSION

Since I first interested myself in this project, there has been one other development which I would like to bring to your attention. The Library of Congress, knowing of my interest in the preservation of old film, has called to my attention that they hold a private collection of old film known as the George Kleine Collection. This consists of about 1 million feet of film, and some 500 to 600 titles, in various stages of preservation. Sample titles in this collection are:

"Deliverance," 1919, featuring Helen Keller.

"Down the Old Potomac," 1919. A trip made by Thomas A. Edison along the C. & O. Canal from Cumberland to Washington, D. C.

"On a Good Old 5-Cent Trolley Ride," 1905. A Thomas A. Edison production.

"A Trip in Wilbur Wright's Airplane," 1909. Made in Italy. Shows Wright explaining his plane to the King of Italy and a photographer's trip in Wright's plane.

"Titanic," 1912. Actual scenes made on board 10 minutes before ship sailed from Southampton. Also the docking of a rescue ship in New York after the disaster.

"Vanity Fair," 1915, featuring Minnie Maddern Fiske.

"Last Days of Pompeii" and "Quo Vadis," 1913. Both made in Italy. Examples of early foreign films distributed in the United States.

"The Hungarian Revolution," 1919. Newsreel footage of the uprisings that followed World War I.

Theodore Roosevelt in a number of scenes—newsreels.

Films of the Carnegie Museum's expedition to Alaska, 1911.

#### ESTIMATED COST OF CONVERTING THE OLD CELLULOSE-NITRATE FILM

The librarian informs me that to preserve this collection, the second in historical importance only to the library's paper print collection, would cost \$40,000 to make negatives on safety film. There is some duplication between the paper print collection and the Kleine collection, but in such cases, of course, safety film would be made of only one of the prints—probably that in the Kleine collection because it is easier and cheaper to duplicate nitrate film on acetate than it is to convert paper prints to projectionable film.

I hope that I have emphasized the need for immediate consideration of steps to be taken to preserve this priceless heritage. It is clear to me that if we are to protect this early Americana we must act at once, otherwise it may be lost forever.

I bring all of this material to your attention with the request and hope that you, and the members of the subcommittee, will give favorable consideration to the inclusion in the legislative appropriation bill for 1959 of an appropriation for the Library of Congress to carry forward the program suggested in this letter.

I specifically suggest, therefore, that your committee consider the following as an amendment to the legislative appropriation bill:

"Preservation of early American motion pictures: For expenses necessary to enable the Librarian of Congress to provide for the conversion to safety base film of the George Kleine Collection of nitrate film, and the paper prints of early American motion pictures now in the custody of the Library, \$250,000."

Your favorable consideration of this request will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS H. KUCHEL,  
United States Senator.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I hope the amendment will be approved.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 37, line 15, it is proposed to strike out "\$249,429,000" and insert "\$249,929,000."

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, this \$500,000 is proposed to be added to the atomic energy plant acquisition and construction section of the bill so that the United States may carry out its bilateral agreement with the Philippine Government. By this agreement we agreed to participate to the extent of \$500,000 in the building of a research reactor in the Philippines. In 1956 the funds were appropriated for this project, but for various reasons it has not been feasible to construct the reactor until this year.

The House committee report states that these funds were not appropriated again this year because there was no assurance that they would be needed. Mr. President, we now have such assurance—and it is firm and definite—from Ambassador Carlos Romulo and from our own State Department. The Philippine Government is ready to contract



with an American firm for the reactor project.

Assistant Secretary of State Walter Robertson has advised me that it would be a severe embarrassment to the United States to back down from our previous commitment. The Senate, I am sure, remembers the recent visit paid to it by President Garcia, of the Philippines, and remembers that the Philippine nation is one of our staunchest allies in the Far East. It is certainly in our interest to help them in any way we can, and particularly by assisting them to develop the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Therefore, I hope that the distinguished chairman of the committee will accept the amendment.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. This is really a matter of good faith, and the keeping of a contract between the two governments, is it not?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. It is not only a matter of good faith, but we have heretofore appropriated for it. The reason it was left out of the bill this year was that at the time the Committee on Appropriations of the House and the Senate Committee on Appropriations acted, it was not certain that the Philippine Government was ready to go ahead with the project. In effect, it was said, "Let it wait until next year."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. We are well satisfied that the Philippine Government will do its share.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. We are satisfied of that. There is an aide-memoire from the Philippines somewhere in the Chamber. The Philippine Government not only assures us of its ability, but its readiness to go ahead with the project. The money will be needed this year.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I wish to confirm what the Senator from Iowa has said. I was approached on the subject by the Assistant Secretary of State in Charge of Far Eastern Affairs. I have an aide-memoire which relates to this subject. With the permission of the Senator from Iowa, I should like to make it a part of the RECORD at this point.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the document to which I have referred printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the aide-memoire was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### AIDE MEMOIRE

The Philippine Government has been disturbed by the action taken by the House Appropriations Subcommittee in suppressing the item of \$500,000 from the budget of the United States Atomic Energy Commission which was intended to cover the share of the United States Government of the expenses of establishing a nuclear research reactor in the Philippines under the Philippine-United States bilateral agreement.

This reaction is heightened by the fact that the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission, which has recently been organized, plans to implement beginning this year the nuclear research reactor project under the terms of the agreement.

The Embassy has been informed by the Department of Foreign Affairs that the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission is ready to finalize a firm contract with a competent American consulting firm for the project scoping job which will be followed by formal bids for the reactor component parts. The commitment of dollar funds in the current calendar year is therefore indispensable for the successful operation of the project.

It is earnestly hoped that the said outlay of \$500,000 could be restored to permit the implementation beginning this year of the nuclear research reactor project under the bilateral agreement. It is needless to point out that the implementation of this project, coming so close after President Garcia's state visit to the United States, would have a tremendous impact in bolstering further the ties of friendship between the Filipino and American peoples.

JULY 30, 1958.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. As the Senator from Montana and the Senator from Iowa have said, this is not a new request. The money was left out of the bill, and will have to be put back. The purpose is to carry out an agreement. The money had been previously appropriated, but it was taken out of the budget because we were not sure the Philippine Government was ready to go ahead. Now we are sure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I call up my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 30, after line 10, it is proposed to insert the following:

#### OFFICE OF EDUCATION

##### Assistance for school construction

For an additional amount for providing school facilities and for grants to local educational agencies in federally affected areas, as authorized by the act of September 23, 1950, as amended (20 U. S. C., ch. 14), including not to exceed \$250,000 for necessary expenses during the current fiscal year of technical services rendered by other agencies, \$60,150,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

##### Payments to school districts

For payments to local educational agencies for the maintenance and operation of schools as authorized by the act of September 30, 1950, as amended (20 U. S. C., ch. 13), \$149,700,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall also be available for carrying out the provisions of section 6 of such act.

##### Salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$316,000.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, the amendment as printed shows the sponsors as myself, the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from California [Mr.

KUCHEL], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], and the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH].

In addition, the following Senators also are cosponsors of the amendment: The Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT], the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPEL], and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT]. Other Senators may wish to join in sponsoring the amendment.

Mr. President, this is the so-called school impacted area amendment. The President signed the authorization bill which was passed by Congress on the same day the Appropriations Committee of the Senate was acting on the supplemental appropriation bill, which we are now considering on the floor. A budget estimate has been made, but it came to us after the House had acted, and on the last day when the matter was before the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

I hold in my hand the budget message of the President, dated at the White House on August 12, 1958. I ask unanimous consent that the President's message to the Senate and the message of the Bureau of the Budget to the President be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, August 12, 1958.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1959 in the amount of \$210,166,000 for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The details of these proposed appropriations, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

#### EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington, D.C., August 12, 1958.

THE PRESIDENT,

The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1959 in the amount of \$210,166,000, for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Do I understand that this money is intended to be used in areas which have developed school prob-



lems because of Federal activities in connection with certain projects?

Mr. KNOWLAND. The Senator is correct.

Mr. LAUSCHE. It has no relationship to general school aid?

Mr. KNOWLAND. No; it does not. This is the so-called impacted area amendment.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I join in the amendment, for this reason: When the matter was presented to the Committee on Appropriations, there was no evidence that the House would accept this amendment. Therefore we voted to leave it out and to ask the administration to take the matter up with the House.

Mr. HAYDEN. The bill authorizing the appropriations had been at the White House for 10 days, and we received the budget request in the afternoon of the day we were buttoning up the bill. There was no opportunity to call witnesses or to hold any hearings to take any testimony. This is one of those things. Maybe the House will accept it, and maybe it will not. We have no knowledge what action the House will take. We felt, however, that we were not justified to take any action previously.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Since that time we have learned that the Committee on Appropriations of the House would like us to take this procedure and that they would consider it if we sent it over to them.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, I am pleased to join the Senator from California in advocacy of the amendment, because we know that the request for appropriations on this item did not come to us until after the appropriation bill was buttoned up. The administration was unable to act because the continuing authorization bill had just been passed. Consequently a time factor has been involved. It is not a new program. It is a continuation of an existing program: It is of great benefit to many areas. Some of them are in Michigan. I am sure many other places in the country are also affected. I am delighted to join the Senator from California in offering the amendment.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, the State of Utah has a number of Federal installations which have caused great difficulty in some of our school districts. Many people have come into some of our areas on a temporary basis, and they very much need this type of help. Our school districts have been having trouble. If the program were suddenly abandoned, they would be in real trouble, because they do not have the money with which to carry on, and in many instances they have exhausted their borrowing capacity.

Mr. MUNDT. It should be added that this particular appropriation is before the Senate under somewhat different circumstances from the other items which appear in the bill. On the other items we had in committee virtually unanimous votes to try to save a little money, and we have noted with regret that on virtually every one of those items the Senate has overruled the Committee on Appropriations and has

voted to spend the money which the committee had tried to save.

This item comes to us under different circumstances. In the first place, as the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has stated, and as the distinguished minority leader also has stated, it came before our committee under the auspices of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] only a few hours before we were marking up the bill. We were given no opportunity to go into the subject. It is a renewal of an existing program, an extension of a function which has been of immeasurable service to school districts in every State of the Union where there is a federally impacted area as the result of an activity of the Federal Government.

On this item we did not take a vote. We did not reject it. We discussed what to do with it. We raised the question whether the House would act on it. Instead of acting on it affirmatively or negatively in committee, it was decided to consult with the Members of the House. Therefore, the pending amendment is in strict conformity with the planning of our Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The Senator is correct. The Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] is the chairman of the subcommittee which would normally handle this matter if it came through in the regular order.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from South Dakota has stated the facts. The Budget Bureau estimate did not come to the committee until just as the committee was completing its work on the bill. But, as the distinguished Senator from California has said, we must make the appropriation. Many of the schools will be opening next month, which means in less than 30 days from now. They cannot wait until next January or February for the funds. The funds must be made available now.

The Senator from California knows that the program has been in effect for many years to meet the situation in areas which are impacted by Federal activity, and where the Federal Government has a direct responsibility for the impact.

So we must go forward. We must adopt the amendment offered by the Senator from California to make the funds available, and to make them available now.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I thank the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. Following the thought of the Senator from Alabama, even though the schools will be opening in 2 or 3 weeks, they are already contracted for their teachers and contracted for their educational expenses on the correct assumption that Congress will extend the program and make funds available to them.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. ALLOTT. I commend what the

Senator from California has done. We in the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare have followed the matter very carefully. In the next few days, many schools will be opening, and they will not be able to get along without these funds. The funds need to be supplied.

I commend the Senator from California for offering the amendment. I think it should be adopted now, so that the schools may be taken care of and can go ahead with their programs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I call up my amendment designated 8-14-58-H, and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 36, line 23, after the word "Foundation" it is proposed to insert:

*Provided, That \$3 million of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available only upon the enactment of S. 4273 or H. R. 13749 for research and development costs in connection with agreements for cooperation with the European Atomic Energy Community.*

On page 36, line 2, strike out "\$2,415,-840,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,-418,840,000."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, my understanding is that this matter was pending before the committee with a request for a larger sum of money.

Mr. ANDERSON. It was \$25 million.

Mr. HAYDEN. \$25 million. It was decided that there was no authority of law for it. It now appears from this language that there is authority of law for \$3 million.

Mr. ANDERSON. The authorizing bill will be brought up later. This is a matter of cooperation with the European Atomic Energy Community. The research is supposed to begin in the remaining months of this year.

The language has been drawn in conjunction with the staff of the Committee on Appropriations, so that in case the Senate and the House pass, and the President signs, one or the other of the bills, the \$3 million will be available only in that event.

This is a very much worthwhile matter. The President sent a special message to Congress asking for \$25 million. After much consideration, we felt that the \$15 million for contingent liability guaranties was not necessary in this fiscal year. Of the \$10 million for research, which the President requested, it was my feeling—and I did this on my own responsibility—that the amount could be safely reduced to \$3 million.

Subsequently, the Joint Committee joined in the opinion that the work could be done for \$3 million. Therefore, we have asked for only this modest amount for research and development in conjunction with the European Atomic Energy Community.

Mr. HAYDEN. The appropriation is contingent upon the enactment of either S. 4273 or H. R. 13749, is it not?



Mr. ANDERSON. Yes, it is.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I join with the chairman in the hope that the amendment will be agreed to. The EURATOM program is very much desired by the administration. There was no chance to propose an appropriation until an authorization has come. I join in the hope that the amendment will be accepted.

Mr. ANDERSON. I thank the Senator from Massachusetts.

Will the chairman of the committee accept the amendment?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, in the supplemental appropriation bill, funds are provided for our atomic energy program. I shall support the committee report, although in the committee, and in the Senate when the authorization bill was before us, I attempted to make certain changes which would have had the effect of eliminating the electric power convertible feature. The President has stated that in his opinion it is not necessary to appropriate money for this plant at the present time. However, if it is appropriated, it should be for producing plutonium, and the convertible feature should be omitted.

The committee's report provides the initial installment of \$45 million of the \$145 million necessary for the construction of the plant. The sole reason for building this reactor is to provide greater plutonium production capacity for defense purposes, but there is considerable conjecture as to whether existing capacity will be inadequate when the plant is completed. I am informed that two large private reactors being built in New York and Chicago will come into operation before the Hanford reactor, and they will produce plutonium. If the Euratom program is approved—and I understand it will be approved by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy—sources of plutonium abroad will be expanded, although Euratom plutonium can only be used for peaceful purposes. The reactors which we now have will continue to produce plutonium for some time to come. Furthermore, we cannot be certain as to how much of our present stockpile will be expended.

My point is simply this: Because of the numerous unknown factors involved, it is difficult for anyone accurately to assess our plutonium requirements. Since the President has stated that there is no certain need for additional plutonium production capacity, I have favored the delay of this reactor.

The President has also stated that the reactor should not be converted to the production of electric power. The reason advanced for making the reactor convertible is that if a profit is realized from the power, it would offset part of the cost of making the plutonium. Obviously there would be a profit only if the value

of the power produced by the reactor exceeded the expense of making the power.

The capital investment alone for making the reactor convertible is \$25 million, plus \$10 million to convert it when the time comes, and at least \$60 million more to add the necessary generating equipment.

Whether the value of the power will exceed the total expense of making it, including that part of the operating expenses chargeable to power production, depends largely upon the military demand for plutonium. It is my understanding that for military purposes it is sound accounting to value plutonium at \$30 a gram. If there is no military demand for plutonium, its only use is as fuel and its value is only \$12 per gram. I am informed that if a 300,000 kilowatt generator is installed, to make the convertible feature of the reactor pay for itself in due time will depend upon plutonium being sold for military purposes at \$30 a gram for at least 20 years. So, the question arises, do we need plutonium for military purposes for 20 years? We certainly hope not, but no one can foresee that accurately.

Deputy Secretary of Defense Quarles has stated to me in a letter that if there shall be any demand for plutonium from this reactor, it will not last longer than 10 years. On the basis of a 10-year demand, the Bureau of the Budget has calculated that if all relevant factors are considered, the net loss in making the reactor convertible to production of 300,000 kilowatts of power will be approximately \$58 million. If as much as 700,000 kilowatts of capacity is added, there might actually be a saving on the production of plutonium, but this amount of power would overflow by some 400,000 kilowatts the requirements of the AEC installation at Hanford. This extra power, therefore, would have to compete with power from private and public sources.

The line between those undertakings which must be handled by the Government and those which are more suitable for private enterprise can never be clearly drawn. It is a question of tradition and sound policy. I, personally, have believed that private industry should build powerplants where they are capable of doing so. Where they are not capable of doing so, because of the size and other problems involved, then the Government should do it. In applying these principles to this project, I cannot see the necessity for convertibility, and certainly where there is considerable doubt, it is wiser to proceed on the more conservative costs of no convertibility, thereby saving some \$75 to \$80 million.

Likewise, the President does not recommend appropriations for the gas-cooled reactor at this time. While the House did not put this money into the budget, the Senate Committee decided to do so. Conceding that it is a good project, is there any reason why the deadlines for a private industry group to agree to build the reactor should be set at such an early date that an agreement with industry is unlikely? We should give them more time to organize them-

selves. To appropriate money now is to take a long step toward insuring that the Government will be obliged to spend \$51 million for this project when by waiting the same results could be obtained without expense.

While it is not a part of this bill, the question of Euratom is also before the Congress. I am glad the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] had money added for that purpose in the pending bill this afternoon.

In view of the fact that Euratom will provide a greater source of plutonium in the free world and technical advancement both for us and our allies, its ends are very much at one with our own objectives.

Mr. President, as I have stated, I shall not offer an amendment to this bill because we have already debated this subject, but I do want to make clear my feelings on this important problem.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I do not intend to take a great amount of time. However, I do not wish the Senate to feel that the decision of the Committee on Appropriations and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy was a foolish one. I would bring to the Senate as the first witness on the question the former Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Mr. STRAUSS, who appeared before the Joint Committee on June 24, 1953. The able Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] turned to him and asked:

If this authorization is made, you would desire to put up a convertible type at the present time?

Mr. Strauss said:

Personally, I would.

Admiral Strauss is a reasonably good businessman. I introduced that because he had made a careful study of the matter. Commissioner Vance, whose testimony is on page 315 of the authorization hearings, similarly expressed himself. Commissioner Libby, at page 317 of the same hearings, said:

I think 1-B—the convertible type—is a pretty safe bet.

Commissioner Graham said:

If I were forced to vote this morning on this question, I think I would go along with 1-B—the convertible type.

Commissioner Vance said:

A question was asked a moment ago of Dr. Libby which one of these types we discussed with the Bureau of the Budget, and he said 1-A—single purpose. \* \* \* We did not have the full figures on 1-B. Therefore, at that time it was largely a choice between 1-A and 3, and as between those two we discussed with the Bureau 1-A. I think if we had had all this information today, the discussion would have been on the basis of 1-B—the convertible type.

Every member of the Atomic Energy Commission expressed himself by saying that the convertible type was desired.

If the reactor is to run at full capacity for 20 years in making plutonium, the plant will pay for itself very easily. But if by some chance we should enter a period when it would not be producing plutonium, our only hope would be to convert the plant to the proper type. It is that process which we have recommended. I say it is the proper and logical business approach taken by Admiral



Strauss, Dr. Libby, Dr. Vance, and Dr. Graham—by each of them.

I appreciate the fact that the able Senator from Massachusetts will not offer his amendment. I appreciate the way in which he stated his position. I simply wanted the Senate to know that this is not something which the Joint Committee and the Committee on Appropriations did capriciously. The committees had a chance to study all the information and came to the conclusion that the convertible type was the best.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I appreciate the statement of the Senator from New Mexico. In the committee, I opposed putting in the convertible type of reactor. I also opposed putting in the gas-cooled reactors at this time. But I do not wish to offer the amendment, because, as the Senator stated, we discussed the subject before we had evidence on it, and I think it would be a waste of time to submit the amendment.

Mr. ANDERSON. I thank the able Senator from Massachusetts for helping to avoid a controversy which it is not necessary to have.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague, the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], and myself, and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER], and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], I call up my amendment designated 8-14-58-J and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be read for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 19, line 21 it is proposed to strike out "\$3,200,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$4,500,000."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I should like to inquire if this is simply an increase in the limitation, and not a provision to increase the amount of money provided in the bill.

Mr. SMATHERS. The Senator from Arizona is correct. The amendment calls for no increased appropriation in the ordinary sense of the term. It merely increases the limitation and allows the FHA to use the money it has—and which it will earn—for the purpose of hiring employees to facilitate the handling of applications requiring FHA approval.

Mr. HAYDEN. Does the housing legislation which was passed earlier at this session of Congress impose a greater burden upon the FHA?

Mr. SMATHERS. By virtue of the housing program already passed, applications for FHA approval have been pouring in, particularly in certainly rapidly growing areas of the country. The result is that the applications are piling up to the point where they are not processed for as long as 5 or 6 weeks.

The program is not moving forward as rapidly as it should be, so the FHA has asked merely that they be permitted to use additional money from their earned income.

Mr. HAYDEN. Inasmuch as the amendment does not involve any in-

crease in the amount of money in the bill, I think the Senate might adopt the amendment.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. SMATHERS. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Has the agency to which the additional authority will be granted made a request for the additional funds?

Mr. SMATHERS. The agency asked that they be permitted to have \$5 million. The Bureau of the Budget recommended that the agency have only \$4,500,000. The Committee reduced that amount. Now we are restoring the amount to what the Bureau of the Budget recommended, but that is less than the amount which the agency requested.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I join with the chairman in accepting the amendment. I hope it will be agreed to. The housing program has progressed much faster than had been expected. This is an administrative feature, to permit closer supervision of the houses which are being built. As I understand, this is particularly important in Florida, where, for some reason or other, people seem to like to go.

Mr. SMATHERS. I thank the Senator from Massachusetts. That feeling is becoming uniform throughout the Nation.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMATHERS. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I express my appreciation to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for his willingness to accept the amendment. Something was said about the delays in processing. I have a schedule of the workload. I find, for example, that in Miami the work is running 48 days behind schedule. In Tampa, it is running 40 days behind. In Phoenix, Ariz., it is running 25 days behind. In Columbus, Ohio, it is running 24 days behind.

The load is getting bigger and bigger all the time because of the great stimulus which was given to housing construction under the Emergency Housing Act which was passed earlier this year.

If the Senator from Florida will not object, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an article entitled "July Housing Starts 14 Percent Above 1957," which was published in the Washington Post and Times Herald for August 14, 1958.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### JULY HOUSING STARTS 14 PERCENT ABOVE 1957

Housing construction activity held up better than usual in July, the Labor Department reported yesterday.

Not including farm housing, 111,000 units were started last month, a decline of 4,000 units from June, which the Department described as less than usual for this time of the year. Compared with July 1957, this represented an increase of 13,000 units—nearly 14 percent.

Private housing construction, which usually declines in July, rose this year by 2,800 units to a total of 107,300. This is a gain of 14 percent over July last year and the largest total for any month since May 1955.

Housing started under FHA and VA mortgage insurance programs accounted for the entire increase from June to July.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, private housing started in July was at an annual rate of 1,160,000 units, the highest in 2½ years.

Publicly owned housing started in July declined from 10,500 to 3,700 units. The 7-month total for this year so far was at a 6-year high of 40,300 units compared with 32,200 reported in the same period of 1957.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, also, to have printed in the RECORD a table showing the work load which has built up in various areas of the United States.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Fourteen days is considered normal processing time. The following offices have a backlog in excess of 14 days even though FHA has been employing overtime, per diem and fee appraisers:

	<i>Days work on hand</i>
<b>Zone II:</b>	
Wilmington, Del.....	19
Washington, D. C.....	24
Baltimore, Md.....	19
Philadelphia, Pa.....	20
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	17
Richmond, Va.....	17
<b>Zone III:</b>	
Birmingham, Ala.....	28
Miami, Fla.....	48
Tampa, Fla.....	40
Atlanta, Ga.....	22
Jackson, Miss.....	23
Greensboro, N. C.....	24
Columbia, S. C.....	17
Knoxville, Tenn.....	16
<b>Zone IV:</b>	
Chicago, Ill.....	22
Springfield, Ill.....	15
Indianapolis, Ind.....	25
Des Moines, Iowa.....	23
Detroit, Mich.....	25
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	22
Minneapolis, Minn.....	19
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	22
Cleveland, Ohio.....	19
Columbus, Ohio.....	24
Milwaukee, Wis.....	19
<b>Zone V:</b>	
Kansas City, Mo.....	16
Dallas, Tex.....	25
Fort Worth, Tex.....	26
Houston, Tex.....	20
Lubbock, Tex.....	16
<b>Zone VI:</b>	
Phoenix, Ariz.....	24
Los Angeles, Calif.....	24
Sacramento, Calif.....	35
San Diego, Calif.....	19
San Francisco, Calif.....	21
Boise, Idaho.....	28
Reno, Nev.....	25
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	15

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, sometimes I think we overlook the fact that FHA is a money-making organization. During the years it has been in operation since 1935, it has collected in fees, premiums, and investments almost \$1,500,000,000. It has paid out in operating expenses about \$500 million. There has been a net profit of almost \$1 billion.

All this amendment does is to authorize them to use an additional amount of their earnings in order to do more work, and thereby produce an even greater profit.

Mr. SMATHERS. I thank the Senator from Alabama.



Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a copy of a release issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association in regard to the release of \$100 million additional for this housing program, and also a statistical table of the income and operating expenses of the Federal Housing Administration through June 30, 1958.

There being no objection, the release and the table were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS MORE FNMA FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE FOR LOW- AND MODERATE-PRICED HOUSING MORTGAGES

Announcement was made today by the Federal National Mortgage Association that \$100 million more is being made available for commitments to purchase low- and moderate-priced housing mortgages under its special assistance program authorized by the Emergency Housing Act of 1958. This action, taken with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, increases the total available for this program to \$850 million of the \$1 billion authorized by the legislation.

In previous actions, \$300 million of commitment authority was made available for the program on April 4, \$300 million on May 26, and \$150 million on July 23.

Under its special assistance program for low- and moderate-priced housing mortgages, FNMA issues commitments to purchase FHA-insured and VA-guaranteed mortgages of \$13,500 or less covering housing on which construction had not started at the time the application was made for FNMA's commitment.

According to FNMA President J. Stanley Baughman, FNMA has entered into commitment contracts totaling \$706 million for the purchase of 58,861 mortgages under this program. These figures reflect FNMA activities through August 12, and cover 33,428 VA mortgages totaling \$411 million and 25,433 FHA mortgages amounting to \$295 million. These mortgages will provide for 58,861 units of new housing, Mr. Baughman said.

Mr. Baughman stated that the funds are being made available to the Association with the understanding that the program will continue to be reviewed taking into consideration existing circumstances and conditions.

Federal Housing Administration—Income and operating expenses through June 30, 1958

Fiscal year—	Income from fees, premiums, and investments	Operating expenses	Net income
1935.....	\$539,609	\$6,336,905	—\$5,797,296
1936.....	2,503,248	12,160,487	—9,657,239
1937.....	5,690,268	10,318,119	—4,627,851
1938.....	7,874,377	9,297,884	—1,423,507
1939.....	11,954,056	12,609,887	—655,831
1940.....	17,860,296	13,206,522	4,653,774
1941.....	24,126,366	13,359,588	10,766,778
1942.....	28,316,764	13,471,496	14,845,268
1943.....	25,847,785	11,160,452	14,687,333
1944.....	23,322,415	11,148,361	17,174,054
1945.....	29,824,744	10,218,994	19,605,750
1946.....	30,729,072	11,191,492	19,537,580
1947.....	26,790,341	16,063,870	10,726,471
1948.....	51,164,456	20,070,722	31,093,734
1949.....	63,983,953	23,378,483	40,605,470
1950.....	85,705,342	27,457,820	58,247,522
1951.....	98,004,922	31,314,309	66,690,613
1952.....	103,021,039	30,622,407	72,398,632
1953.....	115,288,193	31,345,172	83,943,021
1954.....	125,223,448	31,393,575	93,829,873
1955.....	138,823,312	36,202,404	102,620,908
1956.....	145,532,774	40,587,159	104,945,615
1957.....	146,969,012	41,261,452	105,707,560
1958.....	156,908,263	45,564,852	111,343,411
Total.....	1,471,004,055	509,742,412	961,261,643

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, the Senator from Alabama agrees, does he

not, that this addition will make it possible for this Federal agency to make even more money for the Federal Government than the agency previously has taken in.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Yes, and I have so stated.

Mr. SMATHERS. I thank the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I should like to ask a question: Does this appropriation come out of administrative funds, or does it come from profit resulting from the payment of interest or from some other source?

Mr. SPARKMAN. It is the excess of insurance premiums and fees in connection with the insured loans, over the operating expenses and the losses which may have been incurred. It is really a reserve to protect the Government on its insurance risk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], on behalf of himself and other Senators.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, I submit the amendment which I send to the desk, and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JORDAN in the chair). The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 27, after line 1, it is proposed to insert the following:

NATIONAL CAPITOL PLANNING COMMISSION LAND ACQUISITION

National Capitol Parkway and Playground System

For additional amount for "Land Acquisition for National Capitol Parkway and Playground System" for land acquisition for the George Washington Memorial Parkway, \$2 million to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$120,000 of the funds provided herein may be used for necessary expenses of the Commission (other than payments for land) in connection with such acquisition.

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, in 1930, the entire plan for the development of the George Washington Memorial Parkway was proposed. The project is practically completed from Mount Vernon to Great Falls, on the Virginia shore; and it is rapidly nearing completion on the Maryland side, from Great Falls to Washington.

It is uncontroverted that there exists a great necessity for additional park facilities in the metropolitan Washington area. Unquestionably, the continuation of this parkway development will add much to our Capital City; and the appropriation provided by my amendment will permit the early completion of this memorial to our first President.

Already, Mr. President, about \$28 million, has been spent on the entire project.

In order that this entire project may be realized, continuation of the work from the Capital City to Fort Washington, in Prince Georges County, Md., must be permitted. All plans for that portion of the parkway are complete.

My amendment calls for an appropriation of \$2 million for land acquisition to further the project. Actually,

only \$1 million of this sum represents Federal funds, because half of it—the other \$1 million—is to be repaid to the Federal Government from local funds. The Prince Georges County Commissioners already have completed the necessary authorization for repayment of these funds to the Federal Government.

The urgency of this matter is indicated by the rapidly increasing land values south of the city of Washington. That is the only remaining area close to the city which is largely undeveloped; and it is changing rapidly every day. It is important, therefore, that we get at this job, and have the funds with which to complete the project.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I regret that I have to oppose the amendment of the Senator from Maryland. But in view of the action taken by the committee, I have no choice.

Personally, I felt that funds should be provided for the acquisition of land for this portion of the George Washington Memorial Parkway. However, a majority of the members of the committee felt otherwise; and the proposal was rejected by the committee.

It was the view of the majority of the committee that an expenditure of some \$10 million could provide greater recreational benefits at many other places throughout the country.

As I have stated, I have no choice. Therefore, I have to oppose the amendment of the Senator from Maryland.

I understood the Senator from Maryland to state that approximately \$28 million has been expended on the project. However, so far as I know, no money has been spent by the Federal Government on the section between the District line and Fort Washington.

Mr. BEALL. That is correct; but the Federal Government has spent money on the project.

Mr. HAYDEN. I was here when the Capper-Crampton Act was originally enacted. The act authorizes a parkway from Mount Vernon to Great Falls, on the Virginia side of the river—of course, omitting Alexandria—and, on the Maryland side of the river, from Great Falls, omitting the District of Columbia, down to Fort Washington.

Mr. BEALL. Yes, down to Fort Washington.

Mr. HAYDEN. The project has been completed from Mount Vernon to Alexandria.

Mr. BEALL. That is correct.

Mr. HAYDEN. And the work has been extended upstream from this side of Alexandria to the site of the new building for the Central Intelligence Agency. The parkway has never reached Great Falls.

Mr. BEALL. On the Maryland side, the parkway must go through Montgomery County and Prince Georges County. The work in Montgomery County is either completed or is under contract.

Mr. HAYDEN. I understand. But nothing has been done from the District line south to Fort Washington.

Mr. BEALL. The counties are making their contributions. Prince Georges County is bound, by commitment, to pay



50 percent of the cost and is prepared to put up the matching funds now.

Mr. HAYDEN. Of course, if the work is ever to be done, it would be cheaper to do it now, because land values are rising. That is an appealing argument, and the one I used unsuccessfully in committee.

But there has not been any action in that section, or any contribution for it, so far as I know.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL].

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Maryland yield for that purpose?

Mr. BEALL. I yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I now understand that the chairman of the committee opposes the amendment. Therefore, if I may do so, I temporarily withdraw my suggestion of the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, inasmuch as the committee rejected this proposal, other members of the committee should express their views in regard to the amendment.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, when the matter came before the committee, there was no evidence—as the chairman of the committee has said—that work under the contract had gone forward. I understand that the committee unanimously rejected the proposal, and did so on the ground that at the present time other projects were more needed than this one.

Mr. BEALL. But is it not a fact that the committee did not know that \$28 million was already invested in the project? Of course, no project is really worthwhile until it is actually completed. Inasmuch as \$28 million has already been spent on the project, certainly we must keep it going.

Mr. BYRD. I should like to ask the chairman of the committee whether the money in this fund has been exhausted.

Mr. HAYDEN. No. The situation is that in Virginia, the parkway is completed from Mount Vernon to Alexandria. From Alexandria, upstream about as far as the site for the new building for the Central Intelligence Agency these sections of the parkway are either completed or are in process of completion.

• There remains to be built—if it ever is built—the part of the parkway, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, from the site of the new building for the Central Intelligence Agency to Great Falls.

On the Maryland side, property has been acquired for construction of the parkway from Great Falls south to the District line. No expenditure has been made by either the District of Columbia or the State of Maryland on the stretch of the parkway from the District of Columbia, south, through Maryland,

to Fort Washington, other than small sums for surveys.

Mr. BEALL. In Montgomery County. The State and Montgomery County have spent money on the project from the District line to Great Falls.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is true. The money we are talking about appropriating is for the project from the District of Columbia south.

Mr. BEALL. The Senator is correct, but the other part of the project is practically completed.

Mr. BYRD. Unless the money is provided will there be an uncompleted link in the parkway?

Mr. BEALL. Yes. It goes from Great Falls to Washington. That part is either completed or under contract. It is true that the part of the project from Washington, D. C., to Fort Washington is not completed. But when the George Washington Parkway is completed it will leave one county and continue in another county.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, the committee worked for days and days and days on this bill. After due consideration of all the testimony and facts on hand before the committee the bill was marked up. The bill was not marked up by 4 or 5 Senators; the committee did the marking up.

Mr. BEALL. But the committee did not know that \$28 million had been spent on the project. That fact was not in the evidence.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The committee knew the money had been spent on the project. For the moment, I think the committee was correct in this action.

I hope the Senator from Maryland will not press his amendment, because acceptance of the amendment would be overriding the committee as a whole.

Mr. BEALL. I was not there, but I understand the committee did not have before it the fact that \$28 million had been spent. Because the District of Columbia is between Prince Georges County and Montgomery County, there is an unconnected link in the parkway.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I think it is up to the committee to decide what money should be spent immediately.

Mr. HAYDEN. As I understand, there will never be a connection between the two links of the highway, because the District of Columbia separates Prince Georges County from Montgomery County. The committee was concerned about the question whether the State of Maryland or any local interest had done anything or had contributed anything toward acquiring the right of way from the District of Columbia south.

Mr. BEALL. No. Prince Georges County was not prepared, up until now, to put up matching funds. Now it is prepared to do so.

Mr. HAYDEN. There was no evidence before the committee to that effect.

Mr. DIRKSEN. If the Senator will yield, half of the \$2 million, or \$1 million, would be a loan to Prince Georges County, to be repaid by the county in 8 years. The request is for \$2 million. One million dollars would be an advance

to Prince Georges County, to be repaid in 8 years.

Mr. LAUSCHE. That is, the money which the local agency would put up would be loaned to it by the Federal Government?

Mr. DIRKSEN. One-half of it; which is to be repaid in 8 years.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The project would cost \$2 million, and \$1 million of it would be loaned.

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, I have a sheet in my hand with figures which I have obtained from the Park and Planning Commission. I should like to read the figures.

The cost of Federal land acquisition is \$974,553.20.

The cost of land added by State participation is \$974,500.

Total land acquisition cost is \$1,949,053.30.

The amount spent for construction is \$1,757,930.

Funds obligated from funds already appropriated total \$2,676,500.

Total land acquisition and construction costs, either spent or obligated, are \$6,383,430.30.

Those are the figures which were given to me this morning by the Park and Planning Commission.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The figures still do not establish that any money has been spent by State or local agencies, or that there will be any money spent, except the \$1 million which the Federal Government will lend.

I repeat the figures which I have read. The cost of the land that has been acquired is \$1,949,053.30. They are the figures which were given to me today by the National Park and Planning Commission.

Mr. HAYDEN. My understanding is that practically nothing has been spent on the portion of the project between the District of Columbia and old Fort Washington.

Mr. BEALL. The parkway goes to the old fort. The State is ready to go ahead. If the purchase of the land is put off, land values will increase and the costs will go up.

Mr. HAYDEN. It is true that the amendment provides for a loan, which will be repaid by the county, for one-half of the \$2 million. The total amount of \$2 million consists of \$1 million representing the share of the Federal Government, and \$1 million representing the advance which will be made to Prince Georges County, which is to be repaid.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I wish to say to the Senator from Ohio, first of all, this is a part of an established project. Second, the District of Columbia intervenes between the two counties of Maryland involved. If this matter is postponed for a couple of years, we shall have to pay twice as much for the land. I have been around this city for 25 years. I remember when Chinatown was at the base of our Capitol. I remember something about real estate values here. I



remember when there was an effort made to buy a parking site in the area next to the Senate Office Building. I am in favor of it. I think we should buy every square foot of that area, because eventually we shall have to pay three times as much. This is a growing area.

The system under discussion will have to be developed. There is involved a Federal share of \$1 million. The other \$1 million will be advanced to Prince Georges County, which will be repayable in 8 years. If we do not provide for the acquisition now, the Federal Government's share will be \$2 million instead of \$1 million. I think, as a matter of prudence and foresight, having in mind what happens to real estate values in this vicinity, the amendment should be adopted. It would be a wise move, because we shall have to complete the system, anyway. I think doing it at the present time will result in saving money.

Of course, the chairman of the committee cannot accept the amendment, because it was rejected by a majority vote of the committee; but I know where his heart was and how he felt about it. He is immobilized as a result of the majority vote in committee. I doubt whether the amendment received quite the discussion it merited in advance of the marking up of the bill by the committee.

So I support the amendment of the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Is there any precedent for the Federal Government's lending money to local agencies?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes. We loan money to the District of Columbia. We have done it for years.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The Senator refers to the District of Columbia?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. LAUSCHE. That has never happened in Ohio. I recognize Ohio is far removed, but within the State we have local communities which say, "We cannot put up our money; we cannot go forward." In the State of Ohio we did not establish the principle of the State putting up its share and then lending to the local community the amount of money which was needed for the local community's share.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It is by no means an uncommon practice, and we have done it under the Federal Highway Act, as the Senator will recall.

Mr. LAUSCHE. If it is not an uncommon practice, it still is not a good practice. I do not know that under the Federal Highway program we loan money to local communities or State governments to put up their share. I do not believe that is done.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I do not pass upon the merits of the practice. Mr. President, I think the amendment of the distinguished Senator from Maryland ought to prevail and ought to go to conference, because this is an important matter.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I am not so familiar with the proposal as I should be, but I know in the hearings with respect to the National Planning Commission we did not have—whether

we were unable to obtain them or they were not available I do not know—the figures as to the amounts spent. I believe the figure is \$28 million already.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The information might have thrown a different light on the committee action at the time. Those figures were not available at the time.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I regret very much to be compelled to say anything about this matter. This is doubtless a most worthy and meritorious project.

Mr. President, I have a very great concern about what is happening to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate of the United States. We go to the committee rooms. We conduct our hearings. We meet to mark up the bill. I certainly would not contend in any circumstances that we are correct in all decisions, but we are at least a standing committee of the Senate and we give attention to all these items.

I did not hear the evidence presented with respect to this specific item, but I know the committee discussed it at some length, and on a vote the committee rejected this proposed amendment. I did not hear the testimony, and I do not know about the validity of the \$1 million loan to a county in Maryland. Such a loan perhaps would be perfectly sound, but in my opinion it certainly would set a precedent.

I see no connection whatever between loans which might be made to the District of Columbia, which is specifically and directly under the jurisdiction of the Congress, with the Congress sitting more or less as the governing body of the District, and loans which might be made to a county in Maryland.

This is a good project. It is a meritorious project. I would be more inclined, though, to desert the action of the Committee on Appropriations if the amendment provided the \$1 million were to be taken from the Maryland allotment under one of the highway funds. We all know those funds have been increased substantially of late.

The action proposed, if taken, will undoubtedly establish a precedent. I do not see how we can reject a loan to any other county simply because it is not adjacent to the District of Columbia, and not close to the dome of the Capitol of the United States.

Above all, Mr. President, if the process of the Committee on Appropriations being reversed on every amendment it has considered continues, it certainly will not be calculated to encourage a member of the committee to sit through the long hours of the markup on bills. We must have spent 18 or 20 hours to mark up this bill alone, considering these items and mulling them over.

I have always endeavored to vote with the committee, even if I were on the opposite side of the committee vote, unless I served notice on the committee that I did not intend to follow the action of the committee on the floor.

If we are to reverse the committee on the floor, however desirable it might be for some of our colleagues, in all these

instances, the committee might as well place in the bill, to start with, every amendment which is proposed, and then bring the bill to the floor.

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield.

Mr. BEALL. I appreciate the position taken by the Senator from Georgia, but the committee did not have the figures I submitted today. As a matter of fact, I did not know myself until yesterday that \$28 million had been spent. This practice has been followed up in Montgomery County, on the western end of the parkway. Prince Georges County was not ready until this year to guarantee the money until now.

There is a memorial highway which is being built from Great Falls to Fort George Washington, and more than half of it is either built or under construction; that is, in Montgomery County, the western end. It is true the District of Columbia is in between.

Prince Georges County was not ready to follow through until this year, but now it is ready. If there is to be a memorial highway it will have to go all the way. If the Appropriations Committee had had the figures available I think perhaps the committee would have taken different action. I think there would have been a different opinion about the project.

Mr. RUSSELL. I will say to the Senator I do not recall at the moment how I voted on this item in the committee, but the committee took action and acted unfavorably. Is this highway not on the Interstate System?

Mr. BEALL. No, it is on the park system.

Mr. RUSSELL. It is not a part of any highway?

Mr. BEALL. No.

Mr. RUSSELL. Why should the Treasury lend \$1 million to the county in Maryland?

Mr. BEALL. This road is to be built by the park system. It is to be on the only undeveloped land within the vicinity of the Capital where a park and a parkway can be established. That is the main reason for the action. The actual construction will be by the Department of the Interior.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, it is always very painful to differ with our colleagues on these items. It was painful for me to differ with the distinguished Senator from Alabama yesterday, when we considered an amendment about which the Senator was very much concerned, which had been rejected by the committee. If committee action is to mean anything, I think the members of the committee should support the committee, and I shall vote to support it.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, a moment ago the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] made a statement indicating his displeasure and disappointment that the committee was being reversed on items to which it gave study and recommended to the Senate the items be not allowed. In this case it has been pointed out that the Prince Georges County in Maryland, until now, was not



ready to go forward with its contribution to the building of the road. Now it is said, "We are ready, provided the United States Government will loan us the money."

Mr. BEALL. Only temporarily.

Mr. LAUSCHE. There are 88 counties in the State of Ohio. If the Federal Government is to start loaning money to local counties and States to enable them to put up their share of projects, I had better let them know about it back home. I think the principle is unsound. If such procedure has been established, it ought to be stopped.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum, and I shall ask for a yeand-nay vote on this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. NEUBERGER, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. HUMPHREY, and Mr. WATKINS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated. It is offered on behalf of the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT], the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], and myself.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 18, after line 8, it is proposed to insert the following:

OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW  
COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the act of June 28, 1958 (Public Law 85-470), \$100,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, this amendment would provide funds for the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, to enable it to get underway this year. Congress has already authorized an appropriation of \$2,500,000 to carry out the vital work of this Commission, which will inventory the outdoor recreational and wildlife and scenic resources of our country.

The congressional members from the Senate and House have already been appointed. Four members are now present in the Chamber, namely, the distinguished Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the distinguished Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS], the distinguished Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT], and myself. The House members likewise have been appointed.

It is my understanding that the President has already named the public members of the Commission. However, the President has been unable to announce those members, I am informed by the White House, because they have not gone through the necessary FBI clearance. I presume they will all be cleared, and in a short time the President will announce his appointments; but we cannot really get underway until this appropriation of \$100,000 is approved.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. NEUBERGER. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. I read the following from the committee report on this subject:

The committee recommends the disallowance of the budget estimate of \$100,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. Inasmuch as all of the members of the Commission have not been appointed it is the view of the committee that funds for the work of the Commission should be deferred.

Mr. NEUBERGER. The only point is that the President has made his appointments, but cannot announce them until they go through the necessary security clearance.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, I am advised the public members of the Commission have been selected by the President and the announcement of the appointments will be made as soon as FBI has concluded the clearance of those appointed. That will be taken care of in a matter of a week or two.

The whole difficulty is occasioned by reason of the fact that the legislation setting up this Commission was enacted only a short time ago. However it is desired that the Commission will start its work before the first of next year. I am hopeful that this amendment will be accepted by the distinguished chairman of the committee.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, the statements which have just been made by the Senator from Wyoming and the Senator from Oregon, I have been informed by the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Seaton, are correct.

It will be recalled that in the committee we decided not to do anything because the public members had not been appointed. I should like to confirm what has been said. The members have been appointed, and the only thing holding them up is the customary FBI investigation. Therefore the reason the committee held up the appropriation is now water over the dam.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, what the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from Arizona have advised the Senate is correct. This subject is now in quite a different category from what was considered by the committee. The subject was presented to the committee on the basis that the public members would not be appointed and ready to serve until next year, so we thought the subject could be brought up in January. Since information has been made available that the President has already made his appointments, it seems to me that it would be foolhardy and unwise for us to

defer instituting the important work of the commission. I am sure that members of the Appropriations Committee are unanimously in favor of the work of the Commission. If it is ready and able to function, I think the chairman of the committee would be justified, on the basis of our discussion in the committee room, in accepting this amendment.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I wish to make a very brief statement. While there were a great many sponsors of the bill, it finally bore the name of the junior Senator from New Mexico. However, all of us who were sponsors of it were interested in it.

I have had some discussion with members of the White House staff, in view of the fact that my name appeared on the bill. What has been stated here today is absolutely correct. I think it would be too bad if the President should name the public members in the fall, and they were not available to make preliminary inspection trips until next year.

Mr. BARRETT. I believe that the release of the names will take place in a matter of a week or 10 days, not next fall.

Mr. ANDERSON. I know that the names are ready to be announced, but the question was whether the Commission should start functioning next year or this fall. I took the very strong position with the White House staff that a preliminary survey should be made as quickly as possible. If the money is made available in this bill, the Commission can start its work this fall.

Mr. BARRETT. Plans are already underway for meetings this fall.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, my colleague and his cosponsors are to be highly commended for offering this amendment. I am sure the Senator from Arizona and the Senator from Massachusetts will see the equity of their claims. The Commission needs to get its work underway at once. I think it should be stressed that if the Commission does the job we think it will do, it will prove to be a very economical agency. It will be an economical expenditure of funds to have the Commission at work. This subject is of vital concern to us in the areas which have great recreational assets, and I hope the committee will accept the amendment.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, as one who was present when the question was discussed in committee, in my opinion there is no question that the amendment should be agreed to. The only question was whether the committee should be appointed now. It is obvious that the Commission members have been appointed, and that the clearance is only a matter of days. The Commission should have the funds to enable it to function in accordance with the legislative act.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, pursuant to the advice which I have received from other members of the committee, I will accept the amendment.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I thank the distinguished Senator from Arizona. He was one of the principal supporters of the Outdoor Resources Review legisla-



tion when it went through, as he well might be, because of the great scenic attractions in his own beautiful State.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] be added as a cosponsor of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I now yield to the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] one of the principal members of the Commission.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, there is a time limit within which the Commission must do its work; and if it is to finish in time it should start immediately.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a brief statement on the work of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR NEUBERGER

This amendment provides the sum proposed by the Bureau of the Budget for initial operations of the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. Congress has authorized the appropriation of \$2,500,000 to carry out the work of the Commission, which is to prepare a complete inventory and review, State by State, of the recreational facilities and possibilities of the entire Nation. The law establishing the Commission requires completion of the data and recommendations for a long-range recreational development program by September 1, 1961.

The Commission will be composed of 15 members. Four members have been appointed from membership of the House of Representatives and four from the membership of the Senate, as required by the statute. Seven members remain to be appointed by the President. I have received assurances from members of the White House staff that these appointments will be made within the next 2 or 3 weeks. It is my understanding that final action—after sifting through scores of nominations for appointment—has been delayed because of the time required to complete certain necessary investigative procedures.

It is my hope that the Senate will approve the sum proposed to carry on the work of the Commission and that its members can meet and organize at an early date. If the Commission is without funds until the next session of Congress, it will be seriously hampered in completing the review and report by the deadline specified in the act which created it. A great deal of work will have to be done by the Commission staff at the earliest possible date to achieve the objective of a thorough and complete study of our Nation's outdoor recreation facilities. Unless funds are provided at this session of Congress, some 4 to 6 months may be cut from the time available for completion of the study.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated. It is designated "8-14-58-N."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 17, between lines 11 and 12, it is proposed to insert the following:

#### FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

For an additional amount for "Federal contributions" including financial contributions to the States pursuant to section 205 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to be equally matched with State funds, \$9 million: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, shall be available for the purposes of this appropriation.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I have sent to the desk an amendment to H. R. 13450, which would add to the bill the sum of \$9 million, while retaining authority for the Office of Civilian and Defense Mobilization to expend existing funds in the amount of \$3 million for the purposes of the act.

Mr. President, in passing H. R. 7576 on July 23 of this year, the Senate took one of the most forward steps in non-military defense in 8 years.

Among other things, the bill authorized the expenditure of Federal matching funds of not more than 50 percent toward the cost of personnel and administrative expenses of State civil defense employees and for items of personal equipment for State and local civil defense workers.

As the senior Senator from Massachusetts pointed out at the time of consideration of the bill, civil defense is lagging in many States. In more than one-half of them there are less than 12 full-time civil defense employees. He pointed out quite clearly that no matter how many civil defense volunteers there might be, the services of these men and women may not be used effectively without a strong nucleus of trained leaders, professional people, available for civil defense or national disaster relief activities. The bill authorized a maximum of \$25 million appropriations in any single year.

Mr. President, final passage of H. R. 7576 did not take place before the supplemental appropriation was sent to the Congress and action was taken on the bill by the House of Representatives. The President did request a supplemental appropriation of \$9 million to supplement funds of \$3 million already available to the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization for the purposes of carrying out section 6, section 408, of the act as amended.

Mr. Hubert Schoen, director of the Minnesota civil defense, has brought to my attention the very great need to provide these appropriations as the President has requested. Unfortunately, the Committee on Appropriations did not see fit to provide the additional \$9 million.

In Minnesota, for example, funds in the amount of \$204,000 of the budgeted figure would be provided on a matching 50-50 basis to help the State civil defense organization add to its staff personnel with training capabilities who would assist us in building the local training programs for volunteers in the

police, fire, rescue, medical, and radio-logical defense programs.

In addition, these funds would enable the target cities, such as Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth to add to their civil defense staffs people who could assist in their own local training programs. The program would help some 35 counties in the State which have active civil defense programs, principally those which are in the so-called reception areas for disbursal from the cities.

Minnesota is fortunate in having vigorous leadership in its civil-defense program, but the huge demands on civil defense which the new weapons place upon our governmental structure require that we do everything possible to create even stronger civil defense programs in States like Minnesota, and to develop useful civil defense programs in those areas which are not quite so fortunate and perhaps may not have as effective a leadership.

Very recently, July 23, the President signed H. R. 7576 which modernized the Civil Defense Act of 1950, by authorizing Federal grants to the States and political subdivisions for administrative and personnel costs. The President's budget provided \$18,600,000 per year for this purpose. The \$9 million item for Federal contributions in this bill is needed to carry out the mandate of Congress.

A staff of trained, full-time specialists is required to develop an adequate civil defense capability at the local level—a capability useful also in case of natural disasters such as hurricanes and floods. Most of the States and localities have been unable by themselves to support such a staff. Due to lack of funds less than 800 full-time employees are engaged in civil defense work in the States, and in over half of the States there are less than 20 full-time employees—Federal, State, and local—employed in civil defense. What use are 4 million unskilled and untrained volunteers without supervision or direction? The lack of trained civil-defense workers has been especially evident when the States have been hit by disasters.

The governors' conference, the mayors' conference, American Municipal Association, the Association of County Officials, and the American Legion have strongly supported such grants. Congressional committees which have studied civil defense have long recommended such grants. In the face of the recent enactment of H. R. 7576, and the recommendations of congressional committees, how can the Senate reject such an appropriation?

Congressional committees and State and local officials have long stressed the need for a national civil-defense plan. Such a plan has now been prepared, but to implement it will require Federal leadership, direction, and a grant-in-aid. Approval of this \$9 million item will make this possible.

The advent of the H-bomb and the increasing threat of radioactive fallout has made civil defense more of a national problem. The Federal Government must assume more responsibility for its operation and assist in its financing.



This was the recommendation of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations as well as the Holifield and Kefauver subcommittees which have studied the problem. In addition, the governors' conference, the mayors, and associations of State and local directors have made similar recommendations as has the President.

The Commission on Intergovernmental Relations—the Kestnbaum Commission—of which I was a member, established a special task force on civil defense. As a result of its findings the Commission unanimously recommended:

The assumption by the National Government of a more dominant role in civil defense requires the full measure of financial responsibility and policy leadership by the legislative and executive branches of National Government. The Congress is urged to direct its energies toward developing a realistic national program of civil defense, with provision for adequate planning and operating funds. The Federal Civil Defense Administration should be given increased authority for planning and administration so that its authority matches its responsibility.

The Commission recommends that Congress amend the Federal Civil Defense Act to liberalize the financial participation of the National Government in State and critical target area civil defense administrative, planning, and training costs.

The Commission believes that civil defense grants-in-aid will continue to be necessary unless the Congress establishes a direct national program of civil defense involving the assumption by the National Government of predominant financial responsibility for this function.

I point out that from the enactment of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, Congress has never cut FCDA's Federal contribution item. Much has been done with this money. It is now imperative that the Federal contribution of \$9 million be included in this bill in order to stimulate State and local efforts and carry out the mandate of the Congress provided in the enactment of Public Law 85-606 (H. R. 7576).

I have here a table showing how the \$9 million when added to existing balances will be allocated among the States, which I ask to have printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*State allocations based on \$12 million, of which \$3 million is carryover from the existing contributions balance*

	Allocations
Alabama.....	\$169,000
Arizona.....	90,000
Arkansas.....	99,000
California.....	1,141,000
Colorado.....	112,000
Connecticut.....	197,000
Delaware.....	68,000
Florida.....	205,000
Georgia.....	228,000
Idaho.....	49,000
Illinois.....	535,000
Indiana.....	233,000
Iowa.....	140,000
Kansas.....	119,000
Kentucky.....	150,000
Louisiana.....	194,000
Maine.....	87,000
Maryland.....	259,000
Massachusetts.....	392,000
Michigan.....	485,000
Minnesota.....	204,000
Mississippi.....	114,000
Missouri.....	248,000

*State allocations based on \$12 million, of which \$3 million is carryover from the existing contributions balance—Continued*

	Allocations
Montana.....	\$51,000
Nebraska.....	94,000
Nevada.....	37,000
New Hampshire.....	53,000
New Jersey.....	409,000
New Mexico.....	59,000
New York.....	1,859,000
North Carolina.....	216,000
North Dakota.....	51,000
Ohio.....	553,000
Oklahoma.....	130,000
Oregon.....	153,000
Pennsylvania.....	641,000
Rhode Island.....	86,000
South Carolina.....	117,000
South Dakota.....	53,000
Tennessee.....	207,000
Texas.....	443,000
Utah.....	67,000
Vermont.....	44,000
Virginia.....	192,000
Washington.....	188,000
West Virginia.....	107,000
Wisconsin.....	230,000
Wyoming.....	40,000
Washington, D. C.....	81,000
Territories, and so forth.....	150,000

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, on July 9, when we were discussing the public works appropriation bill, I had a colloquy with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] about the Purgatoire project. At that time he assured me that he would do everything he could to have \$130,000 included in the bill for the planning of the Purgatoire project. I am informed that he did that. He made every effort he could to get the \$130,000 item included in the bill. Previously this afternoon I talked with the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] and his staff. They have told me that under no circumstances would they accept an amendment or consider an amendment for the \$130,000 item for the starting of the Purgatoire project.

This project has been pending for 14 or 15 years. Within the last 10 days there has been a disastrous flood there. I should like to have the Senator from Arizona comment on it if he would.

Mr. HAYDEN. As a result of our conferences with Members of the House of Representatives, we know that they will not accept the project because the total cost is above \$5 million. It would be a waste of time to accept the amendment. The Senator could have the pleasure of having the Senate act on it, but the money would not be appropriated.

Mr. ALLOTT. Is it a fact that the situation is such that the House has refused to act on any projects which cost in excess of \$5 million?

Mr. HAYDEN. In this bill, yes. We had so much trouble in the original bill, we are certain that we could not get the money in this bill.

Mr. ALLOTT. I thank the Senator. Mr. SALTONSTALL. I join in what the chairman of the committee has stated, and confirm his statement. There are a number of projects in the public works appropriation bill, which is still pending in conference. We felt that putting in additional items costing more than \$5 million would be a waste of time, because we were having such difficulty with the House on the prin-

cipal appropriation bill. A meritorious project such as the Senator refers to should be added to the first appropriation bill next year.

Mr. HAYDEN. No doubt there will be a different picture next year.

Mr. ALLOTT. I will offer such an amendment next year. However, I believe that for the record this statement should be made, so that the people of Colorado will know why the matter is not being considered at this time, and why the Senator from Arizona feels it cannot be considered.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the amendment which is before us is to provide for matching funds for the Federal Civil Defense Agency, now known as the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. It was recommended by the Bureau of the Budget and was recommended by the spokesman of the agency, Leo Heogh, former Governor of Iowa. The funds are needed, I believe, because of the action of Congress in passing H. R. 7576, which was signed by the President on July 23.

This particular act modernized the Civil Defense Act of 1950, and authorized a Federal grant to States and critical subdivisions for administrative personnel costs.

In the hearings, starting at page 306 and going through page 337, considerable justification was presented by the agency for its request.

The report analyzes the hearings and notes on page 11, that of a request for \$4 million for salaries and expenses—that is, for the central agency—\$2,915,000 was granted.

For research and development, a request was made for \$9,150,000. None was recommended by the committee.

The item this amendment goes to is Federal contributions. The supplemental estimate was \$9 million. None was appropriated. I have talked over this matter with members of the committee and other Senators. I realize that their feeling is that until the States have had an opportunity to present their plans, and to give Congress more detailed information, the requested amount should not be allotted or appropriated.

There is a national plan for civil defense and defense mobilization. I realize the item is of recent origin. I realize full well that the request of the administration for \$9 million was received at the last minute. But my feeling is that a great need exists to stimulate the local and State activities in the field of civil defense.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. This is what the report says:

The committee appreciates that additional responsibilities have been added by the new legislation for the sharing of personnel and administrative costs of civil defense functions at State and local levels, but the committee believes that appropriations for contributions up to one-half of such total costs should await the more accurate figures to be presented following the approval of State plans.



The accurate figures on this item cannot be obtained at present. The only suggestion I can make, which might be helpful, is that instead of appropriating \$9 million of new money, the \$3 million which is now available be made applicable for this work. That can only be done by writing an amendment to this effect.

Funds appropriated under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, shall be available for financial contributions to the States pursuant to section 205 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to be equally matched with State funds.

If we were to proceed in that way, \$3 million would be available with which to do some work between now and next year.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The chairman and I have discussed this matter privately. My feeling is that the \$3 million which may be made available under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act would not be adequate for the purposes which the new Federal Civil Defense Act authorizes. That is H. R. 7576.

I say hopefully and I say it with a sense of realization that my information on the subject is not so complete as I should like it to be—that the request which was made by the Bureau of the Budget could be granted; but that if it could not be, we might at least take a portion of that request, along with the funds which have already been appropriated, and give this agency a chance to start.

The director of the agency has appeared before the subcommittee on the reorganization of defense mobilization in the Federal Civil Defense Agency. I have been impressed with his administrative ability, his knowledge of his organization, and his dedication to his work. There are many State agencies which are doing outstanding work. I have received numerous telegrams, letters, and reports. In fact, I know that many Senators have heard from their respective agencies.

The cities have simply no way to provide additional funds. The truth is that the Federal Government has asked that far more work be done by them, because H. R. 7576 places a heavy burden on civilian defense activities and puts the Federal Government into it.

I shall make a suggestion to the Senator from Arizona, knowing that he wants, above all, to do the right thing, as he always does. I mean this most sincerely. I think we might consider putting these funds on a matching basis, recognizing that if the program gets under way, as we hope it will, the agency can request an appropriation in a deficiency or supplemental appropriation bill in the next Congress and obtain additional funds.

But I have been told by responsible officers that unless some funds are made available over and beyond those which are provided in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, the program will be stymied. They simply want to be able to undertake what they have planned to do this year.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. CLARK. I may say to my friend, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, who has been so understanding of the problems in my State, that as a former Mayor of the City of Philadelphia and vice president of the American Municipal Association, I have had some experience with the difficulties of the cities in meeting the civil defense problem which has been thrown on them.

In my judgment, civil defense should never have been thrown on the cities. It should be in the Department of Defense. The defense of our cities should be a high priority of the Army, with the assistance of the other agencies of the Department of Defense. But it is not there; it has been thrown on the cities.

I know the budgetary difficulty which I had as Mayor of Philadelphia from 1952 to 1956 to try to get the money which was necessary to keep some semblance of civil defense agency going.

I have received a telegram from the civil defense director of Allegheny County, at Pittsburgh, pointing out the situation there. The Governor of Pennsylvania, George Leader, has sent a strong recommendation to me for an increased appropriation. I have also received a letter from the mayor of San Francisco, a vice president of the American Municipal Association, urging that the appropriation asked for be provided.

I know the Senator from Arizona receives from numerous Senators many requests for the inclusion of items in all of the appropriation bills, and I know he is very understanding of our problems. I do not mean to indicate that these matters have not received the very best of consideration by the committee.

However, the amendment submitted by the Senator from Minnesota calls for somewhat less than one-third of the amount of the item which has been recommended by the Bureau of the Budget; and this matter relates to one of the most important of all the needs with which we are dealing.

I do not believe that anyone else in the country knows more than he about the problems of fall-out, shelter and evacuation.

I am very much concerned lest we go through another year without making provision for what is generally recognized as a reasonable civil-defense plan.

I apologize for taking this much time.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a letter from the American Municipal Association and a telegram from the civil defense director of Allegheny County.

There being no objection, the letter and telegram were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMERICAN MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION,  
Washington, D. C., August 14, 1958.  
The Honorable JOSEPH S. CLARK,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CLARK: We respectfully urge restoration of the \$29,388,000 requested by

the President in the supplemental appropriation bill, H. R. 13450, for use by the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization to establish a national civil-defense program. With the unanimous approval of H. R. 7576 (now Public Law 606) earlier this month, the cities of the Nation felt that for the first time the Federal Government had recognized its long-standing obligation to assert leadership in this field. Further, it was expected the Federal Government would now render vitally needed assistance to help established local civil-defense programs develop into well-manned, well-equipped operations.

The action of the Senate Appropriations Committee on August 13 to cut this appropriation to \$6,815,000 should, I believe, be reconsidered because the request was specifically designed to achieve the objectives of H. R. 7576 as passed by the Senate only a few days earlier.

Despite their own relatively substantial efforts and expenditures on civil defense, the Nation's cities simply do not have the financial or technical resources to deal with the larger problems civil defense poses—such as adequate shelter design, warning systems, food stockpiling, mass evacuation, etc. The net result of our efforts so far is that the United States still continues to be extraordinarily vulnerable to destruction by atomic attack, and this vulnerability is so great as to seriously limit our ability to deal effectively with the international problems that confront us and all other free nations.

We respectfully urge your support for restoration of the \$29,388,000, mentioned above, when the supplemental appropriation bill, H. R. 13450, is considered on the floor of the Senate.

Respectfully yours,  
GEORGE CHRISTOPHER,  
President, Mayor of San Francisco.

PITTSBURGH, PA., August 15, 1958.  
Senator JOSEPH CLARK,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

Please support Public Law 606 by voting this afternoon, August 15, for the Potter-Humphrey amendment to provide funds for that law.

J. B. SULLIVAN, JR.,  
Director, Civil Defense, Allegheny  
County and Pittsburgh.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a telegram received by the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] from Hugh K. Potter, director of civil defense, Helena, Mont.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HELENA, MONT., August 13, 1958.  
Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

Following telegram sent to Senator HAYDEN: "Your action in our behalf most necessary. Elimination of \$9 million supplemental appropriation requested by the President for Federal contributions to State and local governments for personnel and administrative expenses will defeat the purpose of H. R. 7576, recently passed and signed by the President. State and local governments are most anxious to proceed with defense plans, but elimination of funds will practically ruin civil defense activity. Please use all means possible to restore the \$9 million requested by the President for this vital and necessary defense program."

HUGH K. POTTER,  
Director, Civil Defense, Helena, Mont.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Pennsylvania



for the very valuable observations he has made.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. YARBOROUGH in the chair).—Does the Senator from Minnesota yield to his colleague?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I am glad to yield to my colleague, who has joined me in sponsoring the amendment.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, this item was discussed at great length in the committee. In fact, the question was before the committee on two different days. The committee voted once; and later reconsidered, and took action on the item a second time.

All of us had received communications from the governors and mayors who asked that we act favorably on the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget.

Personally, I had a strong feeling that we should appropriate some funds, because no State civil defense administrator can proceed properly to meet his responsibility of providing adequately for the civil defense of the people of his State, if he does not know what funds will be available.

The mayors who also must take action in connection with the program, face a similar problem.

This is a new field. Every day there are new ideas regarding what would constitute a proper civil-defense program.

Therefore, I thought these funds should be appropriated. But the item was rejected by the committee.

I have brought to the floor an amendment which calls for a lesser appropriation than the one called for by the pending amendment. I am a cosponsor of the Humphrey amendment, together with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER] and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the chairman of the committee, and I, and other members of the committee were present at the committee meeting when the administrator, former Governor Hoegh, presented to the Appropriations Committee the needs of his agency. I listened to the detailed report he made. He presented the matter very ably, and he convinced me. I know he is a good administrator.

So I believe the Senate should take action on this matter.

However, in view of what we encountered in the committee, I anticipated that a few roadblocks would be thrown in the way as we proceeded to deal with this matter. Nevertheless, action on it should be taken; therefore, and I have risen to support the amendment which has been submitted by my colleague [Mr. HUMPHREY], inasmuch as I am a cosponsor of the amendment.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I am very grateful to my colleague.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield to me?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I wish to congratulate both the Senators from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY and

Mr. THYE] on the amendment they have submitted.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Let me say that the Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER] had an amendment of his own, as did the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and my colleague [Mr. THYE]. We have simply joined together, as a group.

Mr. PROXMIRE. That is fine. I think this is an excellent bipartisan amendment, and I wish to endorse it.

I commend the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK] for the remarks he has made. I think he speaks with unusual authority as a former mayor of Philadelphia, because he has had experience with civil defense. He knows what a shadow of civil defense we have today; and he knows how important civil defense can be, and should be. On the basis of the Gaither report and other studies, it is very clear that the failure to take proper action in this field is one of the great oversights—in fact, probably the most striking failure of our national-defense program.

Mr. President, I hold in my hand telegrams from three outstanding Wisconsin citizens. One of the telegrams comes from Frank Zeidler, the mayor of Milwaukee. He is an outstanding national authority on civil defense, and he has a deep understanding of this matter. Frank Zeidler has been a great champion of civil defense, and he is a top expert, too. His telegram reads as follows:

MILWAUKEE, Wis., August 13, 1958.

WILLIAM PROXMIRE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

Urge you arrange floor amendment to Senate appropriations bill to restore \$9 million to implement terms of H. R. 7576. Appropriation urgently necessary to cities and States to build strong civil defense organizations vital to national safety.

FRANK P. ZEIDLER,  
Mayor, City of Milwaukee.

Mr. Bernard Goecks, civil defense director for the city of Glendale, Wis., has sent to me the following telegram:

GLENDAL, Wis., August 13, 1958.

Senator WILLIAM PROXMIRE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

Urge your support for restoration of funds to H. R. 7576 especially for personnel and administration.

BERNARD GOECKS,  
Civil Defense Director, City of Glendale, Wis.

The other telegram has come to me from Mr. Harold P. Bruett, chief of public safety and civil defense director of Greendale, Wis. His telegram reads as follows:

GREENDALE, Wis., August 13, 1958.

Hon. WILLIAM PROXMIRE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

Urge you work for reinstatement of \$9 million salary appropriation in bill H. R. 7576. I appreciate your past interest in this bill.

HAROLD P. BRUETT,  
Chief of Public Safety and Civil  
Defense Director, Greendale, Wis.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield to me?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I thank my distinguished colleague for yielding to me; and I also thank him for the very thoughtful speech he has made on this subject.

It seems to me that with this matter in the offing, now that the Congress has passed the bill which provides for 50-50 sharing with the local groups and the States, unless the action now proposed is taken, the municipal authorities and the States will be placed in a most difficult and embarrassing position, because they could be charged with having spent the local funds before the matching Federal money was available.

So I agree with my distinguished colleague that in this instance the responsibility rests more on the Federal Government than on the States.

Literally hundreds of thousands of people are donating their services, free of charge, in order to teach classes, at night, in methods of survival and methods of combating catastrophic bombing in their home communities.

So I believe that failure to provide this amount would mean an end to the activities conducted thus far by the State leaders who have been doing their utmost to make the program a successful one.

Nine million dollars is but a drop in the bucket, when compared to the \$45 billion the Federal Government is spending for military hardware—for instance, for atomic bombs which might be dropped on some country, in the event of the outbreak of war.

So the expenditure now proposed, as compared to the huge sum the Congress has voted as appropriations for military hardware—appropriations which I support—really amounts to only a few pennies. However, we must spend some pennies if we are to be able to know how to handle such catastrophic situations if and when they develop.

Therefore, I believe the requested appropriation should be made available; and I believe that if the conferees would be willing to include in the conference report a provision to the effect that the funds will be available only when a plan has been submitted to the proper authorities, then the objective of the Appropriations Committee will have been met, and we shall be fulfilling the pledge Congress has made; and in that way we shall make it possible for the program to continue—instead of promising 50-50 sharing, but then doing absolutely nothing about it at this session of Congress.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President—

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, I am delighted to join my distinguished friend, the Senator from Minnesota, in submitting the amendment, because I believe it deals with the heart of the civil-defense program, inasmuch as it gets down to the grassroots level.

In the committee hearings, whenever this item was discussed, it was stated that one of the reasons why the item was not allowed was that the agency had not submitted its request or its program to the House Appropriations Committee.



I believe many of us fail to realize that the Congress, by its action in connection with the Reorganization Act—by means of which the Office of Defense Mobilization and the civil defense agency were merged—made it necessary for a new plan to be developed. The administration has developed a new plan of its own; and the authorization for appropriations for the new agency was agreed to only in the last 3 weeks.

Therefore, the agency did not have an opportunity to present it to the House, and the request came to the Senate pretty late. This is a national plan. If civil defense is to have any meaning, we must provide funds, as is proposed in the amendment.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator from Michigan.

I yield now to the Senator from Colorado, and then I shall yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, I wish to say a few words, and I hope the Senator from Washington will listen. I join in support of the amendment for a very simple reason. The State of Colorado has become a prime military target, as a result of military installations in my State, and I want to see those concerned with the responsibility of civil defense make some plans.

I can understand the Appropriations Committee withholding money unless plans are made. I agree with the Senator from Minnesota, the Senator from Illinois, and Senators from other areas, that we have got to give those concerned an opportunity. If they do not have plans, they ought not to get the money. But let us give them an opportunity to draw up plans.

As I have said, this is a critical situation. My State is a prime military target. When I go home in September, I am going to ask those in civil defense what they are doing with the money Congress appropriated.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator from Colorado. I yield now to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I have been in contact with this matter in the Appropriations Committee, both in the full committee and the Independent Office Subcommittee, and also at the District level, for a great many years.

I think we can categorically say now—and I say it in the presence of my esteemed friend from Washington—that there is an indisposition on the part of Congress to move very deeply into the field. As an example, we discussed the shelter program. Some are apprehensive that it is going to cost a mint of money. It could. In view of the manifestations shown thus far, there is only one thing we can do in order to meet our responsibility, and that is to make sure we have a working force in the field, trained, and reasonably experienced, which will have some notion of what to do if an evil thing should befall the country. There are 44,000 Federal people involved. They are dedicated persons. They do not get paid. On the basis of 4 to 1, there will be 176,000 at the State level. That is the backbone, that is the core, of the whole organization.

One million persons could be assembled at the State level, but if they did not have expert supervision, they would mill around, they would have no sense of direction, and they would not know what to do. There are 5,133 positions involved. Taking into consideration the number of positions which lapse, there will probably be 4,000 persons who will be experts, who will be trained, whose whole purpose will be, throughout the country, to give direction, to give information, to give instructions to the great army of persons who will carry out the burden of civil defense.

I think we have waited a little too long, as a matter of fact. I believe we are getting off a little cheaply with this amount of money. To be sure, for the contribution formula, the revised estimate is \$23 million. There was available \$14 million. But the job cannot be done unless the additional \$9 million is provided. I think they have made a pretty good case. They will have to be experts, for one thing. They will have to be full-time specialists, for another. They are expected to prepare State plans. The State plans have to be approved at the Federal level, which is the only way to work a plan of this kind.

As I envision the plan now, I recall the Selective Service System. I recall my experience in the House when we authorized the Selective Service System. The whole accent was placed on the local boards. They were unsalaried, but if, ever in the history of the country voluntary systems produced results, those in the Selective Service System did so. Obviously, there had to be selection and schooling, and persons from the Federal level had to do it. We cannot expect to have experts in the field unless we pay them. So under the bill we passed not too long ago we provided that the Federal Government would undertake one-half of the essential and necessary cost, and the States and the localities would assume the other half.

So what is before us at the present time is a budgeted item. But another \$9 million are required in order to carry the program on and establish the ultimate backbone for civil defense.

We have not gotten very far in the shelter program. Funds for prototypes have been stricken. Funds for research and development have been stricken. Funds for supply have been stricken. \$29,200,000 was asked, altogether. We provided \$4 million for supplies and \$2,900,000 for administrative expenses, because heretofore there were several agencies of Government to which we appropriated their share of civil defense. Now ODM, or its successor agency, has the whole job. It cannot do it unless we restore the money. So the committee restored over \$6 million. But we provided no money to enable the responsibility on a matching basis might be met, and in order to provide a great corps of people throughout the country who would be on tap should an eventuality ever develop. I think the funds are indispensable when we consider what other countries have done. We have been laggard. Congress has been rather

niggardly in providing funds for civil defense.

Should something happen, every conscience in the House and in the Senate will be charged with a great responsibility. I do not want to assume it without having made some effort to make sure we have done our full share toward setting up the group.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator. Now I yield to the Senator from Wisconsin, who has been very patient.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the President of the United States and the civil defense administration see the need for this appropriation. The governor of my State and the mayor of Milwaukee and other officials see this need. I believe this amount is for an essential activity. We recognize, of course, that with the tremendous destructive power of nuclear bombs the task of protecting a target area against complete obliteration is something for which we have not found the answer. How are we going to find the answer? Civil defense stimulates Federal, State, and local coordination and cooperation.

We appreciate, Mr. President, that in our communities there are responsible citizens, groups, Civil Defense Administration officials who are making a conscientious effort to devise—that is the right word—plans and programs to give their communities the greatest chance of survival in the event of attack.

To me, at least, it is an age of exploration. In this field there is a need for exploration to find the answer to help equip our citizens to protect themselves and their country. I believe a strengthened civil-defense effort along the lines of the modest program outlined in Public Law 606, for which this amendment would provide additional funds, is an absolute necessity.

Since I have received these telegrams from governors, mayors, and from humble citizens in my State, I felt I had to rise to say, "Good luck."

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] asked me earlier to yield to him, so I now yield to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I merely want to put this matter in a little bit of perspective. I appreciate that people all around the country, including my own governor and my own civil-defense director, have been working on Congress for a cause in which they sincerely believe, in view of the law we passed. I think we have to keep the matter in perspective.

I do not oppose the amendment, or a compromise reasonable procedure in the new setup we have for civil defense.

I think that no Member of Congress should feel we have been derelict in our duty. I believe the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] said something a few minutes ago concerning this item. If something should happen, we should not feel that we had been derelict in our duty. We have appropriated millions of dollars for civil defense—large sums of money. I think the Appropriations Committee was justified on many occasions in asking, "What has been done



with the money?" In many cases the agency has been groping in the dark, and the administrators have not known which way to go. There was a loose organization. ODM would determine the policy, and the civil-defense group was under ODM. ODM would say to the ICC, for instance, "You survey all the railroads of the country. In case Chicago should be bombed, you must determine how to run a train around Chicago to get to the west coast or to Milwaukee." The ICC would then come to the Appropriations Committee, and say, "We need another half million dollars because the ODM gave us this job to do."

That same thing is true with respect to many departments. The Corps of Engineers maintains a constant survey of waterfront facilities.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I hope the Senator will wait until I finish. I do not desire that there shall be any questions about whether we have been derelict in our duty of providing money for civil defense.

The Department of Labor has surveys of labor to be prepared in case something should happen. There has been work with the Atomic Energy Commission on some of the fallout problems.

The result has been that not only have we appropriated money for civil defense, but we have appropriated millions of dollars, for years, to various other departments. The Appropriations Committee could not keep track of this for a while. One agency would come forward to ask for extra money, and then we would find a request under the civil-defense organization for the same thing.

Finally, the office was consolidated by Executive order. The order took effect about a month ago, if I am correct. Now the ODM and civil defense are one organization.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator is correct.

Mr. MAGNUSON. We did not appropriate too much money for civil defense this year. We did not appropriate in the regular appropriation, as much as was requested, because we said, "We know the agency is going to be consolidated. Come to us later and we will consider your request."

That is why the item is in the supplemental bill. Much of the civil defense consolidation was simply a matter of taking over. The request was made for a vast amount of money to replenish the blood bank. Apparently blood is not worth much unless it is reconditioned. The request was for \$18 million, and we appropriated that amount.

We have appropriated a great deal of money for this work. We also passed a law, as the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] pointed out, to enable more of the work to be done in the field. We provided for grants-in-aid to the States. Some of the States have not done a thing. Some cities have not done a thing. Other States and other cities have been fairly alert to the problem. That law was passed very recently. We did not think there was an overall plan. Civil defense did not present a plan,

for instance, to cover the State of Colorado. I notice today there is a book which indicates a national plan. We have not had much of a chance to look at it.

We passed a law, in which we said there should be grants-in-aid to the States, so that a start could be made on the program.

I do not oppose the amendment offered by the Senator, but I hope the Members of the Senate and the Members of the other body will not have any qualms about the amount of money which has been appropriated for civil defense. A great deal of money has been used, some of it we do not know where, because there was not a plan.

We hope the new arrangement will give us a decent program, with grants-in-aid, proper plans for States, and proper plans for cities, so that we will know where we are going.

I know the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], and I feel there should be some small amount provided to permit a start in the next 2 or 3 months, and that thereafter the agency should come forward with a master plan, which I believe is on someone's desk at the present time. Then we can sit down to consider the appropriation of money on that basis. As I have said, much money has been appropriated. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] and I were just discussing this matter.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. MAGNUSON. We want to offer a suggestion, which I think will be agreeable to everyone. I hope the chairman will accept it. I believe it will start the program along the way Senators have in mind.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I have talked to the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], to the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], to the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], to the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] and very briefly to the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY].

We worked for this item in the committee. There was a split vote in the committee. By the original vote, we provided \$2,915,000 for salaries and expenses, and nothing else. Then the committee reconsidered the item at another meeting and, after some discussion, added, \$4 million for emergency supplies and equipment, but nothing for Federal contributions. Since that time, the need for Federal contributions for plans to be prepared in the States, because of the law which was passed, has become evident.

I understand the agency would prefer to have money for Federal contributions, instead of for the emergency supplies and equipment, for which we provided the \$4 million.

The proposition I wish to present to the Senator from Minnesota, who has offered the amendment, is that perhaps we can take \$2 million from the amount the committee has already recommended

for the emergency supplies and equipment, leaving the figure for that item at \$2 million at least until the first of the year, and apply the \$2 million to Federal contributions. We could add \$2 million to the Federal contributions as new money. Adding those figures to the \$3 million from the unobligated funds, there would be a total of \$7 million to finance the program to the first of the year.

I do not know whether the chairman will agree to that suggestion, but I offer it for his consideration. The chairman does not yield easily at times, and is a very pliable and helpful gentleman at other times. I do not know whether he will agree to this, but I hope he will.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I simply wish to add that I do not think this program will in any way jeopardize the appropriation for emergency supplies and equipment, because the bulk of the \$18 million previously appropriated is for the project on reconditioning the blood bank.

Mr. HUMPHREY. As I understand the request, if a further need is developed, the civil defense group can come forward with a request for an extra amount in a deficiency or a supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. MONRONEY. The amount appropriated would carry the agency through January, and then we could take a look at the program.

Mr. MAGNUSON. At that time the plans will be ready, and we will know what we have to go on.

Mr. HUMPHREY. What does the chairman of the committee have to say? I should like to have the word of the chairman.

Mr. HAYDEN. I want to be sure about the additional money. As to the blood bank, can the agency get along with less than \$2 million?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes. The agency will be able to come back to Congress for more money in January. I understand the agency would prefer to start the program of grants to the States now. The amount provided will carry civil defense along fine. That is my understanding from civil defense itself.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator is suggesting we take \$2 million from one place and put it in another?

Mr. HUMPHREY. As I understand, from the \$4 million for emergency supplies and equipment, \$2 million would be taken.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HUMPHREY. That amount would be moved to the category called Federal contributions.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Another \$2 million would be added, which the committee did not recommend.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HUMPHREY. That would be the result of action of the Senate.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The \$2 million would be added to the Federal contribution category.



Three million dollars was appropriated in the independent offices appropriation bill, which the amendment would reappropriate for the purposes of H. R. 7576.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator is correct.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is correct.

Mr. HAYDEN. The reappropriation is entirely proper.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, when I came away from the Appropriations Committee session that day and we had failed to get any funds for civil defense, I had an amendment prepared providing for an additional \$5 million to do precisely what has now been suggested. The amendment was identified as 8-13-58-B, but there were those who felt that the sum should be greater than the \$5 million. They thought it should be \$10 million. So I joined with my colleague, Mr. HUMPHREY, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER], and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRNSEN] in proposing \$10 million. But I think we have arrived at a more economical approach, and there will be ample funds to carry the program through. In January the entire question can be reexamined, and a supplemental or deficiency appropriation can be made for the exact amount which will be administratively required.

Mr. MAGNUSON. For this feature.

Mr. THYE. Yes.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The RECORD should not show that we did not appropriate for civil defense. Forty-one million dollars has been previously appropriated.

Mr. THYE. But an additional sum was requested to supplement funds for the legislative authorization which had been passed.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, if this suggestion is agreeable to the chairman, it is surely agreeable to me, in the light of the assurances which have been given.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I desire to associate myself with the distinguished Senator from Minnesota in his presentation. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point telegrams from: Barney Hunter, civil defense director, La Marque, Tex.; W. R. Brady, director of civil defense, Dickinson, Tex., and Col. Joseph T. Cain, director, Galveston County civil defense.

There being no objection, the telegrams were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LA MARQUE, TEX., August 14, 1958.

Senator RALPH YARBOROUGH,

United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.:

I believe that supplementary appropriation in H. R. 7576 be reinstated in view of present situation.

BARNEY HUNTER,

Civil Defense Director, La Marque, Tex.

DICKINSON, TEX., August 14, 1958.

Senator RALPH YARBOROUGH,

Washington, D. C.:

We feel it absolutely essential that the \$9 million appropriation for administrative matching funds be reinstated in Public Law 606.

W. R. BRADY,

Director of Civil Defense, Dickinson, Tex.

TEXAS CITY, TEX., August 14, 1958.

Senator RALPH W. YARBOROUGH,

United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.:

We feel it imperative that the \$9 million item for matching funds be reinstated in H. R. 7576.

Col. JOSEPH T. CAIN,

Director, Galveston County Civil Defense.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Many telegrams have been read into the RECORD. Many of them are in the possession of the Senator from Arizona, urging full and speedy action on the requests which have been made.

I should like to say in confidence—and I hope it does not get back to Ohio—that I received one letter telling me that there are afoot plans to increase wages substantially on the basis that Federal money is coming into the State. I suggest to the Senator from Arizona that the finding made in the report has considerable soundness, in my opinion. I read from page 11 of the report:

The committee appreciates that additional responsibilities have been added by the new legislation for the sharing of personnel and administrative costs of civil-defense functions at State and local level, but the committee believes that appropriations for contributions up to one-half of such total costs should await the more accurate figures to be presented following the approval of State plans.

There is great wisdom in the suggestion that we take a look at what the agencies have in mind. Before the Senator from Arizona begins yielding to the encompassment to which he has been subjected, I suggest that he review the thoughts expressed in the committee report.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I think we can add to the language in the report that the committee and the Congress will scrutinize very carefully next January the situation in any States which have substantially increased the salaries of employees by reason of Federal funds.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the Senator from Oklahoma, in his presentation, suggested that reference be made to the requirement that before funds are allocated, even on a State matching basis, the appropriate plans of the States must be approved by the responsible Federal agency, so we shall have the controls we need.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. The budget estimate was for \$29 million. The committee allowed \$6,915,000, as shown in the report. I now receive advice from six of the very best members of the committee that it is safe to add another \$2 million in new funds.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, in order that the amendment may be modified accordingly, I understand that in the category known as "Emergency sup-

plies and equipment," the sum of \$4 million will be reduced to \$2 million.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. HUMPHREY. In the category known as Federal contributions, \$2 million will be taken from equipment and supplies, plus another \$2 million, which will be a sum total of \$4 million; and, in addition, we are to reappropriate \$3 million from the independent offices appropriation bill of last year.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. HUMPHREY. That is agreeable to me.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, may we have the modified amendment reduced to writing?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I modify my amendment so as to read as follows:

For an additional amount for "Federal contributions" including financial contributions to the States pursuant to section 205 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to be equally matched with State funds, \$4 million: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1958 shall be available for the purposes of this appropriation.

In line 16, page 17, change \$4 million to \$2 million for "Emergency supplies and equipment."

That takes care of three items. It offers \$4 million for Federal contributions, reduces "Emergency supplies and equipment" to \$2 million, and reappropriates the funds available under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1958.

Mr. HAYDEN. The net result is that we are not appropriating as much as was asked by the Budget Bureau.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes.

Mr. HAYDEN. Under those circumstances I am willing to accept the amendment.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. What difference will that make in the total amount?

Mr. HUMPHREY. \$2 million.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. BARRETT. Do I correctly understand that \$2 million of additional new money would be provided under this arrangement?

Mr. HUMPHREY. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the modified amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] for himself and other Senators.

The modified amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, on behalf of the minority leader [Mr. KNOWLAND], the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], I offer three amendments which I send to the desk and ask to have stated. I also ask that they be considered en bloc, inasmuch as they all relate to appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.



The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 20, line 21, it is proposed to strike out "\$5 million" and insert "\$7 million."

On page 21, line 14, it is proposed to strike out "\$35 million" and insert "\$70,200,000."

On page 21, line 24, it is proposed to strike out "\$35 million" and insert "\$47,800,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments will be considered en bloc.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, in reporting H. R. 13450, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1959, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved \$50 million less than the requested 1959 budget of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The amount allowed was \$75 million, against a request of \$125 million.

The committee action was based on the belief that it would take some time to properly plan for the new agency, and that the cuts recommended would not delay the agency in getting started. The actual facts do not justify this belief.

The planning of the programs for the NASA has been underway by the staff of the NACA for over 4 months. The submission of the \$125 million appropriation request came only after this careful planning and programing.

Incidentally, the \$125 million appropriation request, which was a very modest one, and, we thought, considerably lower than it should have been, came only after careful planning and programing under the direction of the President.

The program has been laid out in detail and represents an integrated and balanced approach to the agency's immense new responsibilities. The construction and equipment program has been reviewed by both the Senate Special Committee on Space and Astronautics and the House Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration. I am satisfied these programs represent a reasonable and reliable approach for the fiscal year 1959.

The severe cut of \$50 million will not have the effect of allowing the agency additional time for planning. It will result only in delay in the execution of this country's already planned space program. It will cause delay in starting practically all the agency's work because the entire agency program must be reexamined if this cut is allowed to stand.

The cut of \$2 million in the salaries and expenses appropriation represents almost a 30-percent reduction in the agency's request for employees. This will undoubtedly seriously impair the agency's efforts to obtain the necessary number of qualified personnel.

The cut of \$35 million in the research and development budget will seriously cripple the agency's space science and space technology programs. I am advised that such a reduction will require the following specific reductions in the agency's research and development program:

A cut of approximately \$11 million in the space science program, resulting in the deletion of advanced lunar and interplanetary space vehicle projects that have been planned to increase our capabilities above any thus far demonstrated by our competition.

A cut of \$10 million in the space technology program involving new space propulsion systems. This would result in a one-third cut in the development support on high energy rocket motors, solid propellant rocket motors, the million-pound thrust rocket motor, nuclear propulsion support, and electric propulsion components. These cuts may well delay by a year the development of new propulsion systems to achieve space supremacy.

A cut of \$4 million in the program of space technology leading to vehicle development.

A cut of \$10 million in the program for the development of manned space flight vehicles. This would cut the program by one-third, resulting in an unbalanced and, I am told by the officials in charge, a totally inadequate effort. Time lost now in this program cannot be regained.

The basic planning on the agency's research and development programs has already been completed. Their successful execution now depends upon the agency's ability to make prompt commitments. Additional time for study is not required. The agency now needs money to enter into its planned contractual commitments.

With regard to the construction and equipment appropriation, the committee's action reduces the NASA request from \$47.8 million to \$35 million. This action requires the start of the new space projects center to be deferred. It also requires a reduction in the planned long-range radar capabilities of the agency's Wallops Island Station in the amount of \$3.88 million; eliminates additional radar equipment required to track satellites in polar orbits in the amount of \$2.6 million; and prevents the procurement of long-range telemeter data acquisition systems in the amount of \$2.57 million.

The authorization bill for these construction and equipment items was recently passed unanimously by the Congress and signed by the President on August 8, 1958. The urgent need for improvement of the Wallops Island facilities and for the construction of the space projects center to coordinate the agency's new responsibilities in the field of space research and exploration was thoroughly examined in detail during the hearings on the authorizing legislation.

Yesterday, when the very able new Space Director and his deputy director appeared before the committee which was considering the confirmation of their nominations I reexamined them again as to the need for these items. I say now to the Senate, on my responsibility as a member of the Space Committee and the Committee on Appropriations, that to delay the funds for the construction of these projects would result in at least a 6-month delay.

I agree with the Appropriations Committee's report that after the first of the year we should reexamine the new agency's money needs, but we should not at this time require them to start over and plan a new program. We have asked them to do their job "under the most unrelenting urgency." They have done their planning and they are ready to go to work.

I urge the adoption of the amendment to provide for the restoration of the full amount of the Budget request. In that I am joined by the distinguished minority leader, the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] and the other Senators to whom I have made reference.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to the distinguished Senator from New Mexico, who is the ranking Senate Member on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, and a distinguished Member of the Space Committee.

Mr. ANDERSON. I wish to join the distinguished majority leader in what he has said. We examined the witnesses in the Space Committee. The Wallops Island project must go forward. The creation of the new headquarters is a small item. They are doing it in a most economical fashion. It would be tragic if the funds were reduced to the level carried in the bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. I will say frankly that the facts presented by the Senator from Texas were not made available to the committee.

Mr. ANDERSON. They could not be.

Mr. HAYDEN. We acted very hurriedly. We wanted to get a bill out of committee which would cover this new legislation.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I was present yesterday morning when the director, Mr. Glennan, and the Assistant Director, Mr. Dryden, of the Space Administration, were interrogated. It was disclosed that the appropriation was inadequate and was made under a misapprehension of the facts.

I am in favor of giving every dollar needed to develop the defenses of our country. It may be asked why am I fighting what I believe to be unnecessary expenditures? My answer to that is that I want to save every dollar I can to make my country strong in case of war. I call upon my colleagues, who are complaining about the inadequacy of our defense, to stop spending money needlessly, so that we will be able to stand up and say to anyone: "You do not dare to challenge us." I frankly say to the Senate that in the granting of subsidies from the top down to the bottom we are doing wrong. Every week a bill comes to the Senate which asks for new subsidies. It seems to me that every time we pass such a bill somebody says, "Whoops. Let her go!" Then the trumpet blows in glee. We are spending the Nation down to rock bottom.

There is a must and there is a need. The need ought to cultivate wisdom.

Wisdom should caution us, "Make yourselves strong so that in the matter



of the defense of the Nation we will have all that we need."

Every hundred thousand dollars or every million dollars saved can be put into atomic weapons, or can be put into ships. In that way we will stand up. I subscribe wholeheartedly to the proposal made by the Senator from Texas.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank the Senator from Ohio. I share the sentiments he has expressed on the need for being prudent with the Nation's money.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I am sure the majority leader and all of us appreciate the sentiments of the Senator from Ohio. The great problem is where to do it and how to do it. As a member of the Committee on Appropriations for the past 10 years, I am aware of that fact. I am glad the chairman of our committee has made the statement to the majority leader that he has. We did not have very much information. I should like to call to the attention of the majority leader the statement on page 14 of the report of the committee. It was on the basis of that statement that the committee really acted:

In addition, \$117 million is to be provided by transfer from the Department of Defense and \$294 million will be used in 1959 by the Department of Defense on space activities.

So with the money which was originally appropriated, there will be \$536 million for space programs, and \$101 million from the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics for research work.

That was really the basis on which we worked. We said that this agency could come back to us after the first of the year. They did not have too much knowledge of the subject, and we did not have too much knowledge of it either.

The majority leader has read the statement and has received evidence which shows that even the holding up of \$50 million, which sounds like a lot of money, but is not so much when we talk in the big figures to which we are accustomed, will hurt the advancement of the program which we know is very necessary.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. It will simply result in delaying the program about 6 months.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I join with the statement of the Senator from Texas. I hope the chairman will take the amendments to conference.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I was not present to hear the full presentation made by the distinguished majority leader. But I point out that this is a brandnew agency. It is not yet fully organized. There will be an immediate transfer made of \$117 million from the Department of Defense. Then there is an additional sum of \$294 million which will be provided by the Department of Defense. That was what caused the committee to take the position it took.

I was very much impressed by the statement just made by the distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE] but as a member of the committee I do not wish to deny any money which may be needed in this field. I

feel as do the distinguished Senator from Ohio and the distinguished Senator from Texas.

But, as I have said, this is a brand-new agency. It is still in infant's clothes. It has not yet been fully organized. I am certain that with the money provided in the appropriation, ample funds will be available to last at least until January. When the Congress comes back next year, if there be any need for more money, I am sure it will be provided.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments, en bloc, offered by the Senator from Texas.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the amendments were agreed to be reconsidered.

Mr. ANDERSON. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, one of the amendments I had intended to have considered en bloc was not included a moment ago. There is no controversy about it. It simply provides that all appropriations which may be made to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration must first be authorized by the Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 21, between lines 18 and 19, it is proposed to insert the following:

No appropriation may be made to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration unless previously authorized by legislation hereafter enacted by the Congress.

Mr. HAYDEN. The purpose of this amendment is to make appropriations follow in the regular order.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, the junior Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] was called away on official business. The Senator asked me to have printed in the RECORD a brief statement regarding a budget request of \$105,000 for the Department of Commerce for international travel promotion, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be printed at the proper place in the debate on the bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### STATEMENT OF SENATOR JAVITS

The report of the committee on this bill notes on page 6 the rejection of a budget request of \$105,000 from the Department of Commerce for international travel promotion, recommending that such funds not be provided at this time. This budget request came about from the recommendations of the recently issued International Travel Report by Hon. Clarence B. Randall, special assistant to the President, under authority of

section 8 (m) of the Mutual Security Act of last year.

I wish to note that the refusal of the budget request was not based on a conclusion of a lack of merit but rather on the desire of the committee to further study the issues involved, and also since the Appropriations Committee in the other body had not had an opportunity to consider the request.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I call up my amendment designated 8-14-58-O and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 40, after line 10, it is proposed to add a new section, as follows:

#### INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

For payment to defray expenses to hold the 12th session of the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in the United States, \$200,000.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, briefly, the amendment is to provide the International Contingent Fund of the State Department with the amount which would be our share of the expense incurred in the holding of the 12th session of the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization. This Organization has been in existence for many years. It is composed of all the nations of the free world. Each year it holds a session. The meetings rotate each year from country to country. This year the United States is to be the host nation.

The amount which is sought is a comparatively small sum when we consider the work which the organization does. It formulates all the international air agreements and provides the bases for them, and also considers safety agreements.

The committee, in discussing the matter, felt that the State Department had approximately a million dollars for the holding of international conferences and conventions.

Mr. HAYDEN. The committee denied the appropriation because we thought the money could be obtained from other sources. What are the facts? Is the money not available? Has the money which was appropriated been allotted up to now?

Mr. MAGNUSON. All the money has been spent or allotted for other international agencies. As a matter of fact, the department is a little short because of the necessity for more traveling to many countries. So the funds for the International Civil Aviation Organization meeting could not be taken from the fund.

The convention is to be held next June so it is necessary to plan for it in advance.

Mr. HAYDEN. It seems to me that if the facts are different from what the committee was told, the action of the committee now should be different.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. What is the \$200,000 to be spent for?

Mr. MAGNUSON. It is to be spent for the activities at the conference. The



conference will last 28 days. The main headquarters is in Montreal. The money will be needed, among other things, for the traveling expenses of the Government personnel, for the renting of halls, and things of that kind which are necessary in the holding of a 28-day meeting of some 60 or 70 nations.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Will the delegates who will be in attendance be the representatives of airline companies of the different nations?

Mr. MAGNUSON. They will represent airline companies. They will be Government representatives, including military aviation representatives, and they will come from all the countries. I may say that in all countries except the United States, the airlines are operated by the government.

Mr. HAYDEN. When was the last meeting held in the United States?

Mr. MAGNUSON. It was, as I recall, 6 or 7 years ago. The United States will be the host nation in 1960.

Mr. HAYDEN. The program has been prearranged?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I have no doubt that it has been prearranged.

Mr. HAYDEN. The committee thought that money was available, but it is not. If the money is not provided, the arrangements cannot be made.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is correct. I talked with representatives of the State Department, from Mr. Herter down, including the man in charge of arrangements. It was pointed out to me that all the funds they had for such purposes were already allocated.

The State Department was a little worried about the matter because they thought that the action of the committee in not providing the small amount needed, since the United States will be the host nation, might cause the idea to be spread around in the other countries that we were against the organization. I assured the State Department that that was not true; that it was merely that we hoped funds were available; but they are not available.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. THYE. I may say to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE] that there is no question that these funds will be needed. If the Senator will read Senate joint resolution 166, passed at this session of Congress, and which was approved on June 4, 1958, he will find that section 2 reads as follows:

The Secretary of State is authorized to accept and use contributions of funds, property, services, and facilities for the purpose of organizing and holding the 12th session of the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization in the United States.

The \$200,000 is only a small sum compared with what might be the entire cost of the conference, when we consider all the donations which will be made. If the Senator has not seen the joint resolution, I should like to show it to him, because I think it will help him to understand that there is no question that the funds are needed, and that the United States

is honored to have the opportunity of being the host nation.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I simply wanted to make an inquiry about some of the items of expense. It is my understanding that it is calculated that the total cost will be \$285,000, and that the sponsoring body is providing \$85,000.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is correct.

Mr. LAUSCHE. It is asked that the Federal Government put up \$200,000.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is correct.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mainly, this is an assembly of agencies connected with the manufacturing of planes and agencies engaged in commercial transportation by planes. It will have in attendance, of course, some military personnel and perhaps Government officials.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mostly Government officials.

Mr. LAUSCHE. But in the main it will be a convention of civil-aviation people?

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is correct.

Mr. LAUSCHE. And the United States is asked to provide \$200,000 to help finance the convention?

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is correct.

Mr. LAUSCHE. It is my understanding that the convention will be held on the west coast.

Mr. MAGNUSON. No; the site has not yet been selected. The testimony shows that 7 or 8 cities are under consideration—including Chicago, San Diego, and Philadelphia: In fact, the only two cities omitted from consideration are Cleveland and Seattle. [Laughter.]

Mr. DIRKSEN. I certainly hope Chicago will be selected. [Laughter.]

Mr. LAUSCHE. An item for travel expenses is included. Whose travel expenses will be paid?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The travel expenses of our people will be paid.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Who are they?

Mr. MAGNUSON. State Department employees—Americans—who work for us in Montreal.

Mr. LAUSCHE. How many will attend?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I suppose there will be the necessary clerical help and the executive secretary. The staff may come from Washington; but the agency has its permanent headquarters in Montreal.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Will it cost \$71,000 to pay the travel expenses of our personnel who will attend the convention?

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is correct—although, of course, the amount also covers the subsistence expense. The staff will be there for 3 or 4 weeks before the convention, and for some time following the convention. Perhaps they will have to be in Montreal for a total of 2 months. After all, it is necessary to make advance preparations, including preparations for the agenda.

All of the staff are Government employees.

The staff used by the United States in connection with this organization is somewhat similar to the staff of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, in that all of the employees are Government employees. Of course, in the case

of our Civil Aviation Administration, we must realize that all the other governments of the world run the airlines themselves.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I understand that one government withdrew.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes, India withdrew; although I do not know why. The site has not yet been selected.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Does the Federal Government finance other conventions, such as railroad conventions or barge line conventions?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I do not believe there are any international railroads or any international barge lines.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I so understand. But the question I have in mind is whether the United States finances other conventions.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes—all kinds of international conventions, insofar as our share of the cost is concerned.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the testimony showed that our most recent experience with that matter was in the case of the Minneapolis meeting of the World Health Organization. The city of Minneapolis contributed \$85,000; the United States Government appropriated \$332,500; and the budget of the World Health Organization contributed \$200,000.

Mr. THYE. I was about to touch on that point. The Federal Government will participate only through the World Health Conference, which deals with all the nations of the world.

In the case of the airlines, they are certificated on an international basis. Certain of the United States airlines are certificated to fly to foreign countries; and, similarly, foreign airlines are certificated to fly to the United States. So there must be conferences in order to resolve the problems; and, of course, Civil Aeronautics inspectors and technicians are employed. Such personnel are assigned all over the world—for instance, in Thailand, at the large airport there; and also in Turkey, in India, and in Australia. In short, it is necessary to have an international conference, in order to resolve the problems which arise in connection with the international flights.

Mr. MAGNUSON. And at such conferences the international safety regulations are developed.

Mr. THYE. Certainly.

Mr. MAGNUSON. In the case of the convention we are now discussing, it is expected that nine of our people will be sent there.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Will the expenses of those 9 people amount to \$71,000—in the case of their subsistence for 28 days, or whatever the actual number of days is, and their travel expenses?

Mr. MAGNUSON. No, they will be there 3 or 4 weeks ahead of time, and 3 or 4 weeks afterwards.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Will the total of that expense be \$71,000? If so, has a breakdown of the item been made?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I do not think it has been figured down to the last penny.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Let us do a little calculating: 9 people, for 60 days would



make a total of 540 days—if they were there for 2 months. Then let us divide the \$71,000 by 540, to find the expense a day.

Mr. HAYDEN. The allowance is \$5 a day.

Mr. LAUSCHE. But I cannot understand why the travel and subsistence expenses of 9 persons, for 60 days, will amount to \$71,000. That would come to approximately \$8,000 a person.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The \$71,000 covers more than that. I said there would be nine people there. They will be the so-called experts. It will be necessary to pay the travel expense and the per diem expense for those nine people. But there will also be a headquarters staff, composed of stenographers, and so forth.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield to me?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The United States will be the host country, will it not?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. So considerable expense will be necessary in that connection.

Mr. LAUSCHE. But what will the \$71,000 be spent for?

Mr. HAYDEN. As has been stated, the United States will be the host country.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes; and, of course, there will be expenses in connection with dinners, and so forth.

Mr. THYE. Not only that, but official reporters will have to be employed. The joint resolution authorizes all these expenditures; and the necessary personnel will be hired, and will be paid out of the funds appropriated. Payments will have to be made to the official reporters who will record all of the speeches made at the convention.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Has an itemized statement or breakdown for the \$71,000 been submitted?

Mr. MAGNUSON. No payments may be made until vouchers are submitted. After all, the Government makes appropriations for various international conventions. For instance, in connection with the Geophysical Year, the State Department will attend a convention in Vienna. Many outstanding scientists will attend that convention. One of the things considered there will be the fall-out program.

Furthermore, civil aviation is almost as important to the national defense as is military aviation.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I am interested in this item because I realize that this year our Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has handled proposals for three subsidies of a most liberal character for airlines.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I do not wish to labor the point; but the statement of the Senator from Ohio is not correct. The Congress did not pass any measures providing for subsidies.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The Senate did, in connection with the capital gains of the airlines.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senate passed a bill in regard to the general policy.

Long hearings were held in that connection. I do not know how much will be involved; that will be up to the Civil Aeronautics Administration. We, ourselves, cannot determine that here; if we attempted to do so, each Senator would have to employee perhaps 17 certified public accountants.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, in connection with the reference which has been made to the Civil Aeronautics Administration, let us suppose an airline were certificated to operate a flight from Washington, D. C., to Tokyo. The civil aeronautics law makes it mandatory that the Federal Government audit the books. If the line operated in the red, the Federal Government would take care of the amount the firm was found to be in the red, and as a result of its operations. Why? Because we are pioneering in a new field. There is no case history regarding the operations and regarding the rates which properly can be charged, or regarding how to keep the operations in the black.

Furthermore, these lines carry the mail.

Let me also refer to the fact that the Government subsidizes our merchant marine. Why? Because without a subsidy, our merchant marine undoubtedly would go out of existence, in view of the fact that foreign vessels are able to operate offshore much more cheaply than American vessels can. So our Government has found that unless such subsidies are paid to our merchant marine, it would be very likely that our merchant fleet would no longer exist.

When World War II hit us we had to rely upon foreign vessels, because we did not have enough vessels of our own. In World War I we were confronted with the fact that we had to put our troops on foreign ships, and they went overseas much as cattle were shipped overseas. Those ships were used as military transports. I was one of the soldiers. I have seen cattle ships that had 1,000 percent better quarters than we had. But we survived. There comes a time when subsidies are evil; but when we get down to fundamentals, if we did not provide subsidies in a case such as the one before us, our Nation might not be prepared to meet an emergency. That is why some of the subsidies have to be paid.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, the great majority of the people of the United States do not know the extent to which we are subsidizing the merchant marine and the airlines. I know what the figures are. I am on the committee. Two months ago we went so far as to increase the subsidies for superliners to the extent that we practically gave \$200 million away to two superliner companies.

I may be challenged for making that statement, but editorials I have seen demonstrate the fact that it was practically a \$200 million gift.

I shall not vote for the project. I believe the committee was right when it rejected it. I am opposed to it because I do not believe that State governments, municipal governments, or the Federal

Government, except on rare occasions, ought to be financing conventions.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I do not want to labor the point, because the hour is late. I think the Senator completely misunderstands the purpose of the organization. It has been in existence for many years. There have always been these conventions. If this were a convention only for commercial air organizations, I could agree with the Senator, but of the 67 nations involved, there is only one which has a truly commercial airline. In the others the airlines are operated by the government.

We talk about subsidies. I will show the Senator a chart indicating how other countries subsidize. I do not want to labor the point made about the superliners. We argued the matter on the floor of the Senate.

I do not think the Senator from Ohio meant exactly what he said, if he understood it. Certainly all of us are not wrong except the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. LAUSCHE. That is true, and the Senator from Ohio is wrong frequently; but I have seen certain measures passed, and the philosophy of giveaway and subsidy is attendant upon most of them. So long as I can, I shall fight against such subsidies.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I do not disagree with the Senator's viewpoint. I do not know of any Member of the Senate, or even those who receive the so-called subsidies, who would not like to do away with subsidies if it could possibly be done.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. If there is any difficulty in this respect it lies in the fact that we accept membership in international organizations. If we do not want to do so, the time to protest is at the time the matter of membership is under consideration. There are many ancillary commissions and bureaus that are a part of the United Nations, as the World Health Organization, for example. If we do not want to be a part of them, we ought to say so at the time the matter of joining comes before us. Once having accepted membership—and this is a matter of membership—we have the responsibility to take our full share of the load. It is at the point where the question of membership occurs that the criticism ought to be made, if there is a protest.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Louisiana what his view on this amendment is? He is a member of the committee.

Mr. ELLENDER. We voted it down.

Mr. LAUSCHE. May I ask what the reasons were for voting it down?

Mr. ELLENDER. I wish to say I was not present when all the hearings were held, but there were so many commissions which applied for funds that we decided to turn some of them down, and this is one of them.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I do not understand the statement of the Senator. He stated that there were so many commissions applying for funds?



Mr. ELLENDER. Yes. For instance, certain centennial commissions applied for money in order to continue their work, such as the Bataan and other commissions. We felt we had to call a halt to some of the requests.

Mr. HAYDEN. In this case it was understood there was money available for this purpose and therefore it was not necessary to make an appropriation. It turns out the fund we thought was available is not available.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I myself voted not to put the item in the bill, because I thought the money had already been provided.

Mr. HAYDEN. I did, too. The State Department now informs us that we were misinformed as to the fact, and no money has been provided for this purpose. We have obligated ourselves to participate in the meeting.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a breakdown from the State Department of our participation. It is not exact to the dollar, but it is pretty close.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### JUSTIFICATION

Additional funds in the amount of \$200,000 are required to meet the costs of organizing and holding the 12th session of the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization in the United States in 1959. This amount was authorized by the act of June 4, 1958 (Public Law 85-448).

These funds are needed by September 30, 1958, because, in making arrangements for a meeting of this nature, it is necessary to make firm commitments to the Organization and to others for such items as meeting rooms, office space, and rental of equipment several months prior to the convening date of the activity.

Public Law 85-448, which was approved June 4, 1958, authorizes an appropriation of \$200,000 to defray the expenses of holding the 12th session of the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in the United States in 1959.

The United States played a major role in the establishment of the International Civil Aviation Organization and, as a leading aviation country, has a major interest in this Organization. However, an invitation has never been extended to the ICAO Assembly to meet in the United States.

The holding of the ICAO Assembly in this country would enhance United States leadership in ICAO and in aviation at a time when great international competition is developing in both the air-transport and aircraft-manufacturing fields. At the present time, the most important work being done by ICAO is the revision of its international standards and recommendations to meet the requirements of turbojet aircraft which will soon be flying in large numbers along the world's international civil air routes. It should be noted that the 1959 ICAO Assembly will coincide with the delivery date of American jet transport planes to both United States and foreign-flag airlines. If held in the United States, the Assembly would provide an excellent opportunity for foreign aviation officials to see and discuss the new planes with United States officials and representatives of the air-transport and aircraft-manufacturing industries.

The 11th session of the ICAO Assembly met in Montreal from May 20 through June 2, 1958. During the meeting, the United States representatives invited the Organiza-

tion to hold the 1959 Assembly in the United States subject to appropriation of the necessary funds by the Congress. The Assembly took no final action on the site of its next meeting, but referred the matter to the ICAO Council for decision. It is understood that the site of the next Assembly will be determined when the Council meets again in September, but that a location on the west coast of the United States is favored.

It is estimated that it will cost a total of \$285,000 to hold the 12th Assembly in 1959 at a city on the west coast. Of this amount, \$85,000 was voted by the Assembly from ICAO funds. The remaining \$200,000 included in this supplemental request is required by the United States to meet expenses in its role as host Government to the ICAO Assembly, and for expenses incurred by ICAO in excess of costs which would ordinarily be incurred by the Organization in holding the next Assembly at headquarters in Montreal. Examples of such expenses are hire of temporary personnel, travel and transportation costs, and rental of space.

Personal services, \$34,000: All personal-services costs are for temporary personnel, and the estimate is based on a meeting of 25 days' duration. Personal-services costs would provide verbatim reporters, secretaries, stenographers, typists, proofreaders, mimeograph operators, collators, clerks, sound operators, messengers, chauffeurs, guards, and ushers.

Travel, \$71,000: This estimate provides for subsistence expenses of the ICAO headquarters staff, and travel and per diem for the United States liaison staff of nine persons.

Transportation of things, \$8,000: This amount will be required for necessary expenses in shipping equipment and materials from Montreal and Washington and for local cartage.

Communication services, \$3,000: Telephone installations, long-distance calls, telegrams, telex, local telephone, and postage are included in this item.

Rents and utility services, \$66,000: This estimate is for rental of Assembly meeting rooms and secretariat office space; rental of office space for the United States liaison staff; rental of furniture and equipment, and cost of utilities.

Printing and reproduction, \$1,000: The cost of printing invitations, name cards, signs, etc., are included in this estimate.

Other contractual services, \$9,000: This estimate is for hire of 4 passenger vehicles and 2 station wagons, for hire of IBM technicians, and for maintenance of office equipment.

Supplies and materials, \$8,000: This estimate is for expendable supplies over and above the amount included in the Organization's budget for this meeting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

#### LOUIS S. LEVENSON—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4544) for the relief of Louis S. Levenson. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4544) for the relief of Louis S. Levenson, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment.

JOHN A. CARROLL,  
SAM J. ERVIN, JR.,  
ROMAN L. HRUSKA,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

E. L. FORRESTER,  
HAROLD D. DONOHUE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, the Senate amended the House-passed bill by reducing the amount of the claim from \$1,500 to \$750. The House disagreed to the amendment and requested a conference. The conference report is now before the Senate, which would provide that the Senate recede from its amendment and restore the original amount of \$1,500 in the bill as it was passed by the House. The conferees on the part of the Senate recommend that the Senate recede from its amendment.

Mr. President, I move that the Senate agree to the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the report.

The report was agreed to.

#### TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF FAMINE IN THE UKRAINE

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, this year marks the 25th anniversary of the famine in the Ukraine artificially created by the despotic Communist rulers of Russia.

These brave Ukrainian people have won the deep respect and admiration of all the free people of the entire world. Here is a people who have endured more suffering and tragedy than perhaps any people in history. Despite all this they are still willing to fight to the bitter end for freedom if they have the slightest chance of attaining success. We owe much to these brave, good people.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD as a part of my remarks a copy of a letter I have received from Dr. Anthony Zukowsky, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., State branch of North Dakota, together with a memorandum entitled "Famine in Ukraine of 1932-33," and also a short article entitled "Famine in Ukraine—A Warning for the West."

There being no objection, the letter, memorandum, and article were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UKRAINIAN CONGRESS  
COMMITTEE OF AMERICA, INC.,  
Bismarck, N. Dak., July 31, 1958.

The Honorable MILTON R. YOUNG,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR YOUNG: I am taking the liberty of writing you that all over the United



S. 2629. An act for the relief of John J. Spriggs;

S. 2935. An act for the relief of Mary Louise Shields Wilkinson;

S. 2936. An act for the relief of Feofania Bankevitz;

S. 2943. An act for the relief of Ketutua Olteanu;

S. 2983. An act for the relief of Bernabe Miranda and Manuel Miranda;

S. 2989. An act for the relief of Salvador Miranda;

S. 3010. An act for the relief of Jose Mararac;

S. 3031. An act for the relief of Joseph Daniel Maeda Betterley (Toshikazu Maeda);

S. 3055. An act for the relief of Ronald H. Denison;

S. 3130. An act for the relief of Georgios Papakonstantinou;

S. 3131. An act for the relief of Amile Hattem and Linda Hattem;

S. 3192. An act for the relief of Edeltraud Maria Theresia Collom;

S. 3270. An act for the relief of Nick Tsallikis;

S. 3305. An act for the relief of Adamantia Papavasiliou;

S. 3316. An act for the relief of Kiyoshi Ueda;

S. 3330. An act for the relief of Leopoldo Rodriguez-Meza and Adela Rodriguez Gonzales;

S. 3333. An act to facilitate the insurance of loans under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and the act of August 28, 1937, as amended (relating to the conservation of water resources), and for other purposes;

S. 3354. An act for the relief of Fuad E. Kattuah;

S. 3401. An act for the relief of Cho Hack Youn;

S. 3402. An act for the relief of Nessime Kadoch;

S. 3404. An act for the relief of Doulatram Chattulane Chavez;

S. 3421. An act for the relief of Alexander Nagy;

S. 3598. An act for the relief of Feiga Chirinsky Roseman;

S. 3615. An act for the relief of Wendy Levine;

S. 3641. An act for the relief of Gertrude Yang Koo;

S. 3665. An act for the relief of Choe Kum Bok;

S. 3894. An act for the relief of Joseph H. Lym, doing business as the Lym Engineering Co.;

S. 4002. An act to authorize the Gray Reef Dam and Reservoir as a part of the Glendo unit of the Missouri River Basin project;

H. R. 376. An act to prohibit trading in onion futures on commodity exchanges;

H. R. 6239. An act to amend sections 1461 and 1462 of title 18 of the United States Code;

H. R. 6382. An act to subject naval ship construction to the act of June 30, 1936 (49 Stat. 2036), as amended;

H. R. 6448. An act for the relief of Cathryn A. Glesener;

H. R. 6589. An act for the relief of Elizabeth C. Garner and Charles P. Garner;

H. R. 7198. An act for the relief of Colonel Russell King Alspach;

H. R. 7738. An act for the relief of the State of New York;

H. R. 7746. An act for the relief of Elmer L. Conrad and others;

H. R. 7779. An act to authorize free transit at the Panama Canal for vessels operated by State nautical schools;

H. R. 8732. An act for the relief of Ella H. Nafafalusy;

H. R. 9160. An act for the relief of Genova Riosco Caswell;

H. R. 9351. An act for the relief of Tsuyako Ikeda;

H. R. 9993. An act for the relief of Miss Mary M. Browne;

H. R. 10045. An act to provide for the sale of all of the real property acquired by the Secretary of Commerce for the construction of the Burke Airport, Va.;

H. R. 12256. An act for the relief of Alphonse E. Jakubauskas;

House Joint Resolution 634. Joint resolution to facilitate the admission into the United States of certain aliens; and

House Joint Resolution 652. Joint resolution to facilitate the admission into the United States of certain aliens.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1959

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 13450) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Utah will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed, on page 39, line 23, to strike out the figure "\$693,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "\$4,203,000."

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, this amendment adds to the appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation, an item of \$3,510,000 to finance a loan under the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, for construction of an irrigation water distribution system for the Bountiful Water Subconservancy District of Bountiful, Utah.

This project has been affirmatively approved by both the House and Senate Interior Committees. The Senate committee resolution was especially emphatic in urging appropriation of funds for this project this session. The project also was approved by the engineering staff of the Utah Water and Power Board.

I feel sure that the reason this project was not included in the bill reported by the committee was that it had not been before the Congress for the required 60 days when the committee acted on this bill. However, the Appropriations Committee informs me that the 60-day period will be completed on August 19—next Tuesday.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is 4 more days.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, there is little possibility that conference action on the legislation can be completed by that time. At least, if action is completed, the President will not have signed the bill by that time.

Mr. HAYDEN. I do not think there is any question at all that the bill we are now considering will not become law within 4 days.

Mr. WATKINS. In view of the urgent necessity for an early start on this project, to use water available from the Weber River Basin project reservoirs already constructed, which the people of the vicinage are paying for and will have to pay for, thought they cannot use the water because they lack the dis-

tribution system, I do not see how my colleagues can fail to add this project to the bill.

Funds for the project were included in the President's budget request of \$25.2 million for small project loans. I invite attention to the fact that the Congress decided to take each project as it came up, and if the project had 60 days' consideration, it would meet the criteria. Up to this time probably not more than \$10 million or \$12 million has been allocated, of the President's recommendation of \$25 million.

Mr. President, I wish to reemphasize that the project would be well within what the President requested in the budget. The project has been pending within 4 days of the time necessary to comply with the 60-day requirement.

I have a statement in this regard, but I do not think it is necessary to go further. I simply wish to say this is in an area where we build reclamation projects. The people who need the distribution system are paying to the Federal Government the costs of the Weber River Basin Conservancy District. They have no means of using the water. They have had a severe drought with over 140 days without rain. The area is a market gardening center, and the project is badly needed. The appropriation will make it possible for these people to get the project completed.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, one project of this kind, the Walker River Irrigation District in Nevada, came within the scope of the law, for \$693,000. It is stated in the committee report that in taking such action with respect to the Walker River project the committee desired to make clear it would consider funds for these proposed loans if they met the requirements of the authorizing act. This is a time requirement. For that reason I accept the amendment.

Mr. WATKINS. I thank the Senator. I appreciate his courtesy very much.

Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina in the chair). The Senator will state it.

Mr. WATKINS. Is it necessary for the amendment to be approved by action of the Senate, though it has been accepted by the Chairman?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I shall detain the Senate only a minute. There was a budgeted item in the bill before the committee for \$100,000 for the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. A few weeks ago the Congress provided for a commission of 15 members; 8 Members of the House and Senate and 7 members to be appointed by the President.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I understand, Mr. President, the provision has been put in the bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. I so understand.



Mr. DIRKSEN. Then I will not offer the amendment, Mr. President, because the item has been incorporated in the bill.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] is recognized.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I call up my amendment and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 41, it is proposed to strike out lines 6 through 12.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, the purpose of the amendment is to delete from the bill the \$5 million which the Appropriations Committee provided for the Informational Media Guaranty Fund. In my judgment this is an excellent opportunity to save the taxpayers a clear \$5 million.

Mr. President, I have prepared a short statement with respect to the amendment, so that I can present to the Senate a history of the fund—how it has operated in the past, and the losses which have been sustained.

Mr. President, I regret that I find it necessary to oppose at least one item in the pending supplemental bill. I say this because the Senate is presently in the waning days of this arduous session and I realize that everyone is tired. However, I would be derelict in my duty to the taxpayers of this country if I did not make an effort to nullify the action taken by the Senate Appropriations Committee when it added \$5 million to this bill for the informational media guaranty program which is operated by the United States Information Agency.

Mr. President, I wish to state to the Senate that the question involved has no connection with the normal activities and services of the United States Information Agency. As Senators know, we have already provided that agency with over \$100 million to disseminate books and various data on our country, all over the globe so that we can tell the peoples of the world about our foreign policy. The record will show that in countries such as France, to whom we have made gifts aggregating many billions of dollars, and England, where we have done the same, we have many Americans whose sole job is to tell those friends of ours about our foreign policy. Peoples in these countries are furnished copies of Time magazine, Life magazine, the New York Times, the New York Herald Tribune and many other newspapers and magazines which are published throughout this country. The expense incident to this service is borne by our Government.

The informational media guaranty fund which is over and beyond the United States information program, dates back to 1948. As I shall indicate, the fund has been depleted to some extent through depreciation in the value of the currencies which were taken over by us in return for American dollars. But aside from those losses, since 1956, as I shall show, these generated foreign

currency funds were used for purposes other than those originally intended. That is why today we are confronted with the request to rebuild this revolving fund that does not revolve.

Before presenting the reasons why the Senate should delete this item from the supplemental bill, I should like the Senate to know that the distinguished chairman of our Appropriations Committee has done an outstanding job with a most difficult bill. Of all the markups confronting the Senate Appropriations Committee during a session, by far the most difficult is the markup of the supplemental bill. It is difficult because the bill invariably contains a hodgepodge of items from practically every agency of government. It also is the regular bill for providing funds for the Atomic Energy Commission, and foreign operations in Okinawa.

For these reasons it should not be difficult to understand that it is possible for an agency or agencies to put certain items in the bill that should only be considered in regular bills, and after adequate justification. In the bill presently before the Senate, many items were requested that had not been presented to the House. In the case of an emergency, such action can be condoned, but when it tends to become a standard practice, it in fact becomes impossible for the Appropriations Committee to do a good job of separating the wheat from the chaff. Many items are presented on the basis that they stand a better chance of being provided during the rush hours of a dying session than if the regular course were pursued.

Mr. President, in this supplemental bill, the Senate Appropriations Committee, under the leadership of its distinguished chairman, eliminated many such items that were not urgent in nature, and which had not been presented to the House.

However, it seems that during the course of debate before the full Senate many items which were stricken from the bill were restored. As some Members of the Senate have said, I often wonder what good it does for members of the committee to sit for hours listening to testimony, report a bill, and then be confronted on the floor of the Senate with a flood of amendments which seek to add to the bill items which the committee rejected.

When the Appropriations Committee first met to consider this item of \$5 million it was turned down. That action took place on August 8. I felt then that the item was dead for the season, so to speak.

On Tuesday, August 12, 4 days later, and after there had been sufficient time for the United States Information Agency to learn of the action taken by the committee, the Senate Appropriations Committee met for the 4th day to continue with the markup of the other items contained in this bill. At this meeting, a motion was made that the committee reconsider the action taken on Friday, when they deleted the informational media guaranty item from the bill. Needless to say, the motion to reconsider was adopted and then a motion was made to put the entire \$7 mil-

lion in the bill. When it became evident that this motion would not succeed, a substitute motion was proposed, providing for a partial inclusion of the item to the extent of \$5 million. This motion was agreed to and thus we have that item before us in this supplemental bill.

Mr. President, it is my firm conviction that the Senate should eliminate this item from this bill by voting for the amendment that I have offered. My conviction is based on the following:

First. That the informational media guaranty program is only another way to subsidize our large book and periodical publishers, notwithstanding that they are already subsidized by our Government through the United States Post Office.

Second. That the original purpose for which this program was created has been frustrated by poor management and has resulted in an undue impairment of the fund.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, or would he prefer not to yield at this time?

Mr. ELLENDER. I gladly yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Reverting to the Senator's statement that this is a method of subsidizing the book industry, as I understand the program, the books are sold in regular commercial channels, but they are sold for soft currencies or local currencies.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The book publishers cannot get the soft currencies out of those countries at the value at which the books are sold. Therefore, if we are to try to get into those countries any of the books which we feel would help us, books which we believe are good reading and which are popular in this country, the only way to do it is not to subsidize the book publishers, but to help them sell the books for the soft currencies.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator can call this program what he likes, but it is a subsidy nevertheless. Why should we subsidize these publishers? They are engaged in trade, like anyone else.

I also desire to say to the Senate that this nonrevolving fund has actually been raped since 1956 by permitting the use of these soft currencies in a way other than that which the law intended. I shall read to the Senate some of the uses to which much of this money has been put. That is why we now have a request to replenish the so-called revolving fund. It is no longer a revolving fund. If the fund had been utilized as the Congress intended, there would be enough money in it to operate for at least 14 or 15 more years.

The loss up to now, since 1948 and through 1957, has been \$2 million.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. Since 1956 we have permitted the use of these funds for purposes other than in operation of the revolving fund. Who did that? It was done by the present managers of this fund, the planners of the United States Information Agency. We can trace it back to them. They went far beyond



what Congress intended for them to do with this fund.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I am glad to yield. Mr. SALTONSTALL. I will not ask the Senator to yield if he prefers not to yield at this time.

Mr. ELLENDER. I am glad to yield, although I would prefer to finish my address first.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I was going to ask a question on this point. If the Senator would prefer to finish his speech, I will not interrupt him.

Mr. ELLENDER. Very well. I thank the Senator from Massachusetts.

Third. That even if the Congress should decide that it wishes to continue this program, the request for an appropriation should be considered along with the other USIA items when the Agency appears before the Senate Appropriations Committee for a regular appropriation in fiscal year 1960, since there is no urgency attaching to this item.

The purpose of the informational media guaranty program as outlined in the justifications presented to the Senate Appropriations Committee is to enable American exporters to sell books, periodicals, films, and other information materials for foreign currencies in countries where dollar shortages have eliminated or severely curtailed such sales. That is the purpose of the fund. The net proceeds of sales, that is, the local currency receipts which exceed expense needs and which cannot be converted back into dollars through normal channels, are turned over to the Treasury. The Treasury purchases these local currencies at fixed exchange rates and the exporters are reimbursed in dollars. Thus, the book and magazine sellers are assured of getting a full return and are fully protected from fluctuations in exchange rates. Only the Treasury stands to lose.

The extent to which publishers have been subsidized out of this fund may be ascertained by referring to pages 176 and 178 of the Senate committee hearings on the 1958 supplemental appropriation bill.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point excerpts from those pages.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*United States Information Agency: Information medium guaranty program—Israel—Total guaranty contracts issued and dollar purchases of Israeli currency, by company, through June 30, 1957*

Contractor	Total face amounts of contracts issued	Dollar payments for Israeli currency purchased
Academic Press, Inc.	\$51,000.00	\$25,466.14
Aene Code Co., Inc.	337,000.00	240,540.65
Addison Wesley Publishing Co., Inc.	5,000.00	
Aero Publishers, Inc.	2,350.00	1,203.35
American Biblical Encyclopedia Society, Inc.	282,750.00	256,124.41
American Book Sellers Agency	1,000.00	221.99
American & Foreign Trade Corp.	10,000.00	9,993.91
American Jewish Committee, The	10,600.00	2,933.70

*United States Information Agency: Information medium guaranty program—Israel—Total guaranty contracts issued and dollar purchases of Israeli currency, by company, through June 30, 1957—Continued*

Contractor	Total face amounts of contracts issued	Dollar payments for Israeli currency purchased
American-Mitchell Fashions, Publishers, Inc.	\$9,500.00	\$2,791.31
American News Co.	171,500.00	167,205.58
Anseo Music Publishing Co.	67,500.00	46,788.23
Arco Publishing Co.	25,000.00	10,508.46
Aurlams, Inc., Ad.	3,000.00	2,025.71
Avon Book Sales Corp.	95,000.00	51,611.32
Baker & Taylor Co.	50,000.00	20,099.07
Ballantine Books, Inc.	17,000.00	11,890.63
Bantam Books, Inc.	225,000.00	126,310.88
Bernett, F. A. & Bernett, I. B.	3,600.00	1,680.61
Bloch Publishing Co., Inc.	15,000.00	1,558.58
Boarts International Corp.	2,000.00	
Book Exports, Ltd.	35,000.00	3,090.15
Book Promotions	723,810.00	566,819.93
Boston Music Co.	9,000.00	1,812.56
Capital Distributing Co.	1,000.00	
Castle & Overton, Inc.	72,000.00	71,827.45
Central National Corp.	265,900.00	240,312.94
Century Music Publishing Co.	500.00	
Chelsea Publishing Co.	16,300.00	5,714.29
Crowell-Collier Publishing Co.	278,342.00	115,735.86
Curtis Publishing Co., The	322,340.00	169,738.34
Davis Book Wholesalers	200,000.00	66,766.05
Day Publishing Co., The	161,824.00	107,978.00
Decca Records, Inc.	5,000.00	4,953.00
Dell Publishing Co., Inc.	119,200.00	63,925.15
Denoyer-Geppert Co.	89,000.00	66,229.15
Donbleday & Co., Inc.	260,000.00	192,019.00
East European Fund, Inc., The	73,000.00	17,908.89
Editors & Engineers, Ltd.	1,500.00	1,000.00
Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc.	156,500.00	109,532.86
Encyclopedia Britannica Films, Inc.	43,000.00	17,980.36
Faxon Co., Inc., F. W.	73,000.00	68,768.81
Feffer & Simons, Inc.	170,000.00	92,296.49
Feldheim, Philipp	110,000.00	84,788.68
Fischer, Inc., Carl	6,950.00	5,900.69
Forward Association, The	92,000.00	31,525.63
Goldman, Sam	140,000.00	99,912.12
Goldman-Otzar Heschafarim, Inc., S.	15,000.00	1,498.75
Farband Book Publishing Association, Inc.	12,000.00	
Fawcett Publications, Inc.	91,040.00	75,510.92
Goslava & A. J. Stybel		
Foundation for Hebrew Literature, Inc., The	30,000.00	
Greenberg Publishers	25,000.00	
Grune & Stratton, Inc.	36,000.00	27,229.51
Haagens, Gerard E.	38,192.40	28,955.17
Hareourt, Brace & Co., Inc.	38,000.00	17,342.62
Harper & Bros.	120,200.00	78,300.79
Hearst Corp., The	48,000.00	32,448.58
Hebrew Publishing Co., The	50,000.00	7,373.74
Hillman Periodicals, Inc.	11,300.00	5,557.83
Hoeber, Inc., Paul B.	12,800.00	6,733.14
Informational Media Purchasing Co.	22,135.00	15,507.50
Intercultural Publications, Inc.	15,000.00	2,590.20
International College of Surgeons, The	2,000.00	132.00
International Correspondence Schools, World Ltd., Inc.	20,000.00	3,243.40
International Music Co.	23,000.00	15,181.18
Interscience Publishers, Inc.	82,000.00	45,087.75
Jewish Labor Committee	50,222.33	5,591.63
Jewish Theological Seminary of America, The	7,500.00	5,000.00
Johnson, Inc., Walter J.	19,945.00	13,099.25
Journal News Corp.	15,000.00	3,760.00
Kalmus Orchestra Scores, Inc., E. F.	19,500.00	8,995.68
Katz, Menyhert	63,323.71	63,323.71
Kleiman, Saul	460.00	454.41
Lana Lobell, Inc. (Cosmos, Ltd.)	16,900.00	3,431.80
Lea & Febiger	29,750.00	25,724.28
Lippincott Co., J. B.	5,000.00	
Little Brown & Co.	7,500.00	
McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc.	338,000.00	236,026.52
McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc.	117,000.00	86,392.29
Maxmillan Co., The	260,000.00	180,663.55
Marks Music Corp., Edward B.	17,500.00	6,190.34

*United States Information Agency: Information medium guaranty program—Israel—Total guaranty contracts issued and dollar purchases of Israeli currency, by company, through June 30, 1957—Continued*

Contractor	Total face amounts of contracts issued	Dollar payments for Israeli currency purchased
Merkos L'Inyonei Chl-nuch, Inc.	\$260,000.00	\$192,417.00
Monde Publishers, Inc.	157,150.00	157,150.00
Monsky, Jacob	11,250.00	4,926.32
Moore-Cottrell Subscription Agencies, Inc.	380,000.00	264,934.61
Morehouse Associates, Inc.	1,000.00	1,000.00
Mosby Co., C. V.	39,480.00	18,974.93
Museum Publications, Inc.	425,000.00	377,794.55
New American Library of World Literature, Inc.	310,000.00	184,248.21
New World Club, Inc.	61,200.00	10,562.80
New York Herald Tribune, Inc.	39,650.00	11,706.38
New York Times Co.	8,000.00	405.89
Nystrom & Co., A. J.	40,000.00	20,012.82
Otteneimer, I. & M.	1,000.00	223.65
Pietro Deiro Accordion Headquarters	4,000.00	2,088.51
Pines Publications, Inc.	43,500.00	23,875.49
Pocket Books, Inc. <sup>1</sup>	580,000.00	387,943.76
Popular Mechanics Press	5,000.00	5,000.00
Praeger, Inc., Frederick A.	52,500.00	43,612.22
Prentice-Hall, Inc.	55,000.00	20,924.40
Princeton University Press	80,000.00	37,117.25
Prior Co., Inc., W. F.	13,000.00	6,715.53
Purchasing Service, Inc.	15,000.00	11,932.72
Reader's Digest Association, Inc., The	416,180.00	257,444.81
Research Institute of Religious Jewry, Inc.	10,000.00	
Sann's Publishing Co.	220,000.00	108,632.90
Saunders Co., W. B.	82,500.00	54,008.32
Schirmer, Inc., G.	85,000.00	69,973.60
Schultz, Albert	145,210.00	139,348.40
Seymour Mittlemark Organization, Inc., The	10,000.00	2,653.78
Shulsinger & Bros., Linotype & Publishing Co.	42,000.00	40,709.15
Sklarsky, Morris S.	68,000.00	30,938.66
Snyder & Co., Inc., Henry M. <sup>2</sup>	2,640,000.00	2,569,448.35
Time, Inc.	404,600.00	231,293.74
Tomkins Transcontinental Service, J. E.	5,000.00	
Ungar Publishing Co., Frederick	7,500.00	
United World Films, Inc.	14,000.00	5,747.86
Van Riemsdyck Book Service, Inc.	254,000.00	202,596.91
Vox Productions, Inc.	10,000.00	10,000.00
Weekly Publications, Inc.	57,000.00	29,613.60
Westminster Recording Co., Inc.	5,000.00	4,950.00
Wiley & Sons, Inc., John	107,000.00	86,299.07
Williams & Wilkins Co., The	34,700.00	21,326.97
Wolf Sales	5,000.00	5,000.00
Year Book Publishers, Inc., The	55,000.00	39,103.24
Total	13,727,654.44	9,879,493.84

<sup>1</sup> Contracts also issued in the name of Affiliated Publishers, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary.

<sup>2</sup> Under these contracts, this company acted as exclusive export agency for approximately 160 American book publishers.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, let me point out to the Senate, for example, what has happened in the case of Israel. Although about a dozen countries participate in the program, Israel has accounted for almost a third of the funds in question. The way these contracts operate, briefly stated, is this. A contract is entered into, let us say, with the Academic Press, Inc., whereby Academic Press, Inc., is guaranteed against any loss on sales, in this case, \$51,000 worth of their books or magazines or whatever they have to sell. When the transaction is completed, we buy, with dollars, from the Academic Press, Inc., which is one of the contractors in this field, the local currency which they are unable to convert



into cash or that they are otherwise unable to use.

The Acme Code Co., Inc., sold books worth \$337,000 in Israeli pounds. Of that local currency, \$240,000 worth was purchased by our Government.

The American Biblical Encyclopaedia Society, Inc., had a contract for \$282,750.

Crowell-Collier Publishing Co. had a contract for \$278,000.

Of that soft currency, we purchased back, \$115,000.

Contracts were also entered into by Harper & Bros., Hearst Corp., and many other publishing companies throughout our country.

Let us take Time, Inc., for example. This is a very well-to-do concern, making money hand over fist. It is being heavily subsidized, in addition to the program we are now discussing, by the Federal Government through favorable postal rates.

Time magazine sold its publication in Israel and received \$404,000 worth of Israeli pounds in return. We, in turn, purchased all of this soft currency which Time magazine could not use in the scope of its normal operation in Israel. That amounted to \$231,000.

Take the case of Snyder & Co., Inc. It had a contract for \$2,640,000. Our Government purchased back \$2,569,000 in soft currency from this company.

In all, the contracts which were entered into—and there were many—by the various publishing houses throughout this country aggregated \$13,727,654.44. Of this soft currency, our Government purchased back with dollars \$9,879,-493.84.

These figures deal with contract guaranties with Israel alone—only one country. Of the total dollar cost of contract

guaranties in the overall program, Israel accounts for approximately one-third.

Mr. President, this exhibit is not all inclusive, but at least it gives an indication of the extent to which we have gone to further subsidize the publishing industry through the informational mediums guaranty program. If it is the wish of the Senate to continue this subsidy, then the way to do it is to vote against the amendment I have just offered.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a schedule of foreign currency purchases and sales from the inception of the program, and the balances on hand as of June 30, 1957.

There being no objection, the schedule was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Schedule of foreign currency purchases and sales from the inception of the program and balances on hand at June 30, 1957

Country	Currency	Purchases		Sales		Loss (gain) on sales	Balances		Cost of foreign currencies determined to be unavailable or in excess	
		Number of units	Dollar cost	Number of units	Dollar proceeds		Number of units	Dollar cost	Number of units	Dollar cost
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Austria	Schillings	7,887,504.07	\$344,799.02	7,887,504.07	\$305,168.50	\$39,630.52	0	0		
Chile	Pesos	218,459,535.77	677,622.69	47,250,000.00	77,107.19	84,825.25	171,209,535.77	\$515,690.25		
France	Francs	148,758,708.00	425,006.18	147,892,938.00	422,551.25	(20.95)	865,770.00	2,475.88		
Germany	Deutschemarks	29,624,337.52	7,068,728.94	29,624,337.52	7,057,036.03	11,692.91	0	0		
Indonesia	Rupiah	1,849,666.14	161,192.38	0	0	0	1,849,666.14	161,192.38	1,849,666.14	\$161,162
Israel	Pounds	9,247,286.864	9,879,493.84	461,500.000	256,537.18	389,513.66	8,785,786.864	9,233,443.00	8,695,786.864	9,107,445
Italy	Lira	5,811,623.12	9,306.53	5,811,623.12	9,302.37	4.16	0	0		
Netherlands	Guilders	6,962,347.33	1,838,718.79	6,962,347.33	1,833,889.05	4,829.74	0	0		
Norway	Kroners	2,205,429.86	314,757.30	2,200,217.51	311,080.81	2,947.49	5,212.35	729.00		
Pakistan	Rupees	2,423,529/13/10	511,802.10	100/12/0	0	20.97	2,423,429/1/0	511,781.13	2,423,429/1/0	511,781
Philippines	Pesos	8,561,245.83	4,257,184.19	8,114,194.95	4,041,868.15	(6,957.83)	447,050.88	222,273.87		
Spain	Pesetas	973,409.27	24,073.76	844,000.00	18,347.82	2,490.07	129,409.27	3,235.87		
Taiwan	New Taiwan dollars	14,000,034.55	598,665.55	13,844,199.13	585,879.82	6,496.97	155,835.42	6,288.76		
Turkey	Lira	2,796,277.58	989,762.39	2,534,389.54	227,606.57	669,458.68	261,888.04	92,697.14		
Vietnam	Piasters	1,955,721.80	55,877.76	841,783.70	11,372.36	12,678.60	1,113,938.10	31,826.80		
Yugoslavia	Dinars	1,021,554,207.00	3,405,210.49	862,833,170.00	1,841,735.48	1,034,404.89	158,721,037.00	529,070.12		
Total			30,562,201.91		16,999,482.58	2,252,015.13		11,310,704.20		9,780,418

Calculation of impairment under statutory formula as of June 30, 1957:	Total
Col. 7: Loss on foreign currencies sold	\$2,252,015
Col. 11:	
Foreign currencies unavailable or in excess of United States requirements	9,780,418
Foreign currencies transferred to other accounts without reimbursement	0
Interest payable on notes to June 30, 1957	767,783
Subtotal	12,800,216
Less:	
Income from fees and interest	\$665,009
Restoration by prior appropriation	0
Total deductions	665,009
Impairment subject to appropriation	12,135,207

Mr. ELLENDER. In this table are included Austria, Chile, France, West Germany—imagine, Mr. President, we are subsidizing magazine sales in West Germany. Their currency is almost as good as ours. It has not fluctuated recently. Yet, we are asked to support this currency for the benefit of fat-cat publishers. Other countries in which the magazine publishers are subsidized are Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Spain, Taiwan, Turkey, Vietnam, and Yugoslavia.

In the case of Yugoslavia, we converted \$3,405,210 of their currency which we had on hand, I presume, which amounted to 1,021,554,207 dinars. I wish the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] were here.

In the case of Turkey; we purchased or converted 2,796,277 lira for a total of \$989,762. The loss sustained on that item alone was \$669,458. In the case of Yugoslavia, as I have indicated, the loss was \$1,034,404.

This information may be found on page 464 of the Senate hearings on the 1959 supplemental appropriation bill, which is on the desk of each Senator.

Mr. President, this informational media guaranty program commenced operating in 1948 under the auspices of the Economic Cooperation Administration and later the Mutual Security Agency where it was a part of the investment or industrial guaranty program. In 1952, administrative responsibility for the program was transferred to the International Information Ad-

ministration in the Department of State and subsequently, in 1953, to the United States Information Agency. However, it was not until 1956, that it was separated from the investment guaranty program when the Mutual Security Act of 1956 divided the authorization and assigned \$28 million to the informational media guaranty program and the remainder to the investment guaranty program.

Though it is never a good practice for the Congress to give any Government agency the right to obtain borrowing authority from the United States Treasury rather than obtain funds by authorization and appropriation from Congress, we went along with the 1956 legislation with the assurance that the informational media guaranty program



would operate on a truly revolving fund basis. There is no doubt that if the funds were managed in such a way to fulfill the original purpose, as it was originally conceived, the fund would have been able to revolve and there would have been no need to come to Congress this year and seek authority to reimburse the fund on account of the drastic impairment of the fund which has resulted from extremely poor management.

Mr. President, as I said before, the stated purpose of the fund when it was created, was to subsidize our own publishers, by insuring them against any losses due to exchange fluctuations. If this had been the sole purpose and if it had operated as the Congress was told it would be operated, the fund would not be impaired today. But what did our dreamy-eyed planners do to rape this fund?

Instead of merely purchasing the foreign currencies and then permitting other agencies to use the funds in the country in which they were generated, thereby obtaining dollar reimbursement to the fund, our boys with the rose-colored glasses made agreements with the foreign countries placing restrictions on the use of the foreign currencies, which in turn made it impossible to keep the fund on a revolving basis.

I say that this was a direct violation of the trust which was imposed upon the United States Information Agency by the Congress.

In other words, the ink was barely dry on the act creating this so-called self-sustaining, revolving fund before the big-eyed State Department planners began to negotiate and consummate agreements with participating countries, which agreements gave firm and complete assurance that the fund would never be self-sustaining, and that it would never revolve.

I have cited the case of Israel. As a matter of fact, there were other countries. These agreements likewise specified that local currencies we obtained under the program could not be used in those countries for anything but cultural, educational, or similar purposes.

Our diplomats bargained away our right to use currencies which were our own property to support our Embassy and other operations.

Of course, the fact these agreements not only sealed the doom of the informational media guaranty revolving fund, but also resulted in increased costs of our own Government did not deter the diplomats one bit. There is no doubt in my mind but that the negotiation of these agreements was what broke the bank insofar as the informational media guaranty fund was concerned.

Certainly, losses due to exchange fluctuation, alone, would not have done so.

Actual losses sustained by the fund through exchange fluctuations through June 30, 1957, amounted to a total of \$2,252,015.13. It is estimated that these

losses will amount to \$2,589,872 in fiscal year 1958 and only \$1,858,729 in fiscal year 1959. At this rate of loss the fund would certainly revolve for many years to come.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a schedule showing the dollar losses incurred by the fund for the years mentioned and the countries in which these losses were sustained. This table appears on page 466 of the hearings on this bill.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Informational media guaranty program—  
Dollar losses on foreign currency sold

Country	Inception to June 30, 1957, actual	Fiscal year 1958 estimate	Fiscal year 1959 estimate
Austria.....	\$39,630.52	0	0
Burma.....	0	0	0
Chile.....	84,825.25	\$238,955	\$85,075
France.....	<sup>1</sup> (20.95)	501	0
Germany.....	11,692.91	0	0
India.....	0	0	0
Indonesia.....	0	0	0
Israel.....	389,513.66	117,511	192,905
Italy.....	4.16	0	0
Netherlands.....	4,829.74	0	0
Norway.....	2,947.49	<sup>1</sup> (3)	0
Pakistan.....	20.97	0	0
Philippines.....	<sup>1</sup> (6,957.83)	0	0
Poland.....	0	30,058	321,610
Spain.....	2,490.07	91,652	156,994
Taiwan.....	6,496.97	0	0
Turkey.....	669,458.68	1,105,955	827,225

Informational media guaranty program schedule of foreign currencies determined to be unavailable for in excess of requirements of the United States

Country	Foreign currency	Inception of program to June 30, 1957		Fiscal year 1958 estimate		Fiscal year 1959 estimate	
		Number of units	Dollar cost	Number of units	Dollar cost	Number of units	Dollar cost
Burma.....	Kyats.....	0	0	71,478	\$15,200	705,487	\$150,024
Indonesia.....	Rupiah.....	1,849,666.14	\$161,192	4,680,840	410,600	8,347,251	732,215
Israel.....	Pounds.....	8,695,786.864	9,107,445	1,216,717	869,084	0	0
Pakistan.....	Rupers.....	2,423,429/1/0	511,781	804,842	169,018	1,903,259	403,233
Yugoslavia.....	Dinars.....	0	0	37,339,200	124,464	211,613,400	705,378
Total.....			9,780,418		1,588,366		1,990,850

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, this document shows that the losses through June 30, 1959, from the revolving fund amounted to \$9,780,418, and the losses for fiscal year 1958 were \$1,588,366. For the fiscal year 1959—the current year—the estimate is \$1,990,850. That makes a total of \$13,367,634.

After our administrators got this fund into such a grand and glorious mess, it was necessary that some way be found to obtain direct dollar reimbursement for the fund, since it was evident that dollar reimbursement from other Government agencies would be impossible, because of the restrictive agreements entered into with the foreign countries.

In 1957, less than a year after the revolving fund was established, it would have been a bit premature, and the wrath of Congress might have been incurred, if the USIA, which administers the fund, had sought an additional authorization for an appropriation to take care of im-

Informational media guaranty program—  
Dollar losses on foreign currency sold—Con.

Country	Inception to June 30, 1957 actual	Fiscal year 1958 estimate	Fiscal year 1959 estimate
Vietnam.....	\$12,678.60	\$539,960	274,929
Yugoslavia.....	1,031,404.89	465,283	0
Totals.....	2,252,015.13	2,589,872	1,858,729

<sup>1</sup> Net profit on sales.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, the impairment to this fund came about because as I said before the restrictive agreements made with certain foreign countries precluded the fund from obtaining dollar reimbursements from other Government agencies which were incurring expenses in the countries in which the informational mediums guaranty program operated. I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a schedule which itemizes the losses by country and by year—due to negotiated restrictions on the use of currency purchased by the Treasury under the informational mediums guaranty program—losses which aggregate \$13,367,634, or more than twice as much as the actual dollar losses arising from exchange fluctuations.

There being no objection, the schedule was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

pending and actual losses. So, what happened?

In the 1958 supplemental bill the USIA had the State Department request a total of \$3,525,000 for education, scientific, and cultural purposes, to be used to purchase Israeli pounds—pounds which our Government already owned—that had accumulated as a result of the restrictive agreements made with Israel by the managers of the Informational Media Guaranty Fund. This was the method used to restore partially the Fund impairment resulting from those restrictive agreements. Because of the altruistic purposes for which the money would be used, it was very easy for the State Department to ram this scheme through Congress last year.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a list of the projects financed with the \$3,525,000 which Congress provided in that bill. The tabulation appears on page 156 of



the printed hearings on the 1958 supplemental appropriation bill.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Summary of projects through grants*

Chairs in Israel universities.....	\$222,222
Translations and publication program.....	222,222
University and teacher-training scholarships.....	55,556
American-Israel Friendship League—Beersheba.....	13,889
Artists Village (B'nai Zion Foundation)—Ein Hod.....	5,556
Association of the Deaf and Mute in Israel.....	27,778
Bar-Ilan University (construction of American science wing).....	69,444
Beth Emmanuel Museum—Ramat Gen.....	41,667
Beth Esther (purchase of orphanage).....	3,333
Beth Ha'am—Jerusalem (cultural center).....	27,778
Beth Hanoar Haivri (YMHA: YWHA)—Jerusalem (English language teaching).....	5,556
B'nai B'rith (Yehouda Halevy Lodge)—Tel Aviv (scholarship fund).....	27,778
Boys' Town—Jerusalem.....	27,778
Chinuch Atzmai (elementary school system).....	216,667
Community Centers—Nazareth, Kiryat Shmone.....	138,889
Council of the Sephardi Community—Jerusalem (study of American jurisprudence).....	13,889
HIAS—United Service—Beersheba (assistance to immigrants).....	25,000
Hadassah Medical Organization (construction of American wing).....	105,556
Haifa Municipality (cultural center).....	138,889
Hazamir (support of choir assembly).....	8,333
Hebrew University (construction of teachers' training school).....	111,111
Home for Blind Jewish Girls.....	27,778
Israel-American Archeological Foundation.....	333,333
Israel-American Museum Foundation (construction of a museum).....	833,333
Israel Bar Association (erection of an American law library).....	27,778
Israel Boy Scouts Association.....	5,556
Israel Conservatoire and Academy of Music—Tel Aviv.....	16,667
Israel Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.....	7,778
Israel Institute of Technology (Haifa Technion) (construction of vocational training building).....	166,667
Jerusalem School of Archeology (archeological studies).....	27,778
Kfar Silver Agricultural Training Institute.....	47,222
Kinneroth Esco Music Center (Ein Gev).....	27,778
Pardess Katz Maabarah (construction of children's nursery).....	30,556
P'eylim (camp for underprivileged children).....	22,222
Science Laboratory, Herzlia High School—Tel Aviv.....	27,778
Tel Aviv Cultural Center.....	166,667
Torah Shelemah Institute (construction of library).....	11,111
Water desalting research.....	111,111
World history of the Jewish people.....	41,667
Young Men's Christian Association—Nazareth.....	27,778
Zebulun Israel Seafaring Society.....	5,556

*Summary of projects through grants—Con.*

Zionist Organization of America—Tel Aviv.....	\$41,662
Total projects on grant basis.....	3,516,667

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, as I said before instead of maintaining the revolving fund, the agreements entered into in 1956 to which I have referred, made it impossible to continue the program as Congress directed.

In Israel, the entire sum—all of the \$3,516,667 in Israeli currency which was thereby purchased—was used. What was done with the money? It should have been used to replenish the revolving fund. But, under prior agreements, the money was used for the following projects, among others:

Chairs in Israel universities.....	\$222,222
Translation and publication program.....	222,222
University and teacher-training scholarships.....	55,556
American-Israel Friendship League—Beersheba.....	13,889
Artists Village (B'nai Zion Foundation)—Ein Hod.....	5,556
Association of the Deaf and Mute in Israel.....	27,778
Bar-Ilan University (construction of American science wing).....	69,444
Boys' Town—Jerusalem.....	27,778
Chinuch Atzmai (elementary school system).....	216,667
Community Centers—Nazareth, Kiryat Shmone.....	138,889
Hadassah Medical Organization (construction of American wing).....	105,556
Haifa Municipality (cultural center).....	138,889
Hazamir (support of choir assembly).....	8,333
Hebrew University (construction of teachers' training school).....	111,111
Home for Blind Jewish Girls.....	27,778
Israel-American Archeological Foundation.....	333,333
Israel-American Museum Foundation (construction of a museum).....	833,333
Israel Institute of Technology (Haifa Technion) (construction of vocational training building).....	166,667
Jerusalem School of Archeology (archeological studies).....	27,778
Science Laboratory, Herzlia High School—Tel Aviv.....	27,778
Tel Aviv Cultural Center.....	166,667

And so on, down the list.

At the beginning of fiscal year 1958, the United States Information Agency knew that the informational media guaranty fund had been impaired. The USIA recognized that fact when it requested the aforementioned \$3,525,000 in the 1958 supplemental bill, to acquire excess Israeli pounds which had been accumulated through the guaranty program.

The first thought of the USIA must have been to obtain additional borrowing authority from the Treasury, as had been done in 1956. But the USIA knew Congress would not approve such a method for further financing.

So, the USIA took another approach. It decided to obtain an open-end authorization for an appropriation.

What would be the best method of obtaining this authorization? Well, Mr.

President, our planners figure that the best way to obtain an authorization for an appropriation for the Fund was to tack the appropriate legislative item onto the authorization bill for mutual security. The USIA planners correctly figured that at a time when Congress would be gravely concerned with the money items in the mutual security bill, Congress, as a whole, would more or less overlook such an authorization item in the general provisions of the bill. I must confess, Mr. President, that is exactly what happened to me, because I did not know that included in the mutual security bill was an authorization for an appropriation for the informational media guaranty fund administered by the United States Information Agency. Excluding the Senators who serve on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, I wonder how many Senators were aware that this item was included in the mutual security authorization bill.

When the matter came before the committee, my good friend, the Senator from Massachusetts—who does not happen to be in the Chamber at the moment—was surprised, as was I, to see that appropriation item in the mutual security bill, instead of coming before us openly in an authorization bill presented in the proper form.

However, Mr. President, that is water over the dam; and there is little that this Congress can do in regard to the authorization contained in the mutual security bill. Nevertheless, Mr. President, notwithstanding the authorization, the Senate can tonight delete from the pending appropriation bill the appropriation item for the Informational Media Guaranty program; and Congress can require the United States Information Agency in due course to come before the Senate Appropriations Committee and fully justify this item when the Agency makes its regular presentation for funds for the fiscal year 1960.

In this regard, Mr. President, I may point out that in March of this year, Israel removed the restrictions she had previously imposed on the use of informational media guaranty generated currencies within Israel.

Now we can use those currencies which may be generated in the future more or less as we please, I am informed.

If our planners had desired to make the terms of this new agreement retroactive, there is no doubt in my mind but they could have done so; and if this had been the case, there would be no need for a new appropriation to sustain the fund.

This is a compelling reason why, in my opinion, the Senate should delete the item of \$5 million to replenish the IMG fund from the pending bill. In addition, it is my considered judgment that this item should be brought before the Senate next year, in the regular manner, in the appropriate USIA appropriation bill, so that it can receive the proper scrutiny.

We shall never convince our administrators that we mean business about obtaining a dollar's worth of value for every dollar spent unless and until we cease giving in to each and



every so-called emergency demand they make upon us. Here with regard to this item we have a classic case of an agency utilizing the extraordinary means of a supplemental appropriation bill to obtain funds to finance an item which can wait until next year, and which, in all fairness, should lie over until next year, when it can be considered in the regular manner, and be fully justified.

Mr. President, I urge the Senate to adopt my amendment.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record that part of the Mutual Security Act in which this authorization was provided.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

(i) Section 1011 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended, is further amended by adding the following new subsection at the end thereof:

"(h) (1) There is authorized to be appropriated annually an amount to restore in whole or in part any realized impairment to the capital used in carrying on the authority to make informational media guaranties, as provided in subsection (c), through the end of the last completed fiscal year.

"(2) Such impairment shall consist of the amount by which the losses incurred and interest accrued on notes exceed the revenue earned and any previous appropriations made for the restoration of impairment. Losses shall include the dollar losses on foreign currencies sold, and the dollar cost of foreign currencies which (a) the Secretary of the Treasury, after consultation with the Director, has determined to be unavailable for, or in excess of, requirements of the United States, or (b) have been transferred to other accounts without reimbursement to the special account.

"(3) Dollars appropriated pursuant to this section shall be applied to the payment of interest and in satisfaction of notes issued or assumed hereunder, and to the extent of such application to the principal of the notes, the Director is authorized to issue notes to the Secretary of the Treasury which will bear interest at a rate to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, taking into consideration the current average market yields of outstanding marketable obligations of the United States having maturities comparable to the guaranties. The currencies determined to be unavailable for, or in excess of, requirements of the United States as provided above shall be transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury to be held until disposed of, and any dollar proceeds realized from such disposition shall be deposited in miscellaneous receipts."

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I have other data before me which indicates that at the beginning of this program, there was a fund aggregating \$28 million. Those funds were to be used solely to pay the difference in the fluctuating value of the foreign currencies.

The amount of money which has been borrowed from the Treasury and which is outstanding under contracts is \$26,400,000, leaving a total of \$1,600,000 of borrowing authority for the period ending June 30, 1958.

It is estimated the revenues which will be collected during fiscal year 1959, will aggregate \$8,600,000, thereby making a total of \$10,200,000 available for use during the ensuing fiscal year.

If this additional sum is appropriated it will mean we shall be increasing the

total availability from \$10,200,000 to \$15,200,000.

I feel confident if the remaining funds are used as Congress intended, there is no need for an appropriation at this time.

It is my hope the Senate will see fit to defer an appropriation for this item until next year, when the regular appropriation will be presented by the USIA.

I wish to reiterate that the sum I have been talking about for the past half hour or more has absolutely and positively nothing to do with the regular program operated by the USIA. That program will continue in the same manner as it has been conducted. It is already fully funded.

But the IMG is a program under which the publishers can sell any of their books or periodicals without even consulting the information agency. A contract is entered into with the companies which desire to sell the books and periodicals. The United States Government assumes the responsibility of paying the exchange losses which may be sustained in the event the foreign currencies cannot be sold by the companies which take them over.

The actual loss which we have sustained thus far, through the revolving fund, is the difference between what the currencies were worth at the time of the contract and their value at the time they are purchased by guaranty fund, and amounts to approximately \$2.5 million.

I wish to reiterate that from the inception of this program, through June 30, 1957, the entire loss was approximately \$2.5 million. It was only because the USIA entered into agreements with the foreign countries limiting the use of the funds, that the fund began to become impaired.

I am very hopeful that the Senate will adopt my amendment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, first I wish to address myself to the observation by my esteemed colleague from Louisiana with respect to a sense of frustration about committee service. Mr. President, not all the wisdom of a Senate is compounded in a given committee. Moreover, not all Members can be present at all times. One Member may specialize in one field and one in another.

I point out that a good many of these matters on which we ballot in the committee win by a close vote in connection with a supplemental bill. There were a good many votes of 8 to 7 or 6 to 5. I suppose if some additional information had been provided the vote might have changed.

I do not go on the theory that I must necessarily be reticent about resisting my own committee when I think the committee is wrong, and particularly when I know the vote was very close.

I was one of those who urged reconsideration of this item when it was first deleted from the bill. My greatest regret is that we did not put back all the money, instead of \$5 million. The request was for \$7 million plus. We restored \$5 million. I am sorry we did not restore all the money, because if there is any one program which has been useful and informative and if there is any

one program which has helped this country to derive real benefit with respect to its policies, it is the program with respect to the guaranty of informational media.

Life is a relative thing. Consider for a moment the loss or impairment, in connection with Austria, of \$30,000. Then think that just a short while ago we authorized the appropriation of \$125 million for the new space agency. We are going to undertake lunar probes and interplanetary studies. I suppose when we launch the rockets perhaps we will catch up with the gremlins 400, 500, 50,000 or 100,000 miles away. We will have to go 240,000 miles to get to the moon. I do not know whether there are gremlins on the moon, but I know, Mr. President, this program becomes a pretty relative thing, because it deals with people and the hope that we can orient people toward the United States. It will be a long time before we orient the invisible and indefinable little bodies which dot the whole universe of space in our direction, because they could not understand our language, could not read the Readers Digest, and could not understand the pictures in Life magazine if they wanted to.

We are dealing with people on the earth, which brings this program to a dimension we can understand.

A few weeks ago we authorized, among other things, an appropriation of \$800 million for research and development for the Air Force. For what is that to be used? It is to be used to develop new and better ways of killing more people more quickly. God save the mark.

We appropriated seven hundred million-plus for the Navy for research. Why? It is to develop higher speeds for greater missiles to kill more people more expeditiously in the interest of our national defense.

And I am for that program. But along with that program I am for the flow of information to people in other lands so that they may understand us and what makes us tick. That is the reason for this program.

Mr. President, this program is 10 years old. I started in 1948. Somebody got the blessed idea that perhaps if our magazines, our newspapers, and our books could be sold abroad; if our textbooks could be put in foreign high schools and universities; and if our technical books could be made available to technical students in technical schools abroad it would provide a better understanding of the United States of America and its people. Therefore, we authorized this program and we put a limit on it. We said, "You can spend up to \$28 million, and no more. That is the limit." We said, "We will make this a revolving fund. You go ahead and make contracts with these countries under which these publications can enter those countries and be sold."

When Life magazine, the Reader's Digest, Popular Mechanics, or some technical book is sold in Rangoon, Burma; Saigon, Indochina; or Bangkok, Thailand, it is not sold for dollars, but is sold for the local currency. If Life magazine or the Reader's Digest or any other



magazine is sold in India, it must be sold for rupees. Then the question is, What does one do with the rupees? One cannot spend them in the United States. One cannot take a fist full of rupees to Landsburg's, Hecht's, Sears Roebuck, or any other department store, put the rupees on the counter and say, "I want a new power lawnmower and here are the rupees to pay for it." The clerk would laugh such a person right out of the store. One has to pay in the money of the country.

So what happens? We say, "We will make a contract with these countries. Under the contract you go ahead to sell your publications—the New York Times, the Herald Tribune, Newsweek, Life Reader's Digest, or whatever it may be." Books are 60 percent of the program. Many of the books are published in Chicago, and I could have a selfish interest in this matter if I wanted to.

We say, "Go ahead and sell them. Then when you receive the local currency, if you cannot spend it we will buy it from you." We may have a loss in buying the currency, but that is what happens. The publications are sold. The proceeds pay the distributors and their staffs. They get a fistful of dinars, lira, marks, or pounds sterling, which are left over. They cannot spend those currencies.

A country can deal with that problem, though an individual company cannot. So we say to them, "We will buy the currency from you and put it in the Treasury. We may be able to sell it for dollars and put the dollars in the Treasury, and if we cannot sell it for dollars perhaps later on we can use the lira, the dinars, the marks, the rupees and all the other currencies. Perhaps we can pay the Embassy clerks. Perhaps we can buy additional land for Embassy buildings. Perhaps we can spend it for normal expenditures."

When it is all put together, there is likely to be a little loss; so we have a loss. Since the beginning of the program I think altogether we have spent about \$51 million and there has been a loss of about \$12 million. So we have to repair the capital of the revolving fund. It is exactly that simple. That is what is involved.

How is the program going along? Some currencies, about \$4 million worth can be sold. That will provide a certain amount. There will be an unexpended balance of a little less than \$2 million. The total of those is \$6 million. If we add \$7 million to the figure, there will be enough to operate in fiscal year 1959, with a little money left over. That is how simple the program is.

As to its value, is it not a good thing that people in foreign lands can read the printed page of American publications and see what makes us tick? Is it not good that these people can see why the Giants defeated some other team, or the Washington Senators defeated the Boston Red Sox?

I do not know too much about baseball terminology. I would have to ask the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. HOBBLITZELL] or the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] about that. They know baseball much better than I do. I know

they like to see the scores, because I have talked with them. They like to know what football team mauls another team, and what the score is. They like to know what the stock market has done. They like to know what is on the front page of American newspapers, and what are the things which captivate the imagination and attention of the American people. I can think of nothing better to provide an impetus for study.

I received a letter from a professor overseas, who said, "I am in straitened circumstances. You could do me no greater favor than to subscribe for and send me a subscription to Reader's Digest, which I can use in my classrooms." I wrote to him, to obtain the whole story. He wanted that magazine more than he wanted a box of food, because he was feeding the minds of youngsters. That is how important it was to him.

English is studied all over the world, so people in foreign lands can absorb these books and magazines. These people get a better idea of this amazing country which we call the United States of America.

So we make these contracts on a bilateral basis with other people and the books and magazines are sold overseas. If there is a little loss we are willing to pay the cost. Imagine. A \$10 million loss or a \$12 million loss compared to the money we expend for national security and national survival.

We have appropriated \$40 billion for that purpose, including \$800 million for 1 branch of the service, to devise better ways to kill people. That is a great business, I will say to my friend from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER]. It shakes the heart of any Christian who has some estimate of the sanctity of human life.

I was in a war. I was on the front in a war. I do not want to go there again. I had a son-in-law in a patrol boat in the Pacific in the last war. I do not want to see my grandson have to go to war. So I will do what I think is the proper thing to make sure that we leave nothing undone to meet the challenges on the horizons of the world, in the hope that tensions can be eased, in the hope that somehow we can dissipate the business of resorting to war as a political action in order to settle differences between nations.

Is not this a good program? Is it not a good program to let other people know who we are? How is that accomplished under this program? We send books to the peoples of other nations. I think it is a wonderful program.

I landed in Ceylon, got out of the airplane, and started up to where our troops and the deputy supreme commander were located, in Colombo. As we went up the road I saw Tarzan Grocery Store, Tarzan Swimming Pool, Tarzan Flower Shop—Tarzan this, that, and the other. I said to myself, "I wonder how this happened." So I stopped. I wanted to find out.

When Johnny Weismuller was hopping around in trees in the films, those films were shown there, and every youngster in Ceylon wanted to be a Tarzan like Johnny Weismuller.

That shows the impact of these things on the minds of people elsewhere. What is our job? To maintain a free flow of information from America, so that other people will know what we are, and what we look like. Are we warmongers? Is there something cold and lifeless and so austere about us that our hearts do not throb in response to the problems and the impoverishment of people in all corners of the earth?

Is that not a loss? Why should we quake about a loss of 10 or 12 million dollars when we just appropriated \$125 million for the Space Agency? The appropriation involved in this case is 10 percent of that. Wait until we get through with the Space Agency. The appropriations will mount to such astronomical heights as to make one's hair stand on end—so much to explore space, so much for weapons, and so forth.

But when it comes to the throbbing flesh and blood of people who are eager to know a little more about us, we hesitate because we may lose a little money on the transaction. Shades of Einstein, I say to the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN]; shades of the whole doctrine of relativity; where is our perspective today?

I was delighted when our distinguished friend from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] made something of a report on the subject when he came to sit with us last year. He has an abiding interest in the larger frame, and understands how important it is that people know who we are.

Beside me sits a very distinguished Member of the Senate [Mr. COOPER] who was formerly our Ambassador to India. We were discussing India a little while ago. I remember when I went into a bookstore in Bombay. The place was loaded with people, mostly youngsters. They had on their tarbooshes, or whatever they are called. They were barefooted. Hundreds of millions of people in India do not know what shoes are. That did not concern them. They went in to see the bookstalls which we had installed. They wanted to get their hands on some American literature. They wanted to see what scientific and technical publications were there.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. COOPER. The Senator has been kind enough to mention my name. I should like to make this comment:

The Soviet Union is flooding those countries with its books. Many of the books in our book stores would cost \$4 or \$5 if they were purchased at the going prices. The people in those countries, if they had to pay the actual cost of such books, would have to pay \$4 or \$5 in our money, and, of course, it would be impossible for them to buy them.

But the Communist booksellers, who are subsidized by the Soviet Union, sell their books at 20 or 25 cents apiece. They are scholarly books, textbooks, and classics.

Mr. WILEY. In what language?

Mr. COOPER. They are written in Russian. They are translated into the language of the particular country, and



even the dialect of the particular district. So they go into the homes to carry to those young people the thought and propaganda of the Soviet Union.

We send lecturers to those countries to tell them of American thought. I suppose that to send one lecturer abroad might cost 2 or 3 thousand dollars. Under this program we could send 10,000 books for what it would cost to send 1 man. Those books will be seized upon by students, and be turned over again and again as one after another reads them.

There is this advantage, too. When the USIA speaks over our radio, the people in other countries sometimes think it is spreading propaganda. But when our great authors speak to them through books, that is the truth. It is a case of a great mind speaking to an individual young person who is searching for the truth. That is one way we have of bringing to millions of people throughout the world the best in our thought, the best in our philosophy, the best in government, the best in ideals. Such books speak the truth, without propaganda. I believe that this is one of the most effective programs the United States has to reach the people of the world.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I can echo what the distinguished Senator from Kentucky has said. I was one of the first to go into Berlin. Before the Soviets ever pushed a shovel into the debris to clean up, they started building a cultural center. They loaded it with books. Day after day when I was with General Clay for a while in Berlin I used to go over there. The place was loaded. That is the only way people can feel the soul and the spirit—through the communion of books. I am happy to say that about 50 percent of this appropriation goes for books; 15 percent for miscellaneous purposes; and probably 20 percent for technical publications, which are very important to the young minds abroad.

Mr. President, I will not labor the subject any further.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I want to be sure of correcting one thing which the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] said. He continues to speak about the rape of the program. That is an interesting and delicate term. I may add that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing, and the distinguished Senator from Louisiana simply did not have the facts. I am going to tell him what the facts are.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. First I must tell the Senator what the facts are, because he labored this subject very earnestly. He read a great list of items showing the money which was expended in Israel for various things. I know about that. I was a part of the program. I helped to get a repealer through the Senate last year in order to put that program in shape. When the bilateral agreement was made between the United States and Israel as to how the money should be spent, it was limited to cultural subjects, with the result that when we did

not have such projects we began to build up a fund. Pretty soon we had \$9 million Israeli pounds in that fund. A mission was sent to Israel to take a look, and to come back with a program. I was asked about it. I even made some suggestions. I said, "Why not endow a chair in history at the university? Why not do something for a hospital?" So we removed the restrictions, and then the fund could be used.

That is quite a different thing from raping a fund. We have the same problem in Asia at the present time. In Burma, there is a limitation upon how these currencies may be used. We have some difficulty in Indonesia. It is probably the better part of wisdom not to disturb it at the present time. Sooner or later, we will have to change it. However, we cannot change it overnight. Calling that rape is not to state the issue exactly. Certainly, it is not rape. It was a too-limited agreement to begin with. We must take our time in order to get it squared away and cleaned up.

Now, I yield to my distinguished friend from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I should like to ask my good friend from Illinois this question: Why has it been necessary for us to spend all this money in Israel? Was it done to show Israel that we are not warlike?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I will tell the Senator why. It is because of the avidity of the Israel mind, the way the Israelis absorb these things. They are far ahead of any country where, perhaps, the literacy rate is only about 10 percent. That is why.

Mr. ELLENDER. Is that convincing those people that we are not warlike?

Mr. DIRKSEN. It may not be convincing anyone, particularly, but we must make a start. If we do not make a start, we cannot convince anyone.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has held hearings on this fund. The very complaint I have made this evening about the program was found to be the case by my good friend, the distinguished Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD]. This is the recommendation of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee headed by him:

The subcommittee recommends that the United States make every effort to obtain unrestricted use of IMG-acquired local currency in future IMG agreements and endeavor to amend existing agreements to broaden the purposes for which such currencies may be used.

That is what I am complaining about. If the fund had been used for the intended purpose we would not have to replenish the fund.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am in favor of the unrestricted use of the fund. I will join anyone in removing the restrictions. However, we can move only so fast at a time. Would it be prudent and discreet to try to do it in Indonesia at the moment, with the fever of unrest we see there now? The State Department is more than anxious to remove the restrictions. In order to accomplish it, my distinguished friend from Louisiana would kill the program.

Mr. ELLENDER. No; I would not. The Senator is absolutely wrong. The foreign countries have placed these restrictions on the currencies generated, not our Government.

Mr. DIRKSEN. His amendment would kill it.

Mr. ELLENDER. No; it would not, because there will still be \$10.2 million available to guarantee contracts during fiscal year 1959.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is not what the budget justification shows.

Mr. ELLENDER. The figures I have were furnished by USIA to the clerk of our subcommittee. I believe the RECORD will bear me out. The Senator should take another look at his figures.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has had 40 minutes to labor this point.

Mr. ELLENDER. I am merely trying to set the RECORD straight. I wish to make this one statement. If it were possible to compel Israel to make its March 1958 agreement retroactive, we could obtain almost \$6 million to replenish this fund during the ensuing year. That would be in accordance with the recommendation made by the subcommittee headed by my good friend, the Senator from Montana. If that were done, we would not need a dime of this money.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Like Will Rogers, all I know is what I read in the newspapers, and what the Budget Bureau sends to Congress. If I know anything about arithmetic, this money is needed. That is the long and the short of it. Nothing has developed so much good for this country, for the amount of money we have expended, as this program. I am sorry I have labored it so long, but I believe we must put it in proper context. With the greatest affection for my friend from Louisiana, I hope his amendment will be overwhelmingly defeated.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. Perhaps, the Senator should review his arithmetic. Is the Senator aware of the fact that these contracts have been entered into with only some 13 or 14 countries?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. ELLENDER. Is it not true that the Information Service has its offices throughout the world?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Surely.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is in addition to this program?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Definitely.

Mr. ELLENDER. Of course.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It is necessary to have a place for people to go and buy and read the books.

Mr. ELLENDER. Is it not a fact that there are no restrictions on the kind or type of literature that may be sold to the people in the various countries through the IMG program?

Mr. DIRKSEN. The country can determine that point.

Mr. ELLENDER. Exactly. They can even sell anti-American literature if they desire.



Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes. I recall that in the Constitution of the United States there is a Bill of Rights. Oh, how we orate and make the welkin ring with respect to freedom of expression and freedom of the press. I will be the last to put a damper upon what people read in other countries. If it means anything here, we must articulate it for the people in other countries, as well.

Mr. ELLENDER. I should like to ask the Senator one more question. Is the Senator aware of the fact that among all the countries involved in this program, there is included not a single Arab country, in spite of the fact that we are having so much trouble in those countries?

The program has been in effect since 1948. The revolving fund has been in operation since 1956. Yet, not one Arab country is included among those where this program operates.

Why do we court our friends and ignore those countries where we are obviously being misunderstood, if this program is so magnificent?

Mr. DIRKSEN. If that is true, there is only one reason for it, and that is that a bilateral agreement could not be contrived at the time. However, in the spirit with which the President addressed the world the other day, I earnestly hope that that will be contrived, too, so that those countries also will come into the orbit of American thought and American information. It will be good for us. It will be good for them.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I am somewhere in the middle, between my good friend on my left, the distinguished Senator from Louisiana, and my equally good friend on my right, the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

It is true, as the Senators have pointed out, that hearings were held on this particular matter, dealing with the informational mediums guaranty program by the State Department subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations. There was a great deal done under this program which was open to question. Because of the activities and questioning by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], these hearings were held, and a report was issued, making certain recommendations. It was our hope that on the basis of those recommendations and on the basis of the promises made to us by USIA, which is charged with responsibility for the IMG program, there would be no difficulty this year, that hard and fast rules would be laid down, and that on the basis of those recommendations the program could remain on a somewhat stable basis. Personally, I believe the program should continue. However, I express the hope that the rules and regulations by which it operates will be nailed down hard and fast.

The IMG program was initiated by Members of the Congress in 1948 in recognition of the fact that a free flow of United States informational materials abroad is in the national interest. To date, the program has consisted primarily of books—about 60 percent—a

large proportion of which are technical and scientific in nature. Magazines comprise about 25 percent; films 10 percent; and miscellaneous 5 percent.

Mr. President, the committee recommendation for a \$5 million appropriation to the United States Information Agency to finance the operation of the IMG program during fiscal year 1959 should not be confused with the previous appropriation of \$3.5 million for the Israel cultural program made to the Department of State by the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-170.

I am in accord with what the Senator from Louisiana has said about the program being provided for in the supplemental appropriation bill. I think it should be in the regular appropriation bill on request of the USIA. I hope, if the program is continued, that from now on it will not be on a supplemental basis, as it has in the past and as it has this year, but that it will be made on request of the USIA, at the regular time when appropriations for that organization are being considered.

It must be borne in mind that the Senate is considering today not the Katzen program, which applies to Israel, and has been, I believe, the cause of most of the trouble, but the overall informational mediums guaranty program, which makes possible the flow of American books, periodicals, and motion pictures through commercial channels to 11 countries of the world where they would otherwise be unavailable because of the lack of dollars.

For the last 10 years, the IMG program has operated under legislation authorizing the borrowing of funds directly from the Treasury without appropriation. In the current session, however, the Congress for the first time authorized annual appropriations to cover impairment to the IMG revolving fund. The recommended appropriation of \$5 million is necessary to permit the continuation of the very worthwhile IMG program during fiscal year 1959. Without it, the program will come to a complete halt in the present year.

Under the authority of Public Law 85-477 the President submitted a supplemental appropriation request of \$7 million to continue the IMG program. Funds appropriated will be used, first, to pay to the Treasury Department for interest charges of about \$800,000 accrued on IMG borrowings from the Treasury to finance the program since its start. The balance will be used to retire outstanding IMG indebtedness, thus permitting the Agency to make new IMG borrowings in an equivalent amount within the present ceiling. Hereafter, the regular annual request for appropriations for USIA will contain an item to restore the impairment of the IMG fund resulting from the operation of the program for the preceding fiscal year. Thus, annual review of the program by the Appropriations Committees will take place.

After extensive hearings last fall, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee issued a report urging that the informational mediums guaranty program be continued as an important adjunct to the

information program. It has been a worthwhile undertaking which deserves further support by the Congress until foreign exchange is freely convertible everywhere.

Mr. President, I hope the Senate will agree to continue this payment to the informational media guaranty program. I hope also that from now on, IMG will not present its request on almost the last day of the fiscal year. I hope the USIA will assume its responsibility in the matter.

I most sincerely hope, in line with the recommendations made by the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Appropriations will lay down hard and fast rules, so that a watchful and careful eye may be kept on this organization, so that a better accounting of its funds can be made and so that no single country will be given a preference over another, to the extent that questions are raised and confidence in the program is shaken.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I support the Ellender amendment, not because I do not agree with the theory behind the amendment, namely, that the diffusion of American books and magazines abroad is good, but because I am convinced that the way the program has been working has not been good.

I was interested in what our distinguished colleague from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] said tonight. He asked, Why worry about a \$5 million or a \$10 million item, when we have just voted \$125 million for the Space Agency. By the time the Space Agency completes its plans to investigate the moon, it will have spent money in a sum which will make one's hair curl, or words to that effect. He may be correct. I do not know what the Space Agency will spend.

But I cannot help worrying about even the small amounts. Last night I worried about spending what I thought was an unnecessary \$10 million to move the east front of the Capitol 31½ feet forward. However, that was a minor part of my concern, because I thought we would be destroying a historic antique, so to speak, which should be preserved. But there was \$10 million which was planned to be spent, and I thought unnecessarily so.

As was pointed out by the Senator from Louisiana, we have no control whatever over the kind of books which are sent abroad. If we are to spend \$5 million to make friends and influence people, we ought to have some control over how the spending is to be done. Publishers can send anything they please; and no doubt that is what they do. This, in my opinion, is one of the defects of the program.

The second defect is that the fund was to be a revolving fund; and when the publisher was paid in the local soft currencies, and the Government reimbursed him, the soft currencies would return in some way, to a revolving fund, and we would not have to keep paying out additional money. But, as was pointed out by the Senator from Louisiana, the program did not work out in that way. We are doing no lending, and the revolving funds just revolve and



wind up in one country in the Middle East.

So I say this program has not worked as we had hoped it would work.

I shall give Senators a little information as to how the item happens to be in the bill. There was a quite spirited argument in the committee, pro and con, on this item. We had a show of hands. The fight against the item was led by our distinguished colleague from Louisiana. The clerk announced that the amendment had been adopted. The Senator from Louisiana then left the room.

The count which was made by the clerk was challenged. He admitted he had made a mistake, and said the amendment had been lost by one vote. In the meantime, the Senator from Louisiana had gone.

The Senator from Illinois said, "I will move now, not for \$7 million; but for \$5 million"; and that motion carried by 1 vote. So that was the way the item got into the bill. If the Senator from Louisiana had not thought he had lost, the item would not be in the bill.

I hope, as the distinguished acting majority leader has said, that the USIA will control this matter. It ought to be included in their budget, and it ought to come before us at the regular time. It should have come in the regular budget this year.

We can very well let this item go over and include it in the regular budget and handle it in a way which will be to our advantage.

I admit that we will spend a lot of money this year. We will probably spend \$12 billion more than we have. It is a little disturbing to me that when our revenue is falling \$2 billion or \$3 billion below the estimate of last fall, when the budget was prepared, we seem to be losing all restraint over the spending program. There is more and more spending, and the amounts are getting larger and larger.

Time after time I have tried to have some restraint placed on what I thought was unnecessary domestic spending by the Committee on Appropriations. But the results speak for themselves.

I checked only today to ascertain what we have spent. If we eliminate the contributions which were included in the independent offices appropriation bill for the civil service retirement fund, in the amount of \$587 million, which the President vetoed, and which we are taking out of the bill, the total we have spent in appropriations will be below the budget estimates.

I just had a quick check made of that. If that \$500 million were to be counted in, the total appropriations would be above the budget estimate. But I do not think we have reached the point where we can calmly ignore such items as this.

It is very small compared with the total of \$80 billion or \$82 billion which it is estimated the budget will be, but \$5 million is still a lot of money in the rural areas.

This is one instance in which I do not think the money will do us \$5 million worth of good.

I hope the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana will be adopted.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I wish to correct two incorrect impressions. The first one was with respect to a statement made by my distinguished friend, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] who asked whether I believe \$1 million constitutes a matter of concern. I certainly do; but I believe the amount involved should be viewed in proper perspective. For instance, I believe it would be the height of stupidity to build a \$25,000 house and then not be willing to purchase a few gallons of paint to be used to keep the wood on the house from rotting.

The second statement to which I wish to refer was that we have no control over what we spend in these foreign countries. Mr. President, in January 1958, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations published Report No. 1178, entitled "Informational Media Guaranty Program." I read the following from page 7 of that report:

The material which an IMG exporter intends to sell is carefully screened, to insure that it meets the legislative requirement that it shall be consistent with the national interest of the United States.

And so forth. — Mr. President, I did not write that; neither did the USIA. The language was used by the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate; and I shall let it speak for itself as to whether these publications must be consistent with our national policy.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I shall detain the Senate only a few minutes longer.

I wish to point out to my good friend, the Senator from Montana, that—as I stated earlier—the amount which will be collected during the present fiscal year will be \$8,600,000. Inasmuch as the losses from the inception of the program to June 30, 1957, were only \$2,252,000, and the losses estimated for 1959 will be one million, eight hundred and some-odd thousand dollars, the agency certainly will have enough money to cover the losses. Furthermore, the funds are to be used only to pay the losses which result from changes in the value of the currencies from time to time. That is all the funds are supposed to be used for.

But I return to the finding made by the committee headed by my good friend, the Senator from Montana; namely, that if the fund had been used in the way Congress intended it to be used, today there would be no need for additional funds. The additional funds are requested now because the funds previously available were used for other purposes, not for the revolving fund. Therefore, tonight we are confronted with this request.

The cash on hand at the end of the past fiscal year and the money collected this year will be ample for the continuation of the program.

The distinguished Senator from Illinois and the distinguished Senator from Kentucky have referred to the reading of books by children in one country or another. Those books are not made available by means of use of the funds provided under this program. Instead, the books are made available by the In-

formation Service. The United States maintains libraries in practically every country in the world, and sends to those libraries literature of its own choosing. That is where the books to which the Senator from Illinois referred are read by little children. The books are not provided by means of using the funds available to the IMG.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. YARBOROUGH in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER].

Mr. ELLENDER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, on this question, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

The yeas and nays were ordered.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote!

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER]. On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, during the course of the evening, this matter has been amply debated. I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an explanation of the informational media guaranty program.

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### ADVANTAGES OF THE INFORMATIONAL MEDIA GUARANTY (IMG) PROGRAM

1. The IMG program was initiated by Members of the Congress in 1948 in recognition of the fact that a free flow of United States informational materials abroad is in the national interest. To date, the program has consisted primarily of books (about 60 percent)—a large proportion of which are technical and scientific in nature. Magazines comprise about 25 percent, films 10 percent, and miscellaneous 5 percent.

2. Because it operates through commercial channels, it is in effect an unattributed program which is carried out without the stigma of Government propaganda.

(a) Hence it has acceptability in certain countries which tend to shy away from the Agency's regular overseas informations program—e. g., Poland, where an agreement for a \$1 million IMG program (books, periodicals, and films) was signed several months ago.

(b) Also it tends to develop markets and demands for United States informational and educational materials, as well as for other American products, which will continue after the IMG program becomes unnecessary.

3. IMG also operates, of course, in a number of other high-priority countries; for example, Yugoslavia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Pakistan.



4. It is important to note that IMG gets the job done at a relatively small cost to the United States. Because financing of the program is on a revolving-fund basis, about \$3 or \$4 in informational materials can be distributed overseas under IMG for every \$1 of cost to the United States Government. Thus, some \$30 million worth of American books, periodicals, and films, etc., have been sold overseas under the program since its beginning in fiscal year 1949 at an estimated net cost to the United States Government through June 30, 1957 of just over \$7 million—about \$800,000 per year.

5. Both the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs have expressed strong support for the IMG program.

(a) After extensive hearings last fall under the chairmanship of Senator MANSFIELD, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee issued a report urging that the informational media guaranty program be continued as an important adjunct to the information program. It has been a worthwhile undertaking which deserves further support by the Congress until foreign exchange is freely convertible everywhere.

#### OPERATION AND FINANCING

The IMG program guarantees dollar convertibility to American exporters of books, periodicals, films, etc., for sales made in foreign countries having a shortage of dollar exchange. American informational materials are sold to foreign importers, through regular commercial channels, against payment in foreign currency, and the American exporters then exchange the foreign currency for United States dollars through USIA. Most foreign currency thus acquired is sold for dollars by the United States Treasury to other United States Government agencies. The dollars thus made available, plus fees paid by American exporters for IMG coverage, become available to back the issuance of additional IMG guaranty contracts. Thus, the program operates in large part on a revolving fund basis. The additional dollar funds required to operate the program, over and above the dollars obtained from the conversion of foreign currencies just mentioned, have since the inception of the program been borrowed from the Treasury under a \$28 million borrowing authority authorized in the basic legislation.

#### COST

From the start of the IMG program in fiscal year 1949 through June 30, 1957, the impairment to the IMG fund, as defined in the present legislation, has been about \$12 million. This represents an exchange rate loss of \$2.2 million on foreign currencies sold by Treasury, and \$9.8 million paid for currencies not readily saleable to other United States Government agencies. However, the latter figure includes currencies having a value of approximately \$5.5 million, so the estimated net cost of the program for the 9 years through June 30, 1957, is actually just over \$7 million or about \$800,000 per year. This estimated net cost compares with some \$30 million in American books, periodicals, and films, etc., sold overseas under the program during this period. In other words, because financing of the IMG program is on a revolving fund basis, about \$3 or \$4 in American informational materials can be distributed overseas under the IMG program for every \$1 of cost to the United States Government.

#### SCOPE

The IMG program is currently operating in 11 countries under contracts approximating \$12 million annually. About 500 IMG contracts are issued each year to some 160 American exporters, including all leading publishers of books and periodicals and distributors of feature motion pictures.

#### CURRENT STATUS OF THE IMG FUND

As of June 30, 1957, \$13 million of the \$28 million total authorized borrowing authority had been borrowed from the Treasury, and \$9.6 million in IMG contracts were outstanding. Since each dollar of outstanding guaranty contracts must be backed by a dollar of borrowing authority, this left \$5.4 million available to back the issuance of new contracts.

As of June 30, 1958, \$16.7 million had been borrowed and \$9.7 million in contracts were outstanding, leaving only \$1.6 million to back the issuance of new contracts.

Unless new IMG financing is made available, the IMG program will necessarily grind to a halt early in this present fiscal year. To meet this situation, Congress recently enacted legislation (sec. 502 (i) of Public Law 85-477) authorizing annual appropriations to finance the program.

#### THE PRESENT NEED FOR AN APPROPRIATION

Under the authority of Public Law 85-477 the President submitted a supplemental appropriation request of \$7 million to continue the IMG program. Funds appropriated will be used, first, to pay to the Treasury Department for interest charges of about \$800,000 accrued on IMG borrowings from the Treasury to finance the program since its start. The balance will be used to retire outstanding IMG indebtedness, thus permitting the Agency to make new IMG borrowings in an equivalent amount within the present ceiling. Hereafter, the regular annual request for appropriations for USIA will contain an item to restore the impairment of the IMG fund resulting from the operation of the program for the preceding fiscal year. Thus, annual review of the program by the Appropriations Committees will take place.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I hope the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana will be rejected.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia will state it.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Do I correctly understand that, on the pending question, a vote "yea" will be to strike from the bill the item of \$5 million, which is to reimburse the publishers for books they sold abroad for local currencies?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A vote "yea" will be to strike out the item of \$5 million for the informational media guaranty program.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER]. On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered; and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senators from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL and Mr. TALMADGE], are absent on official business.

I further announce that if present and voting, the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], and the Senators from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL and Mr. TALMADGE], would each vote "yea."

On this vote the Senator from Virginia, [Mr. BYRD] is paired with the Sen-

ator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND]. If present and voting, the Senator from Virginia would vote "yea," and the Senator from Florida would vote "nay."

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] is absent by leave of the Senate to attend the NATO Parliamentary Conference in London as chairman of the Economic Section of the General Affairs Committee.

The Senators from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART and Mr. JENNER] and the Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL] is detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS], the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], and the Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE] would each vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 23, nays 59, as follows:

#### YEAS—23

Barrett	Green	Magnuson
Bricker	Hruska	McClellan
Curtis	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson
Dworshak	Jordan	Schoeppel
Eastland	Kerr	Thurmond
Ellender	Langer	Williams
Ervin	Lausche	Young
Goldwater	Long	

#### NAYS—59

Alken	Gore	Morton
Allott	Hayden	Mundt
Anderson	Hennings	Neuberger
Beall	Hickenlooper	Pastore
Bennett	Hill	Potter
Bible	Hoblitell	Proxmire
Bridges	Humphrey	Purtell
Bush	Ives	Revercomb
Butler	Jackson	Saltonstall
Carlson	Johnson, Tex.	Smithers
Carroll	Kefauver	Smith, Maine
Case, N. J.	Kennedy	Smith, N. J.
Case, S. Dak.	Knowland	Sparkman
Church	Malone	Stennis
Clark	Mansfield	Symington
Cooper	Martin, Iowa	Thye
Cotton	Martin, Pa.	Watkins
Dirksen	McNamara	Wiley
Douglas	Monroney	Yarborough
Fulbright	Morse	

#### NOT VOTING—14

Eyrd	Holland	O'Mahoney
Capehart	Javits	Payne
Chavez	Jenner	Russell
Flanders	Kuchel	Talmadge
Frear	Murray	

So Mr. ELLENDER's amendment was rejected.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was rejected.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. YARBOROUGH in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from California to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Minnesota to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

#### ADDITIONAL PEREMPTORY CHALLENGES IN CIVIL CASES

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I ask the chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives disagreeing to the Senate amend-



ment to H. R. 3368, to amend section 1870 of title 28, United States Code, to authorize the district courts to allow additional peremptory challenges in civil cases to multiple plaintiffs as well as multiple defendants.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3368) to amend section 1870 of title 28, United States Code, to authorize the district courts to allow additional peremptory challenges in civil cases to multiple plaintiffs as well as multiple defendants, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. EASTLAND. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. KEFAUVER, and Mr. DIRKSEN conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1959

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 13450) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I offer an amendment, on page 20, line 14, to strike out "\$300,000" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$461,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 20, line 14, it is proposed to strike out "\$300,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$461,000."

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the purpose of my amendment is to add to the funds for the Interstate Commerce Commission an additional sum of \$161,000.

When the Interstate Commerce Commission came before the committee to present its original budget, of course it had no knowledge that one of the major acts relating to transportation would be passed by the present Congress, namely, the Transportation Act of 1958. The act is commonly known as the Railroad Act, but it involves, as the committee members know, the entire field of transportation. The act can only be effective if the ICC has proper personnel to handle and administer it.

For instance, we gave the ICC the authority to discontinue interstate train services. We redefined the agricultural exemption, which alone will take a staff of 30 or 40 to establish proper rules. We established the right of the ICC to pass upon \$700 million of possible loans to railroads in distress.

I need not go on. It was a major piece of transportation legislation, with the whole authority vested in the Interstate Commerce Commission. At the time the original budget was prepared, it was not known that this law would be enacted.

This amendment would provide something further which is quite important. We placed in the bill the so-called grandfather clause for trucking operators, barge operators, and railroads, involving the entire field of transportation. It is estimated that from 30 to 50 people will be required, working part time for 6 months, to run through the myriad of Interstate Commerce Commission decisions involving grandfather clauses. The additional \$161,000 involves literally hundreds of millions of dollars in our transportation system. I hope the amendment can be taken to conference.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. The reason for the request is the passage of the Transportation Act of 1958.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is true. That act is one of the major pieces of legislation of this Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed to strike out the committee amendment on page 42 deleting lines 12 to 15, both inclusive.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, the committee—in the judgment of the junior Senator from Virginia, without giving too much consideration to the matter—voted to strike out certain language in the House bill which would have authorized the Coast Guard to pay what was due certain officers who had been promoted in 1932, when there was no provision to pay them for the increase in rank.

As everyone knows, the Coast Guard is under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department. The Treasury Department prepared a bill which it thought was in accordance with an act of Congress of last year, which authorized all the agencies—the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard—to pay back salaries. The bill passed the House and came to the subcommittee in the Senate of which the junior Senator from Virginia was chairman, and we naturally assumed that the language of the bill which authorized payment to personnel of back pay as well as current pay. But the Comptroller General said they could not be paid, because the language was not sufficient.

So when our committee reported the defense bill we provided that the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Marine Corps personnel should be paid. When the supplemental bill came before the House, the administration asked that the same treatment be given to the Coast Guard, involving only \$29,000.

The Coast Guard is a very small organization as compared with the Army or

Navy; but if any Senator is ever stranded in Chesapeake Bay and one of the Coast Guard boats comes to his rescue, he will think the coastguardsmen are mighty fine men. The fact that the Coast Guard is small leads the Senator from Virginia to go out of his way to see that justice is done to its personnel. I feel that that will be the sentiment of the Senate. The money is already appropriated. All we need is restoration of the House language to enable the Coast Guard to pay these men as Congress has voted they should be paid.

Mr. HAYDEN. As I understand, the Senator wants the House language restored.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes. The Senator from Virginia feels that in part he was responsible, because he handled the bill originally; but he was relying on the expert draftsmanship of the Treasury Department. The Comptroller General ruled otherwise, and this language is now necessary.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the Record a statement on the supplemental appropriation bill, H. R. 13450.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR COOPER

I am glad that the emergency agricultural conservation program will be extended under this bill. This program has been important to farmers in the many Kentucky counties which suffered from floods in 1957. I am sure that it will continue to prove helpful in the future, not only to farmers in Kentucky, but in other States struck by natural disaster, some recently.

I recall that 3 months ago I called the attention of the Senate to the fact that authority for this program would expire on June 30. I introduced a bill to extend the program.

I was concerned because even though 31 counties in eastern and western Kentucky had been declared eligible for this flood-recovery assistance, most of our farmers had not been able to complete the work approved by the county ASC committees. With expiration of the authority, they could not have been paid under the cost-sharing program for the work they already had underway, and which had been approved by the Department of Agriculture.

On May 19, I also wrote the Secretary of Agriculture, urging that he request extension of the authority for the emergency ACP program, and suggesting that the supplemental appropriation bill would be a



proper place to do so. Subsequently, the Secretary did ask for extension to December 31, and the President recommended that course to the Congress.

I also suggested making the funds already appropriated available until they were used up, so that future emergencies caused by floods and other natural disasters could be met promptly under this program, which has proved so helpful in the past. I am glad that the House and Senate Appropriations Committees recommended this course, and that the bill before us today provides for the continued availability of these rehabilitation funds.

I know that the extension of the emergency agricultural conservation program will be most helpful to hundreds of Kentucky farmers. And I hope that this program may be made a permanent provision of law in the next Congress.

#### BOMARC AIR DEFENSE MISSILE—VOYAGE OF ATOMIC SUBMARINE "SKATE"

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, during the debate on the bill some doubts and fears have been expressed. I should like to take a few minutes to place in the RECORD, before a vote is taken on final passage of the bill, a few words of cheer. I wish to read two items which came over the news ticker late this afternoon. The first is dated Cape Canaveral, Fla. It reads as follows:

A Bomarc air defense missile, manned by a military crew for the first time, blasted over the Atlantic today on a completely successful test after being fired remotely from 1,500 miles away.

The Bomarc performed so well, the Air Force said, that it tore off the aileron and stabilizer of its target, a World War II vintage B-17 pilotless drone bomber cruising some 250 miles out to sea.

That marks an epochal achievement. We can press a button 1,500 miles away which will release a defensive missile which will hit its target 250 miles at sea. That is shooting, even out in my part of the country.

The second item is dated Washington, D. C., and read as follows:

The atomic submarine *Skate* popped up through a crack in the Arctic ice again today, this time to visit 29 military men and scientists manning a floating ice island about 300 miles below the North Pole.

This was in the vicinity of 136 degrees west longitude, near southernmost Alaska.

Cmdr. James F. Calvert, skipper of the submarine which has already crossed the North Pole, reported to the Navy that he has moored to the island with iron stakes driven into the ice and that he planned to spend the night there.

Earlier today Calvert reported finding an opening in the ice about 295 miles south of the Pole and surfacing near 136 degrees west longitude. The *Skate* found its first hole in the Arctic ice about 40 miles from the Pole Monday night.

Calvert, in a message to the Chief of Naval Operations, paid tribute to the navigation job done by Cmdr. John H. Nicholson of Reno, Nev. He said Nicholson "guided us directly to the front yard of drift station Alpha." This is the name of the ice island, also referred to by the Air Force as T-3. It is used by International geophysical year scientists.

Calvert said, "It was an incredible sight when my periscope broke water to see quonset huts of the ice station all around. In a few minutes all 29 of the ice station personnel were on the banks waving and photographing."

Those are two epochal events which marked real achievements, one in Air Defense Command, and the other in the Navy. They should be put alongside some of the fears and doubts which have been expressed on the floor during the past few days. They should give us a little cheer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, before a vote is taken on this great and costly supplemental appropriation bill, I should like to take a few minutes, first of all, to express my personal appreciation and sincere words of commendation and admiration for the chairman of our Senate Committee on Appropriations, the dean of the Congress, the senior Senator from the State of Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

I have watched him work long and hard, always good naturedly, and with calm determination, for as long as 15 to 20 or 25 hours in marking up the appropriation bill, to say nothing of the hearings which were involved.

I have watched him in operation this morning, beginning at 11 o'clock, in one of a series of conferences which we have been holding with the House Committee on Public Works, where we stayed in session until about 2 o'clock, without even a break for lunch. If he has had any lunch, he must have had it out of his pocket on the way through the cloakroom, because he has been on the floor of the Senate ever since, representing the Senate Committee on Appropriations on the floor. I wish to congratulate him on his fine, fair-minded, vigorous, and conscientious effort.

Now, Mr. President, I should like to take the opportunity, while I am on my feet, to point out that every Member of the Senate, in a sense, bears some responsibility for this supplemental appropriation bill which we are about to pass, because in a manner of thinking we have been serving as an appropriations committee of the whole since about 3:30 or 4 o'clock this afternoon.

We spent a great deal of time in the Appropriations Committee trying to make some savings, trying to reduce some of the appropriations, trying to delay until another fiscal year or another calendar year some of the expenditures on which there was a choice as to whether they should be made this year or later. We did that as members of the Committee on Appropriations seriously concerned by the fact that we face a deficit in the current fiscal year of from \$10 billion to \$15 billion. We desired to economize in every prudent manner that we could.

I mention this, as a member of the standing Committee on Appropriations, to my colleagues who are tonight wearing hats as members of the Senate committee on appropriations as a whole, so that all of us, therefore, will have to begin to whittle our pencils and begin to be a little more careful about our Federal expenditures, if we are not to plunge this country into an awesome era of inflation.

I have no desire to quarrel at this time with any of the extensions or expansions

or additions which have been made. However, I do wish to point out that, in my opinion, we are, or should be, heading for a new era of national austere economy. While I recognize the fact that making predictions is the most precarious of all political pursuits, I will venture one tonight. I will venture that by next January or February we will be receiving some vigorous letters and messages and petitions and resolutions from home beseeching once again economy in government, as we had about 2 years ago. I, for one, will applaud that kind of reaction from the public. I believe it must come. I sincerely hope it does.

I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues of the Committee of the Whole on Appropriations, now that we all sit here as comrades on the same committee, some language at page 3 of the committee report, which I hope that all committee members, both those who are members of the regular Committee on Appropriations and those who have become ex officio, volunteer members of the Committee on the Whole on Appropriations, will read. It was submitted in a resolution originated by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], with which I associated myself. I wish to read it into the RECORD at this time, not because I believe perhaps some Members of the Senate have failed to read it, but because I think that those who read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD should also be able to read it:

#### INCREASE IN GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL

The committee, already deeply concerned by the projected budget deficit for fiscal year 1959 and the necessity of raising the debt limit, is further disturbed by the latest report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, which shows a Federal civilian personnel increase of 32,832 for the month of June. Granted that this is partially seasonal, nevertheless that is the largest increase of any month since June 1952.

The committee is keenly aware that in the representations made by the various departments and agencies in connection with the granted pay raise, it was repeatedly emphasized that the increased pay would mean fewer employees. This result would obtain, Congress was informed, through increased efficiency and incentive. This explanation was received in good faith.

The committee is therefore strongly of the opinion that all departments and agencies should proceed as soon as possible to the reduction in staff contemplated by the pay raise. So that no hardship will result, the best course for accomplishment would seem to be some attrition formula such as filling only 3 of every 4 naturally occurring vacancies. It is the intention of the committee to scrutinize carefully the fiscal year 1960 regular budget estimates, especially in regard to personnel items, for a reflection of the committee's instructions.

Mr. President, we gave serious consideration to recommending reenacting once again the so-called Jensen formula, which used to be in operation in this country, through action of the Appropriations Committees of the House and the Senate some 8 or 9 or 10 or 12 years ago. The Jensen formula provided, by congressional mandate that only a certain percentage of the naturally occurring vacancies in the bureaucratic offices



should be filled during any fiscal year. Unless we can find some way to implement the promises and pledges of the department heads and agency directors that if we provided the salary increases the country could expect a better job done by fewer employees, it will simply mean that we are paying higher wages to more people to achieve the same result.

Every Member of the Senate has a responsibility in checking with the departments and agencies to determine whether an increase or a decrease in the number of people working in those departments or agencies has been effected. I believe that every taxpayer has a very legitimate interest in asking his Representative and Senator to ascertain the facts and to supply them to him in his home or in his office.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. Of course I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. The Senator has called the attention of the Senate to the increase in the number of Federal employees in the various agencies of the Government.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will suspend until the Senate is in order. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. CARLSON. In view of the fact that within the last 10 minutes we have added \$461,000 in additional money for the Interstate Commerce Commission, for additional employees, let us not place all the blame on the executive branch of the Government, when we ourselves do the very thing we complain about. I believe we must do something about it ourselves.

Mr. MUNDT. I thank the Senator for his contribution. I was in no way trying to blame anyone in this connection. I am simply referring to the department heads and agency directors as the vehicles for reporting back the facts to us, so that we can report back to our constituents the true facts and so that Congress can take appropriate action. It is obvious that when the Committee on Appropriations makes the reductions we made, and the Senate, acting as a collective Committee on Appropriations, without any evidence, and without any testimony, overrides the committee, and says, "Let us add so many extra thousands or millions of dollars," then the Senators, as a whole, assume the responsibility for those appropriations.

I am not talking about assessing any blame. We have all been guilty of it. The point I am trying to make is that this has become a national problem. If we destroy the honest dollar of the United States, we tend to destroy the very basis of prosperity, the solvency of our standard of living, the basis of national defense, and of our international policy.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. This has become a matter of major importance. I have said it many times in public addresses, and I say it now on the floor of the Senate. Sputnik, in my opinion, is not a military threat to the United States. I do not believe it has in any way imperiled us, so far as our capacity to defend ourselves is concerned. However, the sput-

nik psychology has probably done more than anything else that has happened in a long time to make a possibility out of Lenin's prediction, when he said, "You can compel the democracies to bankrupt themselves."

In the wave of sputnik, in which all of us have been caught up, we have voted here, there, and elsewhere additional millions and billions of dollars for programs, some essential to national defense, some synthetically labeled as essential to national defense, some remotely connected with national defense, and some just tossed in for good measure with the argument, "If you are doing it under foreign policy in the Middle East, why not do it in Podunk as well?"

So, gathered together, it has wrapped itself up in a pretty expensive ball of United States currency.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I compliment the distinguished Senator from South Dakota upon his remarks. In my judgment, there is no reason for a deficiency bill, and there is very little reason for supplemental appropriations, when appropriations are handled in the right way.

The amount provided in this bill is far too high; it should be cut down. If I did not have in mind offering a resolution or an amendment in conjunction with some other Senators to cut a certain percentage of all appropriations this year, and also the national debt, but excluding the interest on the national debt, veterans pensions, old-age retirement, and 1 or 2 similar items. I would now propose a percentage cut in this bill.

I think the total amount has gone out of all proportion. The Senator has very wisely called it to our attention. I am very happy he has also called attention to the paragraph on page 3.

Bear in mind that if the theory of government were carried out correctly, there would be no reason for a deficiency bill, because the departments and agencies should live within their budgets. There is no reason on God's green earth why we should have a supplemental appropriation bill totaling billions of dollars so soon after the regulation appropriation bills have been passed. All the appropriations in this bill are supplemental to them.

It is true that in this bill there is an appropriation for the atomic energy item, which is a large figure. But outside of that, there is no real excuse for supplemental appropriations, unless something has been missed. Of course, there are some justifiable items in that respect.

But, by and large, the Senator's approach is correct. He is to be complimented for what he has said. I hope his prediction comes true.

Mr. MUNDT. I deeply appreciate the compliment of the Senator from New Hampshire. After all, he holds on the Republican side of the aisle the same distinction which the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] holds on the other side of the aisle. The Senator from New Hampshire is the oldest ranking Republican

in the United States Senate in point of service. His ample background of experience gives emphasis to his discussion of this very important matter.

Somehow or other—and I say this without rancor, without trying to point the finger of criticism at the legislative committees, or at the Republicans or the Democrats, or at the Committee on Appropriations per se, or at the volunteers who have been serving as members of the Committee on Appropriations on the floor of the Senate for some 6 or 7 hours, because this is a collective responsibility—somehow or other, I say, we shall individually have to do the things which we can do to impress upon every American the fact that there will have to be some belt tightening in a cold war, as there is belt tightening in a hot war, if we are not to run the currency of the United States into such a serious predicament that we will destroy the basis of the entire strength of the American Government, upon which so much of the hopes of the rest of the world rely.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. BUSH. I am very much impressed by what the Senator from South Dakota has said, and also with his suggestion. I refer the Senator to page 3 of the committee report and ask him just what this statement means. I read the last paragraph:

The committee is therefore strongly of the opinion that all departments and agencies should proceed as soon as possible to the reduction in staff contemplated by the pay raise. So that no hardship will result the best course for accomplishment would seem to be some attrition formula such as filling only 3 of every 4 naturally occurring vacancies. It is the intention of the committee to scrutinize carefully the fiscal year 1960 regular budget estimates, especially in regard to personnel items, for a reflection of the committee's instructions.

I do not quite understand that statement. What were the instructions?

Mr. MUNDT. The instructions are very clear that we believe there should be this reduction which is contemplated by the pay raise. Let me show how this works.

In the item for every one of the departments contained in the bill will be found a little item, snuggled in somewhere, providing for extra money to compensate for the pay increase which Congress voted. Not one department which came before us said, "We appreciate the pay increase, and we are reducing the personnel sufficiently to absorb it. We shall require no extra money."

There is another way it works. Congress, wisely, in my opinion, created some specialized grades, especially after sputnik, to attract some engineers and scientists who would receive more money than was received before in such positions. If we are to secure an adequate defense program, we must try to draw specialists into the Government in order to make ourselves strong in the modern defense area.

Congress expected at the time the pay raise was voted, that the various agencies would pick and choose carefully in



order to select, for the specialized grades, able scientists for the defense effort. Authority for additional funds is now being asked. For what? To increase the amount in the bill out of all proportion and in all the areas in which they could possibly employ scientists in the specialized grades. It has simply become a blanket, horizontal increase. That is what I am talking about.

These instructions mean that it is the intention of Congress that there be a reduction in the overall personnel. The instructions are that there shall be a distinction shown between those who are going to be employed in the specialized grades because of the national defense effort, and those who normally have been functioning in certain areas of the civil service for many years.

Mr. BUSH. But what disturbs me is that, in the first place, the report does not reflect that the committee has given any instructions. Second, I do not know that the committee has the authority to give instructions which will be absolutely effective to bring about a reduction in personnel.

I ask the Senator, if we mean what we say about this, if we should not pass legislation which would require that these instructions be carried out. Is not that the only sure way of getting it done?

Mr. MUNDT. I think when one is out hunting for bear, he ought to have as much ammunition as he can get. I would certainly support the legislation which the Senator talks about. But our instructions are clear. They say that the departments and agencies should move in the direction of a reduction of staff, as contemplated by the Pay Raise Act. Those are the final words of the first sentence of the last paragraph of this committee mandate.

Since the human race began getting control of its own destiny through the elementary processes of self-government, the power of the purse has been all the authority which legislators have needed to work their will on executive departments in any area of activity. We have the authority if we will use it; and the Committee on Appropriations will, I believe, use it. I think the Members of the Senate and of Congress as a whole will support the committees if it becomes necessary in the next fiscal year to do so by reenacting something similar to the Jensen formula which was originated by alert and able Congressman BEN JENSEN, of Iowa.

Mr. BUSH. I congratulate the Senator on bringing up the matter. I think it is a very constructive suggestion. I urge him, out of his long experience as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, to implement this thought with some legislative proposal that Congress can act upon. I should like to be in a position to vote for a proposal like that.

Mr. MUNDT. I appreciate the Senator's statement. The committee came very close to including it in this particular appropriation bill, in the form of what was known as the Jensen amendment, which I believe was probably an effective piece of legislation, before the Senator from Connecticut came to the Senate. However, it was not appropriate

legislation in a supplemental bill not touching alike all the executive departments.

That was a mandatory provision, I believe, to the effect that only 3 out of every 4 positions which normally were vacated could be filled during a fiscal year. That compelled steady contractions of employment rolls on a gradual basis. Certainly no Senator would vote to throw a career official out of a job on an economy wave; but that amendment closed the door to somebody in the Government coming in and asking for more money to bring in more personnel to replace those normally retiring. It was an ingenious and effective formula.

Mr. BUSH. I think it a highly desirable suggestion. I urge the Senator to introduce a resolution at the first possible moment it can be considered to implement these instructions so that they will have the force of authority behind them.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield to the Senator from Idaho, who did prodigious work on the committee.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The Senator from South Dakota has rendered timely service of great importance by recommending a congressional mandate to the executive departments of the Government.

In answer to a question raised by the Senator from Connecticut, I point out that this being a supplemental bill, it was somewhat difficult, under the parliamentary situation, to apply an across-the-board cut to all the appropriation bills which previously had been approved by Congress.

Mr. MUNDT. Because not all the executive agencies of the Government are covered by this particular supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, during the past several weeks of debate we have heard much about the military progress being made by the Soviet countries, and about how that military progress could jeopardize the security of our Nation. It seems to me that every Member of Congress realizes that there is little possibility that our Nation will suffer military defeat at the hands of the Soviets, but that there is a constant threat and challenge to our country to economize and to curtail expenditures, lest we spend ourselves into bankruptcy, and thereby weaken our ability, as the leader of the free nations, to help maintain the security and freedom of the other countries of the free world.

In that respect, I should like to point out that if the executive branch of the Government realizes the importance of economy and efficiency, there will be a real response to the mandate set forth on page 3 of the report.

All of us recognize that the Appropriations Committees are under extremely heavy pressures, during the committee consideration of the appropriation bills, to add to or to increase the appropriations; and that thereafter, when the bills are under consideration on the floor of the respective Houses, the Appropriations Committees again are under extremely heavy pressure to increase the

amounts of the various appropriation items. But, Mr. President, I am convinced that we can have economy and greater efficiency if there is sufficient acceptance of joint responsibility by the executive branch and the legislative branch of the Government. That situation constitutes a real challenge to all who are responsible for the operations of the Federal Government.

Although it has been difficult for the Appropriations Committees to curtail Federal spending, and thus to do what must be done in order to minimize the possibility of an extremely large deficit in this fiscal year, I am convinced that the legislative branch has now served notice—as is done by the statement in the report to which I have referred—on the executive branch that, come next January and February, the legislative branch will endeavor to ride herd upon the executive agencies, and expects their cooperation in curtailing Federal expenditures. If that is done, I am sure the Senate Appropriations Committee will endeavor to keep faith with the American people by seeing to it that the Congress does not spend unlimited amounts of the dollars of the American taxpayers, and thus jeopardize the solvency and security of the Nation.

Mr. President, I desire to thank the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] for his timely comments on this part of the report. Although the report is not contained in the bill, at least we have thus served notice on the executive branch that at the next session we shall see to it that there is wholehearted cooperation by the executive branch in a sincere effort to see to it that no dollars of the American taxpayers are wasted by the Federal Government.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I appreciate very much what the Senator from Idaho has said.

I am also grateful to the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH] for his assurance that there exists on the floor of the Senate a sentiment such as I have sensed, which will support the necessary reductions in appropriations of funds, and early next year we may well bring in something tantamount to the so-called Jensen amendment.

I should also like to recognize our debt of gratitude to the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE], whom I have observed on the floor of the Senate, during the debate on the supplemental appropriations bill, raising questions, urging economy, and resorting to a tactic which he tried twice, and which twice succeeded—namely, the tactic of stating, in effect, "If the Senate as a whole wishes to transform itself into a gigantic Appropriations Committee to spend more money, and if, in that connection, the various Members of the Senate wish to act, here on the floor of the Senate, like members of the Appropriations Committee, then let there be a quorum call, and, following it, a yea-and-nay vote." In both cases, his use of that tactic resulted in saving money for the American taxpayers. After all, in the Appropriations Committee itself, that is the practice; a record vote is taken, and the vote of each member is recorded.



So if the Senate as a whole is to be used as a king-sized appropriations committee, the device tried twice by the junior Senator from Ohio will obtain results. And certain it is that such results should be and must be obtained, because in the Nation there is a growing sentiment in favor of economy, and I expect that sentiment to be made more articulate in the days between now and the coming January and February.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield to me?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS. The Senator from South Dakota and his associates are entitled to much commendation for placing in the RECORD the part of the committee report, on page 3, which deals with Government personnel.

However shocking it may be to find that the Federal civilian personnel increase of 32,832 for the month of June was a greater increase than that in any other month since 1952, we should realize that that figure does not fully show the trend, for that employment figure is based on the appropriations made at least a year prior thereto, and possibly before that, and also is based upon authorizations made many years ago.

The authorizations voted at this session and the increased appropriations which have been made this year will accentuate very very greatly that increase in the number of Federal civilian personnel, and thus will make the problem even more acute and even more dangerous than it is at the present time.

Mr. MUNDT. That is correct.

Mr. President, the information the Senator from Nebraska has given us should make all of us more serious minded.

But, Mr. President, it was my thought that before the adjournment of this session of Congress and before the Senate takes final action on what I hope will be the last supplemental appropriation bill to be considered at this session, a little frank discussion and letting down

of the hair and baring of the soul would be good for all of us.

I do not know who or what has been responsible for the condition which now confronts us. Perhaps it is due to the trend of the times. Perhaps it was that Russian sputnik.

However, Mr. President, the growing demand for greater economy is most encouraging. Perhaps it comes in the backwash of the sputnik development in the field in which our developments have made us so strong militarily as to make our Nation absolutely invincible in the field of warfare, in my opinion. Even though our attempts to achieve absolute superiority in that field have been successful as was intended, nevertheless, if those developments have helped lead to the present pressures for reckless spending and padded payrolls, there will have been new perils created to take the place of those against which we have provided adequate protection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H. R. 13450) was passed.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HILL, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. KNOWLAND the conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### ORDER FOR CONVENING AT 10 A. M. TOMORROW

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate convenes tomorrow, it convene at 10 o'clock a. m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MORSE in the chair). Without objection, it is ordered.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS OF 1958

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar 2453, House bill 13549, to increase benefits under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system—the so-called social security benefit increase bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 13549) to increase benefits under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system, to improve the actuarial status of the trust funds of such system, and otherwise improve such system; to amend the public assistance and maternal and child health and welfare provisions of the Social Security Act; and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with amendments.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that two of the technicians of the Social Security Administration be granted the privilege of the floor during the consideration of this bill—namely, Robert J. Meyers, Chief Actuary of the Social Security Administration; and Charles E. Hawkins, legislative liaison officer of the Social Security Administration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I asked unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc; and that the bill, as thus amended, be considered as original text, for the purpose of amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 3, after line 3, to strike out:

“Table for determining primary insurance amount and maximum family benefits

“I (Primary insurance benefit under 1939 Act, as modified)		II (Primary insurance amount under 1954 Act)		III (Average monthly wage)		IV (Primary insurance amount)	V (Maximum family benefits)	I (Primary insurance benefit under 1939 Act, as modified)		II (Primary insurance amount under 1954 Act)		III (Average monthly wage)		IV (Primary insurance amount)	V (Maximum family benefits)	
“If an individual’s primary insurance benefit (as deter- mined under subsec. (d)) is—		Or his primary insurance amount (as determined under subsec. (e)) is—		Or his average monthly wage (as determined under subsec. (b)) is—		The amount referred to in the preceding paragraphs of this subsection shall be—	And the maximum amount of benefits payable (as provided in sec. 203 (a)) on the basis of his wages and self- employ- ment income shall be—	If an individual’s primary insurance benefit (as deter- mined under subsec. (d)) is—		Or his primary insurance amount (as determined under subsec. (e)) is—		Or his average monthly wage (as determined under subsec. (b)) is—		The amount referred to in the preceding paragraphs of this subsection shall be—	And the maximum amount of benefits payable (as provided in sec. 203 (a)) on the basis of his wages and self- employ- ment income shall be—	
At least—	But not more than—	At least—	But not more than—	At least—	But not more than—			At least—	But not more than—	At least—	But not more than—	At least—	But not more than—			
	\$10.00		\$30.00		\$54	\$33	\$53.00		\$35.81	\$36.40	\$75.30	\$76.10	\$184	\$188	\$81	\$148.80
“\$10.01	10.48	\$30.10	31.00	\$55	56	34	54.00	36.41	37.08	76.20	77.10	189	193	82	152.80	
10.49	11.00	31.10	32.00	57	58	35	55.00	37.09	37.60	77.20	78.00	194	197	83	156.40	
11.01	11.48	32.10	33.00	59	60	36	56.00	37.61	38.24	78.10	78.90	198	202	84	160.00	
11.49	12.00	33.10	34.00	61	61	37	57.00	38.21	38.12	79.00	79.90	203	207	85	164.00	
12.01	12.48	34.10	35.00	62	63	38	58.00	39.13	39.68	80.00	80.80	208	211	86	167.60	
12.49	13.00	35.10	36.00	64	65	39	59.00	39.69	40.33	80.90	81.70	212	216	87	171.20	
13.01	13.48	36.10	37.00	66	67	40	60.00	40.34	41.12	81.80	82.70	217	221	88	175.20	
13.49	14.00	37.10	38.00	68	69	41	61.50	41.13	41.76	82.80	83.60	222	225	89	178.80	
14.01	14.48	38.10	39.00	70	70	42	63.00	41.77	42.44	83.70	84.50	226	230	90	182.40	
14.49	15.00	39.10	40.00	71	72	43	64.50	42.45	43.20	84.60	85.50	231	235	91	186.40	
15.01	15.60	40.10	41.00	73	74	44	66.00	43.21	43.76	85.60	86.40	236	239	92	190.00	
15.61	16.20	41.10	42.00	75	76	45	67.50	43.77	44.44	86.50	87.30	240	244	93	193.60	
16.21	16.84	42.10	43.00	77	78	46	69.00	44.45	44.88	87.40	88.30	245	249	94	197.60	
16.85	17.60	43.10	44.00	79	80	47	70.50	44.89	45.60	88.40	89.20	250	253	95	201.20	
17.61	18.40	44.10	45.00	81	81	48	72.00			89.30	90.10	254	258	96	204.80	
18.41	19.24	45.10	46.00	82	83	49	73.50			90.20	91.10	259	263	97	208.80	
19.25	20.00	46.10	47.00	84	85	50	75.00			91.20	92.00	264	267	98	212.40	
20.01	20.64	47.10	48.00	86	87	51	76.50			92.10	92.90	268	272	99	216.00	
20.65	21.28	48.10	49.00	88	89	52	78.00			93.00	93.90	273	277	100	220.00	
21.29	21.88	49.10	50.00	90	90	53	79.50			94.00	94.80	278	281	101	223.60	
21.89	22.28	50.10	50.90	91	92	54	81.00			94.90	95.80	282	286	102	227.20	
22.29	22.68	51.00	51.80	93	94	55	82.50			95.90	96.70	287	291	103	231.20	
22.69	23.08	51.90	52.80	95	96	56	84.00			96.80	97.60	292	295	104	234.80	
23.09	23.44	52.90	53.70	97	97	57	85.50			97.70	98.60	296	300	105	238.40	
23.45	23.76	53.80	54.60	98	99	58	87.00			98.70	99.50	301	305	106	242.40	
23.77	24.20	54.70	55.60	100	101	59	88.50			99.60	100.40	306	309	107	246.00	
24.21	24.60	55.70	56.50	102	102	60	90.00			100.50	101.40	310	314	108	249.60	
24.61	25.00	56.60	57.40	103	104	61	91.50			101.50	102.40	315	319	109	253.60	
25.01	25.48	57.50	58.40	105	106	62	93.00			102.40	103.20	320	323	110	257.60	
25.49	25.92	58.50	59.30	107	107	63	94.50			103.30	104.20	324	328	111	261.20	
25.93	26.40	59.40	60.20	108	109	64	96.00			104.30	105.10	329	333	112	264.80	
26.41	26.94	60.30	61.20	110	113	65	97.50			105.20	106.00	334	337	113	268.40	
26.95	27.46	61.30	62.10	114	118	66	99.00			106.10	107.00	338	342	114	272.00	
27.47	28.00	62.20	63.09	119	122	67	100.50			107.10	107.90	343	347	115	275.60	
28.01	28.68	63.10	64.00	123	127	68	102.00			108.00	108.50	348	351	116	279.20	
28.69	29.25	64.10	64.90	128	132	69	104.00					352	355	117	282.80	
29.26	29.68	65.00	65.80	133	136	70	107.00					357	361	118	286.40	
29.69	30.36	66.90	66.80	137	141	71	111.20					362	365	119	290.00	
30.37	30.92	66.90	67.70	142	146	72	115.20					366	370	120	294.00	
30.93	31.52	67.80	68.70	147	151	73	119.20					371	375	121	298.00	
31.53	32.09	68.80	69.60	152	155	74	122.80					376	379	122	302.00	
32.01	32.60	69.70	70.50	156	160	75	126.40					380	384	123	306.00	
32.61	33.40	70.60	71.50	161	165	76	130.40					385	389	124	310.00	
33.41	33.88	71.60	72.40	166	169	77	134.00					390	393	125	314.00	
33.89	34.50	72.50	73.30	170	174	78	137.60					394	398	126	318.00	
34.51	35.20	73.40	74.30	175	179	79	141.60					399	400	127	322.00	
35.21	35.80	74.40	75.20	180	183	80	145.20									



85TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 13450

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 15, 1958

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

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## AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending  
June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply regu-  
5       lar and supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited  
6       as the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959") for the  
7       fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes,  
8       namely:

## CHAPTER I

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
as follows:

Plant and animal disease and pest control, ~~(1)\$2,000,000~~ ~~\$4,000,000~~ **(2)**, of which \$1,000,000 shall be apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for the control of outbreaks of insects and diseases to the extent necessary to meet emergency conditions;

Meat inspection, **(3)** ~~\$1,750,000~~ \$2,100,000.

Not to exceed \$346,000 of the amount made available under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1958, may be used until June 30, 1959, for construction, alteration and repair of buildings and the limitation on building construction or alteration contained therein shall not apply to said amount.

## AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

## EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

The unobligated balance of the amounts made available under this head in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, and in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, shall remain available until expended.



## SOIL BANK PROGRAMS

## ACREAGE RESERVE PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Acreage reserve program", ~~(4)\$275,000,000~~ \$279,450,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for administrative expenses, is increased from "\$13,000,000" to "~~(5)\$17,500,000~~ \$19,050,000".

## CHAPTER II

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

## OPERATION AND REGULATION

For an additional amount for "Operation and regulation", ~~(6)\$11,735,000~~ \$12,750,000.

## CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

For necessary expenses for the construction and development of a public airport in the vicinity of the District of Columbia, as authorized by the Act of September 7, 1950 (64 Stat. 770), including acquisition of land, \$50,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed a total of \$1,750,000 may be advanced from this appropriation to the applicable appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for necessary administrative expenses ~~(7)~~: *Provided further*, That no part of any appro-

1 *priation herein shall be used for the land acquisition for, or*  
 2 *the construction of, an access road to such airport which*  
 3 *when completed would directly connect with the George*  
 4 *Washington Memorial Parkway.*

## 5 BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

### 6 EXPORT CONTROL

7 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions  
 8 of the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended, relating to  
 9 export controls, including awards of compensation to inform-  
 10 ers under said Act and as authorized by the Act of August  
 11 13, 1953 (22 U. S. C. 401), \$3,060,000, of which not to  
 12 exceed \$1,006,000 may be advanced to the Bureau of Cus-  
 13 toms, Treasury Department, for enforcement of the export  
 14 control program, and of which not to exceed \$93,400 may  
 15 be advanced to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses"  
 16 under "General administration".

## 17 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

### 18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
 20 \$343,500.

### 21 CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT, GEOMAGNETIC STATION

22 For design, construction, and equipment of a geomag-  
 23 netic station, as authorized by the Act of August 6, 1947



1 (33 U. S. C. 833i), \$400,000, to remain available until  
2 expended.

3 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

4 (8) SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*  
6 *\$25,000; and the limitation under this head in the De-*  
7 *partment of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropria-*  
8 *tion Act, 1959, on the amount available for administrative*  
9 *expenses, is increased by \$25,000.*

10 MARITIME TRAINING

11 For an additional amount for "Maritime training",  
12 \$68,000.

13 (9) WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION LIQUIDATION

14 *Notwithstanding the last proviso under this head in the*  
15 *Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appro-*  
16 *priation Act, 1959, the funds made available under said*  
17 *head shall remain available until June 30, 1959, for pay-*  
18 *ment of benefits to disabled seamen under crew life and*  
19 *injury and second seamen's war risk insurance policies*  
20 *and for payments under the Act of September 30, 1944*  
21 *(58 Stat. 758): Provided, That after these payments shall*  
22 *have been made the unexpended balance remaining in this*

1 *account is hereby rescinded and shall be covered into the*  
 2 *Treasury.*

### 3 BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

#### 4 (10) GENERAL ADMINISTRATOR EXPENSES

5 *The limitation under this head in the Department of*  
 6 *Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act,*  
 7 *1959, on the amount available for general administrative*  
 8 *expenses, is increased by \$550,000.*

### 9 INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

10 For necessary expenses of completing the survey and  
 11 construction of the Inter-American Highway, in accordance  
 12 with the provisions of the Act of December 26, 1941 (55  
 13 Stat. 860), as amended, to remain available until expended.  
 14 \$10,000,000.

### 15 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

#### 16 (11) EXPENSES

17 *For an additional amount for "Expenses", \$262,000.*

### 18 PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

19 For an additional amount for "Plant and equipment"  
 20 for improvement and modification of utilities and plant facil-  
 21 ities, as authorized by section 2 of the Act of July 21, 1950  
 22 (15 U. S. C. 286), at a cost of not to exceed \$100,000 for  
 23 any one improvement, (12) ~~\$186,000~~ \$200,000, to remain  
 24 available until expended.



1 CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

2 For an additional amount for "Construction of facilities",  
 3 for design, under the supervision of the General Services  
 4 Administration, of laboratory and administrative buildings  
 5 for the National Bureau of Standards, and for design of  
 6 related equipment, \$3,000,000, to remain available until  
 7 expended.

8 WEATHER BUREAU

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
 11 \$1,840,000.

12 ESTABLISHMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL FACILITIES

13 For an additional amount for "Establishment of mete-  
 14 orological facilities", \$1,300,000, to remain available until  
 15 June 30, 1961.

16 (13)RELATED AGENCIES

17 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

18 (14)SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 *For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of*  
 20 *the Small Business Administration, including expenses*  
 21 *of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of*  
 22 *this appropriation and hire of passenger motor vehicles,*  
 23 *\$3,775,000, and in addition there may be transferred to this*  
 24 *appropriation not to exceed \$11,700,000 from the revolving*

1 fund, Small Business Administration, and not to exceed  
 2 \$825,000 from the fund for liquidation of Reconstruction  
 3 Finance Corporation loans, Small Business Administration,  
 4 for administrative expenses in connection with activities  
 5 financed under said funds: Provided, That the amount au-  
 6 thorized for transfer from the revolving fund, Small Busi-  
 7 ness Administration, may be increased, with the approval of  
 8 the Bureau of the Budget, by such amount as may be required  
 9 to finance administrative expenses incurred in the making  
 10 of disaster loans: Provided further, That 15 per centum of  
 11 the amount authorized to be transferred from the revolving  
 12 fund, Small Business Administration, shall be apportioned  
 13 for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as  
 14 amended, only in such amounts and at such times as may be  
 15 necessary to carry out the business loan program: Provided  
 16 further, That \$1,000,000 of the amount herein appropriated  
 17 shall be available only upon enactment into law of S. 3651,  
 18 Eighty-fifth Congress.

19 **(15)REVOLVING FUND**

20 For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized  
 21 by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be avail-  
 22 able without fiscal year limitations, \$215,000,000: Provided,  
 23 That \$50,000,000 of this amount shall be available only upon  
 24 enactment into law of S. 3651, Eighty-fifth Congress.



1 CHAPTER III  
2 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY  
3 FUNCTIONS  
4 INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES  
5 RETIRED PAY

6 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for “Retired  
7 pay”, \$9,000,000.

8 (16) GENERAL PROVISION

9 *Subparagraph (a) of section 606 of the Defense Appro-*  
10 *priation Act, 1959, is amended by deleting “\$245” and in-*  
11 *serting in lieu thereof “\$265.”*

12 CHAPTER IV  
13 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

14 OPERATING EXPENSES  
15 PERSONAL SERVICES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

16 For pay increases and related retirement costs for wage-  
17 scale employees, to be transferred by the Commissioners of  
18 the District of Columbia to the appropriations for the fiscal  
19 year 1958 from which said employees are properly payable,  
20 \$75,000, said increases in compensation to be effective on the  
21 first day of the first pay period beginning after May 8, 1958:  
22 *Provided*, That no retroactive compensation or salary shall be  
23 payable in the case of any individual not in the service of the

1 municipal government of the District of Columbia on the  
2 date of approval of this Act, except that such retroactive com-  
3 pensation or salary shall be paid in the case of a deceased  
4 officer or employee, or of a retired officer or employee, for  
5 services rendered after the effective date of the increase:  
6 *Provided further*, That for the purpose of determining the  
7 amount of insurance for which an individual is eligible under  
8 the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954,  
9 all changes in rates of compensation or salary which result as  
10 provided herein shall be held and considered to be effective as  
11 of the first day of the first pay period which begins on or  
12 after the date of enactment of this Act.

### 13 MISCELLANEOUS

#### 14 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

15 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved  
16 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of  
17 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160;  
18 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$26,701.

#### 19 JUDGMENTS

20 For the payment of final judgments rendered against the  
21 District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Num-  
22 bered 394 (Eighty-fifth Congress), \$1,280, together with  
23 such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest at



1 not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments,  
2 as provided by law, from the date the same became due  
3 until the date of payment.

#### 4 AUDITED CLAIMS

5 For an additional amount for the payment of claims,  
6 certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District  
7 of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have  
8 been exhausted or credited to the general or special funds of  
9 the District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code,  
10 title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year  
11 1957 and prior fiscal years as set forth in House Document  
12 Numbered 394 (Eighty-fifth Congress), \$19,645, together  
13 with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the in-  
14 terest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per  
15 centum per annum as provided by law (Act of July 10,  
16 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

#### 17 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

18 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of  
19 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,  
20 be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,  
21 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for  
22 the fiscal years involved.

## CHAPTER V

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

## ADMINISTRATION, RYUKYU ISLANDS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government of the Ryukyu Islands, including, subject to such authorizations and limitations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, tuition, travel expenses, and fees incident to instruction in the United States or elsewhere of such persons as may be required to carry out the provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and transportation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed ten in number; not to exceed \$1,500 for contingencies for the High Commissioner, to be expended in his discretion; translation rights, photographic work, educational exhibits, and dissemination of information, including preview and review expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; repair and maintenance of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; and such supplies, commodities, and equipment as may be essential to carry out the purposes of this appropriation; (17)\$2,750,000 \$2,850,000, of which not to exceed (18)\$1,450,000



1 \$1,550,000 shall be available for administrative and informa-  
2 tion expenses: *Provided*, That the general provisions of the  
3 Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year for the military  
4 functions of the Department of the Army shall apply to  
5 expenditures made from this appropriation: *Provided fur-*  
6 *ther*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be made  
7 outside continental United States when necessary to carry  
8 out its purposes, without regard to sections 355, 3648, and  
9 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, section 4774 (d) of  
10 title 10, United States Code, civil service or classification  
11 laws, or provisions of law prohibiting payment of any person  
12 not a citizen of the United States: *Provided further*, That  
13 expenditures may be made hereunder for the purposes of  
14 economic rehabilitation in the Ryukyu Islands in such man-  
15 ner as to be consistent with the general objectives of titles II  
16 and III of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, and in the man-  
17 ner authorized by sections 505 (a) and 522 (e) thereof:  
18 *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder may be  
19 used, insofar as practicable, and under such rules and regula-  
20 tions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army to  
21 pay ocean transportation charges from United States ports,  
22 including Territorial ports, to ports in the Ryukyus for the  
23 movement of supplies donated to, or purchased by, United  
24 States voluntary nonprofit relief agencies registered with and  
25 recommended by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary For-

1 eign Aid or of relief packages consigned to individuals resid-  
2 ing in such areas: *Provided further*, That under the rules and  
3 regulations to be prescribed, the Secretary of the Army shall  
4 fix and pay a uniform rate per pound for the ocean trans-  
5 portation of all relief packages of food or other general classi-  
6 fication of commodities shipped to the Ryukyus regardless  
7 of methods of shipment and higher rates charged by particu-  
8 lar agencies of transportation, but this proviso shall not apply  
9 to shipments made by individuals to individuals: *Provided*  
10 *further*, That the President may transfer to any other depart-  
11 ment or agency any function or functions provided for under  
12 this appropriation, and there shall be transferred to any  
13 such department or agency without reimbursement and  
14 without regard to the appropriation from which procured,  
15 such property as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget  
16 shall determine to relate primarily to any function or func-  
17 tions so transferred.

18 CONSTRUCTION OF WATER SYSTEM, RYUKYU ISLANDS

19 For necessary expenses of construction, installation, and  
20 equipment of a water system in the Ryukyu Islands, which  
21 shall be operated by the United States Civil Administration  
22 of the Ryukyu Islands; services as authorized by section 15  
23 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not  
24 in excess of \$50 a day for individuals; and hire of passenger  
25 motor vehicles and aircraft; \$600,000, to remain available



1 until expended, without regard to sections 355 and 3734 of  
2 the Revised Statutes, as amended, and title 10, United States  
3 Code, section 4774.

#### 4 CORPORATION

5 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make  
6 such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing  
7 authority available to such corporation, and in accord with  
8 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without  
9 regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104  
10 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as  
11 may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in  
12 the budget for the fiscal year 1959 for such corporation,  
13 except as hereinafter provided:

#### 14 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, EXPORT- 15 IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

16 Not to exceed \$2,055,000 (to be computed on an  
17 accrual basis) of the funds of the Export-Import Bank of  
18 Washington shall be available during the current fiscal year  
19 for administrative expenses of the Bank, including services  
20 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
21 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for  
22 individuals, and not to exceed \$9,000 for entertainment  
23 allowances for members of the Board of Directors when  
24 specifically authorized by the Chairman of the Board; and,  
25 in addition, not to exceed the equivalent of \$200,000 of

1 the aggregate amount of foreign currencies made available  
 2 to the Export-Import Bank for loans pursuant to the Agri-  
 3 cultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954,  
 4 as amended, shall be available during the current fiscal year  
 5 for expenses incurred by the Export-Import Bank in foreign  
 6 countries incident to such loans: *Provided*, That fees or dues  
 7 to international organizations of credit institutions engaged  
 8 in financing foreign trade and necessary expenses (including  
 9 special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not  
 10 including other personal services) in connection with the  
 11 acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or dis-  
 12 position of any real or personal property belonging to the  
 13 Bank or in which it has an interest, including expenses of  
 14 collections of pledged collateral, or the investigation or  
 15 appraisal of any property in respect to which an application  
 16 for a loan has been made, shall be considered as nonadminis-  
 17 trative expenses for the purposes hereof.

## 18 (19)CHAPTER VI

### 19 GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS

#### 20 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

### 21 (20)EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

#### 22 EXTRAORDINARY ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS

23 *For extraordinary alterations, repairs, furniture, and*  
 24 *furnishings of the Executive Mansion and Grounds, to be*  
 25 *expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding*



1 any other provisions of this or any other Act, \$100,000,  
2 to remain available until expended.

3 **(21)OFFICE OF DEFENSE AND CIVILIAN MOBILIZATION**

4 **(22)SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

5 For an additional amount for necessary expenses of the  
6 Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization, \$2,915,000:  
7 Provided, That this appropriation shall be available for the  
8 purposes set forth under the appropriations granted for the  
9 fiscal year 1959, under the headings "Salaries and ex-  
10 penses", Office of Defense Mobilization, and "Operations",  
11 Federal Civil Defense Administration.

12 **(23)FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS**

13 For an additional amount for "Federal contributions"  
14 including financial contributions to the States pursuant to  
15 section 205 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as  
16 amended, to be equally matched with State funds, \$4,000,-  
17 000: Provided, That funds appropriated under this head in  
18 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, shall be  
19 available for the purposes of this appropriation.

20 **(24)EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT**

21 For an additional amount for "Emergency supplies and  
22 equipment", including procurement, as authorized by sub-  
23 section (h) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act  
24 of 1950, as amended, \$2,000,000: Provided, That funds

1 *appropriated under this head in the Independent Offices*  
 2 *Appropriation Act of 1958 shall be available for the pur-*  
 3 *poses of this appropriation.*

4 **(25)FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT**

5 **TRANSLATION OF PUBLICATIONS AND SCIENTIFIC**

6 **COOPERATION**

7 *For purchase of foreign currencies, pursuant to section*  
 8 *104 (k) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assist-*  
 9 *ance Act of 1954, as amended, for disseminating scientific*  
 10 *and technological information and supporting scientific activi-*  
 11 *ties overseas, \$5,100,000, to remain available until expended.*

12 **(26)CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL**

13 **COMMISSION**

14 *For administrative expenses necessary for the Corregi-*  
 15 *dor-Bataan Memorial Commission, established by the Act of*  
 16 *August 5, 1953 (67 Stat. 366), as amended, \$46,000.*

17 **CHAPTER (27)~~VI~~ VII**

18 **INDEPENDENT OFFICES**

19 **FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION**

20 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

21 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*  
 22 *\$142,000.*



## FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$120,000.

## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

## OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", ~~(28)\$3,800,000~~ \$5,800,000; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Office Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for travel expenses of employees, is increased by \$6,000.

## CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS

For an additional amount for "Construction, public buildings", \$323,000, to remain available until expended.

**(29)**HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*For an additional amount for expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), as amended, authorizing the establishment of a hospital center in the District of Columbia, including grants to private agencies for hospital facilities in said District, \$1,020,000, to remain available until expended: Pro-*

1 *vided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the*  
 2 *enactment into law of S. 3259, Eighty-fifth Congress.*

3 EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

4 For an additional amount for "Expenses, supply distri-  
 5 bution", \$160,000.

6 OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS

7 SERVICE

8 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Na-  
 9 tional Archives and Records Service", \$32,500.

10 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

11 FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

12 Limitation on Administrative Expenses, Federal National  
 13 Mortgage Association

14 The limitation under this head in title II of the Inde-  
 15 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on administrative  
 16 expenses of the Association, is increased by \$700,000; and  
 17 the limitation thereunder on expenses of travel, is increased  
 18 by \$50,000.

19 (30) FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

20 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINIS-

21 TRATIVE EXPENSES

22 *In addition to amounts otherwise available during the*  
 23 *fiscal year 1959 for administrative and nonadministrative*  
 24 *expenses of the Federal Housing Administration, not to ex-*  
 25 *ceed \$100,000 shall be available for administrative expenses*



1 *and not to exceed \$4,500,000 for nonadministrative expenses*  
 2 *classified by section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October*  
 3 *25, 1949.*

4 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

5 Annual Contributions

6 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Annual  
 7 contributions", \$3,900,000.

8 Limitation on Administrative and Nonadministrative  
 9 Expenses, Public Housing Administration

10 The limitation in the second proviso under this head in  
 11 title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959,  
 12 on certain expenses of the Public Housing Administration, is  
 13 increased by \$500,000.

14 (31) INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
 17 \$461,000.

18 (32) NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE

19 ADMINISTRATION

20 (33) SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of  
 22 the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, in-  
 23 cluding uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by  
 24 the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C.  
 25 2131), \$7,000,000.

**(34)RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**

*For contractual research, development, operations, technical services, repairs, alterations, and minor construction, and for supplies, materials, and equipment necessary for the conduct and support of aeronautical and space research and development activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, including purchase of three passenger motor vehicles, \$70,200,000, to remain available until expended.*

**(35)CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT**

*For construction and equipment at laboratories and other installations of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and for the acquisition or condemnation of real property, as authorized by law, \$47,800,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law, during the second session of the Eighty-fifth Congress, of legislation authorizing this appropriation.*

**(36)***No appropriation may be made to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration unless previously authorized by legislation hereafter enacted by the Congress.*



1                    NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

2                    SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3            For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
 4    ~~(37)\$4,000,000~~ \$4,400,000, to remain available until  
 5    expended.

6                    INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

7            For an additional amount for "International Geophysical  
 8    Year", \$2,500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1960.

9                    VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

10                  GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

11           For an additional amount for "General operating ex-  
 12    penses", ~~(38)\$4,750,000~~ \$5,269,000; and the limitation  
 13    under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation  
 14    Act, 1959, on the amount available for expenses of travel of  
 15    employees, is increased by \$200,000.

16                  INPATIENT CARE

17           For an additional amount for "Inpatient care", \$3,400,-  
 18    000.

19    ~~(39)~~GRANTS TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

20           For an additional amount for "Grants to the Republic  
 21    of the Philippines", \$450,000.

1           (40)SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF

2           *For an additional amount for "Soldiers' and sailors'*  
 3 *civil relief", \$1,300,000 to remain available until expended.*

4                           CHAPTER (41)~~VII~~ VIII

5                           DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

6                           DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

7                           OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

8                           Salaries and Expenses

9           *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*  
 10 *\$345,000.*

11                       (42)OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

12                           SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13           *For expenses necessary to provide a program for the*  
 14 *discovery of the minerals reserves of the United States,*  
 15 *its Territories and possessions, by encouraging exploration*  
 16 *for minerals, including administration of contracts entered*  
 17 *into prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the De-*  
 18 *fense Production Act of 1950, as amended; hire of passenger*  
 19 *motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the*  
 20 *Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), when authorized*  
 21 *by the Secretary, at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for*  
 22 *individuals; and attendance at meetings concerned with the*  
 23 *purposes of this appropriation, \$4,700,000, of which \$37,-*  
 24 *000 shall be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and*  
 25 *expenses", Office of the Solicitor, fiscal year 1959: Provided,*



1 *That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment*  
 2 *into law of S. 3817, Eighty-fifth Congress, or similar legis-*  
 3 *lation.*

4                   (43)OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

5                   SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6           *For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses,"*  
 7 *\$18,500.*

8                   BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

9                   MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

10           For an additional amount for "Management of lands and  
 11 resources", (44)\$200,000 \$885,000.

12                   BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

13           ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE (LIQUIDATION  
 14                   OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

15           For an additional amount for "Road construction and  
 16 maintenance (liquidation of contract authorization)",  
 17 (45)\$1,500,000 \$4,000,000, to remain available until ex-  
 18 pended.

19                   GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

20                   SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

21           For an additional amount for "Surveys, investigations,  
 22 and research", (46)\$1,500,000 \$2,483,000.

## BUREAU OF MINES

## CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

## RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Conservation and development of mineral resources", ~~(47)\$1,250,000~~ \$1,350,000.

## CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$10,905,000, to remain available until expended.

## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

~~(48)~~The appropriation under this head in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959 ~~(Public Law 85-439)~~, shall be available for reimbursements to the District of Columbia for benefit payments made for prior fiscal years pursuant to the Act of August 21, 1957 ~~(71 Stat. 399)~~.

*For an additional amount, \$50,000 and not to exceed \$20,000 and not to exceed \$25,000 of the appropriations under this head in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Acts, 1957 and 1958 (Public Laws 573, Eighty-fourth Congress and 85-77) respectively, shall be available during the current fiscal year for reimbursements to the District of Columbia for benefit payments made for those fiscal years pursuant to the Act of August 21, 1957 (71 Stat. 399): Provided, That any costs in excess of*



1 the amounts stated herein shall be reimbursed from this ap-  
 2 propriation for the current fiscal year.

3 (49)CONSTRUCTION

4 For an additional amount, \$200,000, to remain avail-  
 5 able until expended: Provided, That \$100,000 of the funds  
 6 appropriated in this paragraph shall be available only upon  
 7 the enactment of S. 765.

8 (50)CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT  
 9 AUTHORIZATION)

10 For an additional amount for "Construction (Liquida-  
 11 tion of Contract Authorization)", \$10,000,000 to remain  
 12 available until expended.

13 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

14 (51)BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

15 (52)MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

16 For an additional amount for "Management and In-  
 17 vestigations of Resources", \$125,000.

18 (53)CONSTRUCTION

19 For an additional amount, \$675,000, to remain avail-  
 20 able until expended.

21 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

22 Management and Investigations of Resources

23 For an additional amount for "Management and in-  
 24 vestigations of resources", \$85,000.

## Administration of Pribilof Islands

In addition to the appropriation under this head in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959 (Public Law 85-439), there is hereby appropriated \$601,250 of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the fiscal year 1959 from the June 7, 1958, sale of sealskins: *Provided*, That of said appropriation not to exceed \$300,625 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation "Management and investigations of resources, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife," for fiscal year 1959 and not to exceed \$300,625 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation "Management and investigations of resources, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries," for fiscal year 1959.

## RELATED AGENCIES

## (54) ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY

## COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

*For expenses necessary for the Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission, established by the Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 888), as amended, \$240,000, to remain available until February 29, 1960.*



## SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
\$52,800.

## HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

## (55) BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES COMMISSION

*For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of  
the Act of June 16, 1955 (69 Stat. 136), as amended,  
\$20,000.*

## CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of  
the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), \$63,000,  
together with the unobligated balance remaining from the  
1958 appropriation for this purpose.

## (56) HUDSON-CHAMPLAIN CELEBRATION COMMISSION

*For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the  
Act of August 8, 1958 (Public Law 85-614), \$50,000,  
to remain available until March 1, 1960.*

## LINCOLN SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of  
the Act of September 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 587), (57) ~~\$142,000~~  
\$642,000.

1       (58) *OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW*

2                               *COMMISSION*

3       *For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the*  
 4   *Act of June 28, 1958 (Public Law 85-470), \$100,000, to*  
 5   *remain available until expended.*

6                               CHAPTER (59) ~~VIII~~ IX

7                               DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

8                               OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

9                               SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10       For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
 11   \$110,000.

12                               BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

13                               SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14       For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
 15   \$300,000.

16   GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

17                               AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

18       For an additional amount for "Grants to States for un-  
 19   employment compensation and employment service adminis-  
 20   tration", \$20,600,000, of which (60) ~~\$10,000,000~~ \$14,-  
 21   200,000 shall be available only to the extent necessary to meet  
 22   increased costs of administration resulting from changes in a  
 23   State law or increases in the number of claims filed and  
 24   claims paid or increased salary costs resulting from changes



in State salary compensation plans embracing employees of the State generally over those upon which the State's basic grant (or the allocation for the District of Columbia) was based, which increased costs of administration cannot be provided for by normal budgetary adjustments.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for veterans", \$37,700,000.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for Federal employees", \$36,300,000.

### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

#### (61) *GALLAUDET COLLEGE*

##### *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

(62) *For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Salaries and expenses", for payment of retroactive pay increases granted by administrative action for the maintenance and administrative staff, comparable to those authorized by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-462, approved June 20, 1958), \$15,000.*

(63) *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$34,000.*

## 1                   (64)HOWARD UNIVERSITY

## 2                   SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3   (65)For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Sala-  
4   ries and expenses", for payment of retroactive pay increases  
5   granted by administrative action, comparable to those au-  
6   thorized by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of  
7   1958 (Public Law 85-462, approved June 20, 1958),  
8   \$182,500.

9   (66)For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
10   \$396,600.

## 11                  (67)OFFICE OF EDUCATION

## 12                  (68)ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

13       For an additional amount for providing school facilities  
14   and for grants to local educational agencies in federally  
15   affected areas, as authorized by the Act of September 23,  
16   1950, as amended (20 U. S. C.; ch. 14), including not to  
17   exceed \$250,000 for necessary expenses during the current  
18   fiscal year of technical services rendered by other agencies,  
19   \$60,150,000, to remain available until expended: Provided,  
20   That no part of this appropriation shall be available for  
21   salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of Health,  
22   Education, and Welfare.

## 23                  (69)PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

24       For payments to local educational agencies for the main-  
25   tenance and operation of schools as authorized by the Act



1 of September 30, 1950, as amended (20 U. S. C., ch. 13),  
 2 \$149,700,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall also  
 3 be available for carrying out the provisions of section 6 of  
 4 such Act.

5 (70) *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

6 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
 7 \$316,000.

8 (71) *PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE*

9 (72) *ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL*

10 For an additional amount for "Assistance to States, gen-  
 11 eral", \$1,000,000, as authorized by Public Law 85-544,  
 12 approved July 22, 1958 (72 Stat. 399).

13 (73) *MILITARY PAY INCREASES*

14 For additional amounts for appropriations to the Public  
 15 Health Service, as follows:

16 (74) "Assistance to States, general", \$156,000;

17 (75) "Grants and special studies, Territory of Alaska",  
 18 \$10,000;

19 (76) "Control of venereal diseases", \$27,000;

20 (77) "Control of tuberculosis", \$34,000;

21 (78) "Communicable disease activities", \$133,000;

22 (79) "Sanitary engineering activities", \$181,000;

23 (80) "Foreign quarantine activities", \$59,000; and

24 (81) "Salaries and expenses", \$34,000.

## 1                    SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

## 2                    SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3            For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
4    \$32,000.

## 5                    SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

## 6    LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-

## 7                    AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

8            The amount authorized by the Departments of Labor,  
9    and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act,  
10   1959, to be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors  
11   insurance trust fund for necessary expenses, is increased by  
12   \$5,831,000: *Provided*, That persons who have been ad-  
13   mitted to practice before a Federal or State court of record  
14   who have had a minimum of three years' experience in  
15   the adjudication or consideration of claims for retirement,  
16   survivors, or disability benefits may be temporarily appointed  
17   by the Commissioner of Social Security to hold hearings  
18   under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended, but  
19   such temporary appointments shall terminate not later than  
20   December 31, 1959: *Provided further*, That no person shall  
21   hold a hearing in any case with which he has been concerned  
22   previously in the administration of such title II.

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD

## ADMINISTRATION

The limitation under this head in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for transfer from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, is increased by \$18,000.

## UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

## LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND

## CAPITAL OUTLAY

The amount authorized by the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund, for maintenance and operation of the Home, is increased by \$232,000, of which \$125,000 shall remain available until June 30, 1960, for construction planning.

CHAPTER (82)~~IX~~ X

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

## (83)SENATE

## SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

## COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

*For an additional amount for professional and clerical assistance to standing committees, \$102,160.*



## 1       (84)CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

## 2       (85)COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

3       *For compiling, preparing, and indexing material for the*  
 4 *Senate Manual, \$200, which amount may be paid as addi-*  
 5 *tional compensation to any employee of the United States.*

## 6       (86)INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

7       (87)*For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and*  
 8 *investigations, fiscal year 1958, \$73,000.*

9       (88)*For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and*  
 10 *investigations conducted pursuant to section 134 (a) of*  
 11 *Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$10,000.*

## 12       (89)MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

13       *For an additional amount for miscellaneous items, fiscal*  
 14 *year 1958, \$50,000, to be derived by transfer from the ap-*  
 15 *propriation "Salaries, Officers and Employees, Senate," fis-*  
 16 *cal year 1958.*

## 17       (90)STATIONERY (REVOLVING FUND)

18       *For an additional amount for stationery for committees*  
 19 *of the Senate, \$300, to remain available until expended.*

## 20       HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

21       (91)*For payment to Katharine McVey, widow of William*  
 22 *E. McVey, late a Representative from the State of Illinois,*  
 23 *\$22,500.*

## CONTINGENT EXPENSES

## Stationery (Revolving Fund)

For an additional amount for "Stationery (Revolving Fund) ", for the second session of the Eighty-fifth Congress, \$262,800, as authorized by House Resolution 628, to remain available until expended.

## ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

## (92)CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

## EXTENSION OF ADDITIONAL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

## SITE

*To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission, to carry out the provisions of Public Law 85-591, Eighty-fifth Congress, relating to the acquisition of property in square 725 in the District of Columbia, including necessary incidental expenses, \$625,000, to remain available until expended.*

## EXPANSION OF FACILITIES, CAPITOL POWER PLANT

For expansion of the Capitol Power Plant facilities, \$750,000, to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol under the direction of the House Office Building Commission, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the provisions of this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 12883, Eighty-fifth Congress.

1                                   **(93)***LIBRARY OF CONGRESS*

2     *PRESERVATION OF EARLY AMERICAN MOTION PICTURES*

3         *For expenses necessary to enable the Librarian of Con-*  
 4 *gress to provide for the conversion to safety base film of the*  
 5 *George Kleine Collection of nitrate film, and the paper prints*  
 6 *of early American motion pictures now in the custody of*  
 7 *the Library, \$60,000.*

8                                   **(94)***GENERAL PROVISIONS*

9         *Subsection (b) of Section 502 of the Mutual Security*  
 10 *Act of 1954, as amended, is amended as follows:*

11         *After the words "House of Representatives" the first*  
 12 *time they appear, insert "and the Select Committee on Astro-*  
 13 *navitics and Space Exploration of the House of Representa-*  
 14 *tives and the Special Committee on Space and Astronautics*  
 15 *of the Senate".*

16                                   **CHAPTER (95)~~X~~ XI**

17                                   **ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION**

18                                   **OPERATING EXPENSES**

19         For necessary operating expenses of the Commission  
 20 in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of  
 21 1954, as amended, including the employment of aliens;  
 22 rental in or near the District of Columbia; services author-  
 23 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
 24 55a) ; purchase of equipment; purchase, maintenance, and  
 25 operation of aircraft; publication and dissemination of atomic



1 information; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms;  
2 purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed  
3 \$6,000) ; official entertainment expenses (not to exceed  
4 \$30,000) ; not to exceed \$3,850,000 for expenses of travel,  
5 including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations  
6 concerned with the function or activity for which this ap-  
7 propriation is made; reimbursement of the General Services  
8 Administration for security guard services; not to exceed  
9 \$46,800,000 for personal services; purchase (not to exceed  
10 four hundred and thirty-five for replacement only, including  
11 one at not to exceed \$3,500) and hire of passenger motor  
12 vehicles; ~~(96)\$2,375,972,000~~ \$2,418,840,000, together with  
13 the unexpended balances, as of June 30, 1958, of prior year  
14 appropriations made available under this head to the Atomic  
15 Energy Commission, and, in addition, any moneys (except  
16 sums received from disposal of property under the Atomic  
17 Energy Community Act of 1955 (42 U. S. C. 2301) ) re-  
18 ceived by the Commission, notwithstanding the provisions of  
19 section 3617 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 484) :  
20 *Provided*, That of such amounts \$100,000 may be expended  
21 for objects of a confidential nature and in any such case the  
22 certificate of the Commission as to the amount of the ex-  
23 penditure and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the  
24 nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the  
25 sum therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided*

1 *further, That from this appropriation transfers of sums may*  
2 *be made to other agencies of the Government for the per-*  
3 *formance of the work for which this appropriation is made,*  
4 *and in such cases the sums so transferred may be merged*  
5 *with the appropriation to which transferred(97): *Provided**  
6 *further, That of the funds appropriated herein, \$2,000,000*  
7 *shall be transferred to and merged with funds appropriated*  
8 *to the National Science Foundation(98): *Provided further,**  
9 *That \$3,000,000 of the funds appropriated in this paragraph*  
10 *shall be available only upon the enactment of S. 4273 or H. R.*  
11 *13749 for research and development costs in connection with*  
12 *agreements for cooperation with the European Atomic Energy*  
13 *Community: *Provided further,* That no part of this appro-*  
14 *priation shall be used in connection with the payment of a*  
15 *fixed fee to any contractor or firm of contractors engaged*  
16 *under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract or contracts at any*  
17 *installation of the Commission, where that fee for community*  
18 *management is at a rate in excess of \$90,000 per annum, or*  
19 *for the operation of a transportation system where that fee*  
20 *is at a rate in excess of \$45,000 per annum.*

21           PLANT ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

22       For expenses of the Commission, as authorized by law,  
23 in connection with the purchase and construction of plant  
24 and other expenses incidental thereto necessary in carrying  
25 out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as

1 amended, including the acquisition or condemnation of any  
2 real property or any facility or for plant or facility acqui-  
3 sition, construction, or expansion; and hire of passenger  
4 motor vehicles: ~~(99)\$229,429,000~~ \$249,929,000, to remain  
5 available until expended.

#### 6 GENERAL PROVISIONS

7 Any appropriation available under this or any other  
8 Act to the Atomic Energy Commission may initially be  
9 used subject to limitations in this Act during the fiscal year  
10 1959 to finance the procurement of materials, services, or  
11 other costs which are a part of work or activities for which  
12 funds have been provided in any other appropriation avail-  
13 able to the Commission: *Provided*, That appropriate trans-  
14 fers or adjustments between such appropriations shall sub-  
15 sequently be made for such costs on the basis of actual ap-  
16 plication determined in accordance with generally accepted  
17 accounting principles.

18 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation herein  
19 made to the Atomic Energy Commission may be transferred  
20 to any other such appropriation, but no such appropriation  
21 shall be increased by more than 5 per centum by any such  
22 transfers, and any such transfers shall be reported promptly  
23 to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate.

24 No part of any appropriation herein made to the Atomic  
25 Energy Commission shall be used to confer a fellowship on



1 any person who advocates or who is a member of an or-  
 2 ganization or party that advocates the overthrow of the  
 3 Government of the United States by force or violence or  
 4 with respect to whom the Commission finds, upon investiga-  
 5 tion and report by the Civil Service Commission on the  
 6 character, associations, and loyalty of whom, that reasonable  
 7 grounds exist for belief that such person is disloyal to the  
 8 Government of the United States: *Provided*, That any  
 9 person who advocates or who is a member of an organization  
 10 or party that advocates the overthrow of the Government  
 11 of the United States by force or violence and accepts em-  
 12 ployment or a fellowship the salary, wages, stipend, grant,  
 13 or expenses for which are paid from any appropriation con-  
 14 tained herein shall be guilty of a felony and, upon convic-  
 15 tion, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for  
 16 not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the  
 17 above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-  
 18 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

19 (100)CHAPTER XII

20 (101)PUBLIC WORKS

21 (102)DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

22 (103)RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

23 (104)CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

24 For an additional amount for "Construction, General",  
 25 \$1,925,000, to remain available until expended.

1           **(105)***Operation and Maintenance, General*

2           *For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, General", \$70,000, to remain available until expended.*

5           **(106)***DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR*

6                       *BUREAU OF RECLAMATION*

7           **(107)***CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION*

8           *For an additional amount, \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended.*

10                      **(108)***LOAN PROGRAM*

11           *For an additional amount, \$4,203,000, to remain available until expended.*

13                      CHAPTER **(109)**~~XI~~ *XIII*

14                      DEPARTMENT OF STATE

15                      ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

16                      SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17           For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
18 **(110)**~~\$450,000~~ *\$650,000.*

19                      PAYMENT TO GOVERNMENT OF DENMARK

20           For payment of claims of the Government of Denmark,  
21 as authorized by the Act of June 6, 1958 (Public Law 85-  
22 450), \$5,296,302.

1                   (111)INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

2       *For payment to defray expenses to hold the Twelfth*  
 3 *Session of the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation*  
 4 *Organization (ICAO) in the United States, \$200,000.*

5                   DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

6       LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

7       SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

8       For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
 9 general legal activities", \$200,000.

10      SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND

11                   MARSHALS

12      For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Salaries  
 13 and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals", not to  
 14 exceed \$100,000, to be derived by transfer from any appro-  
 15 priation available to the Department of Justice for the fiscal  
 16 year 1958.

17                   FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

18      SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

19      For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
 20 Bureau of Prisons", \$2,066,000.

21                   (112)UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

22                   (113)ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO

23                   FACILITIES

24      For an additional amount for "Acquisition and con-  
 25 struction of radio facilities", \$15,000,000, to remain avail-  
 26 able until expended.



1 **(114)**PAYMENT TO INFORMATIONAL MEDIA GUARANTY  
 2 FUND

3 For payment to the "Informational media guaranty  
 4 fund", for partial restoration of realized impairment to the  
 5 capital used in carrying on the authority to make informa-  
 6 tional media guaranties, as provided in section 1011 of the  
 7 United States Information and Educational Exchange Act  
 8 of 1948, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1442), \$5,000,000.

9 CHAPTER **(115)**~~XII~~ XIV

10 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

11 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

12 ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

13 For an additional amount for "Administering the public  
 14 debt", \$1,500,000.

15 **(116)**UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

16 **(117)**SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
 18 White House Police", \$54,000.

19 **(118)**CONTRIBUTION FOR ANNUITY BENEFITS

20 For reimbursement (not heretofore made), pursuant to  
 21 section 6 of the Act of August 21, 1957 (71 Stat. 399),  
 22 and effective in accordance with section 8 of such Act, to  
 23 the District of Columbia, on a monthly basis, for benefit  
 24 payments made from revenues of the District of Columbia  
 25 to or for members of the White House Police force and

1 *such members of the United States Secret Service Division*  
 2 *as have been or may hereafter become entitled to benefits*  
 3 *under the Policemen and Firemen's Retirement and Dis-*  
 4 *ability Act, such amounts as hereafter may be necessary:*  
 5 *Provided, That hereafter the appropriation granted under*  
 6 *this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act,*  
 7 *1951 (64 Stat. 638), shall not be available.*

## 8 COAST GUARD

### 9 OPERATING EXPENSES

10 Appropriations under this head shall be available for  
 11 payment of claims as authorized by Public Law 85-255,  
 12 approved September 2, 1957.

### 13 ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

14 For an additional amount for "Acquisition, construction,  
 15 and improvements", ~~(119)\$150,000~~ \$399,000, to remain  
 16 available until expended.

## 17 ~~(120)~~POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

### 18 CURRENT AUTHORIZATIONS OUT OF POSTAL FUND

#### 19 PAYMENT TO POSTAL MODERNIZATION FUND

20 For payment to the "Postal modernization fund", as  
 21 authorized by title III of the Act of May 27, 1958 (72 Stat.  
 22 144), \$29,500,000, to remain available until expended: Pro-  
 23 vided, That said fund shall be available for payment to the  
 24 General Services Administration for the repair, alteration,  
 25 preservation, renovation, improvement, and equipment of

1 *federally owned property used for postal purposes, including*  
 2 *improved lighting, color, and ventilation for the specialized*  
 3 *conditions in space occupied for postal purposes, and for*  
 4 *services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,*  
 5 *1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): Provided further, That hereafter*  
 6 *any other appropriation available to the Post Office Depart-*  
 7 *ment shall be reimbursed from said fund in such amounts as*  
 8 *the Postmaster General may determine to be required to cover*  
 9 *the expenses incurred on and after July 1, 1958, from such*  
 10 *appropriation for the postal modernization program.*

#### 11 CHAPTER (121)~~XIII~~ XV

#### 12 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND 13 JUDGMENTS

14 For payment of claims for damages as settled and deter-  
 15 mined by departments and agencies in accord with law,  
 16 audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting  
 17 Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by  
 18 United States district courts and the United States Court of  
 19 Claims, as set forth in (122)*Senate Document Numbered 112,*  
 20 *and House Document Numbered 418, Eighty-fifth Congress,*  
 21 (123)~~\$8,523,895~~ \$14,233,316, together with such amounts  
 22 as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified  
 23 in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of  
 24 the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and  
 25 such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange



1 as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency:  
 2 *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall  
 3 be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive  
 4 against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal  
 5 or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise spe-  
 6 cifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of  
 7 interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue  
 8 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of  
 9 this Act.

10 (124)CHAPTER XVI

11 GENERAL PROVISIONS

12 (125)SEC. 1601. *The provisions of title II of Public Law*  
 13 *85-472, approved June 30, 1958, shall apply also to costs*  
 14 *in the fiscal year 1957 and 1958 of pay increases granted by*  
 15 *or pursuant to Public Law 85-584 and 85- and 85- :*  
 16 *Provided, That for the purposes of this paragraph the limita-*  
 17 *tion for the warranting of appropriations and transferring*  
 18 *of appropriations contained in section 206 (b) of title II*  
 19 *of Public Law 85-472 shall be extended to September 30,*  
 20 *1958: Provided further, That the portion of this paragraph*  
 21 *applicable to teachers and pension increases for policemen,*  
 22 *firemen, and their widows and orphans shall be effective*  
 23 *only upon enactment into law of H. R. 13132 and H. R.*  
 24 *7450, or similar legislation.*

25 (126)SEC. 1602. *No part of the funds appropriated in this*

1 (or any other) Act shall be used to pay (1) any person, firm,  
2 or corporation, or any combinations of persons, firms, or  
3 corporations, to conduct a study or to plan when and how or  
4 in what circumstances the Government of the United States  
5 should surrender this country and its people to any foreign  
6 power, (2) the salary or compensation of any employee or  
7 official of the Government of the United States who proposes  
8 or contracts or who has entered into contracts for the making  
9 of studies or plans for the surrender by the Government of  
10 the United States of this country and its people to any  
11 foreign power in any event or under any circumstances.

Passed the House of Representatives July 22, 1958.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,  
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments August 15 (legislative day, August 14), 1958.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,  
*Secretary.*

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# AN ACT

---

Making supplemental appropriations for the  
fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for  
other purposes.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 15, 1958

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the  
Senate numbered







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued August 19, 1958  
For actions of August 18, 1958  
85th-2d, No. 143

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate concurred in House amendment to farm bill. House rejected: food stamp plan bill. Omnibus housing bill. House appointed conferees on bill to extend Public Law 480, and supplemental appropriation bill. Senate passed bill to extend Mexican farm labor program.

## HOUSE

1. FOOD STAMPS. The "Daily Digest" states that "by a record vote of 196 yeas to 187 nays the House rejected a motion to suspend the rules and pass with amendments H. R. 13067, to provide for the establishment of a food-stamp plan for the distribution of \$1 billion worth of surplus food commodities a year to needy persons and families in the U. S." Since all of the House proceedings for August 18 does not appear in the Congressional Record for this date, only part of the debate on this bill appears in the Record. pp. D870-71, 16888-90
2. HOUSING. Voted, 251 to 134, to suspend the rules and pass S. 4035, the omnibus housing bill. Since this was not the required two-thirds vote for the passage of a bill under suspension of the rules, the bill was rejected. pp. 16788-812
3. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 13250 the supplemental appropriation bill for 1959. Senate conferees have been appointed. p. 16842



Received the conference report on H. R. 12858, the public works appropriation bill for 1959 (H. Rept. 2670). pp. 16812-17

Agreed to a unanimous consent request of Rep. Cannon for consideration of the independent offices appropriation bill when it is reported. p. 16842

4. FARM PROGRAM. Agreed to the Senate request to return S. 4071, the farm bill, to the Senate for further consideration. p. 16842

5. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN TRADE. Conferees were appointed on S. 3420, to extend Public Law 480. Senate conferees have been appointed. p. 16842

6. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 12226, to extend until June 30, 1969, the charter of the Virgin Islands Corporation, including new authority to operate salt water distillation facilities and continuation of authority for sugar production. Senate conferees have been appointed. p. 16843

7. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. Passed over without prejudice, at the request of Rep. Byrnes, H. R. 11056, to extend restrictions on certain imported citrus fruits, dried fruits, walnuts, and dates. pp. 16843-44

8. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H. R. 12704, to provide that receipts from the National Forests may be used for general local government matters as well as for public schools and public roads. p. 16843

Passed over without prejudice, at the request of Rep. Byrnes, H. R. 12201, to authorize the Secretary of Interior to exchange lands to provide for an administrative site in the El Portal area of the Yosemite National Park, Calif., including the exchange of National Forest lands. p. 16846

Passed without amendment S. 3682, to authorize the sale or exchange of certain Forest Service lands in Pima County, Ariz. This bill will now be sent to the President. A similar bill, H. R. 12242, was tabled. pp. 16866-67

Passed over without prejudice, at the request of Rep. Byrnes, S. 3587, to authorize the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to investigate and report to Congress as to the advisability of establishing a national park in the Wheeler Peak-Lehman Caves area of Nev. p. 16867

Passed with amendments S. 4053, to extend the boundaries of the Siskiyou National Forest, Ore., after substituting the language of H. R. 13101, a similar bill which had been passed earlier with amendments. H. R. 13101 was tabled. pp. 16867-68

9. LANDS. Passed without amendment S. 2517, to authorize the States to choose mineral lands in making selections in lieu of sections of public lands occupied before State claims were made. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 16844

Passed over without prejudice, at the request of Rep. Dingell, S. 3754, to provide for the exchange of lands between the U. S. and the Navajo Indians. p. 16846

10. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 190, to approve the report of the Dept. of Interior on Red Willow Dam and Reservoir, Nebr. This measure will now be sent to the President. A similar measure, H. Con. Res. 301, was tabled. p. 16845

Passed as reported S. 3448, to permit the Secretary of Interior to authorize increases in the 160-acre limitation on the Seedskaadee Reclamation project. p. 16846



visions for a secret ballot in union elections, for the reform of trusteeships, and for complete accounting of union finances.

But our consideration of the bill suffers because of the lack of hearings by the House Committee on Education and Labor, and the absence of a report. Furthermore, the limitation on debate inherent in the consideration of the bill under suspension of the rules does not give the legislative process a full chance to operate.

Finally, the impossibility of amending the bill means that unwise sections of the bill cannot be cut out. For example, I believe that the non-Communist affidavit for employers contained in S. 3974 is just as unwise and as gratuitously insulting as the requirement of the similar affidavit for union officials contained in the Taft-Hartley Act. Two wrongs do not make a right, nor does a second insult atone for the first.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I had hoped and expected that we would be able to enact long overdue legislation during this session of Congress to correct corruption, violence and abuses of power in some labor organizations.

In a questionnaire sent to the voters in my congressional district, containing a great many unions of all types, the question was asked:

In general, do you believe our present labor laws give union members adequate democratic control over the policies and decisions of their unions?

Over 63 percent of the 11,000 who replied said, "No," 27 percent said, "Yes," and less than 10 percent gave no opinion. If labor organizations are to represent the interests and views of their members, then the members must be assured greater control over elections of officers, management of finances, decisions on strikes, and so forth.

Mr. Speaker, when the Kennedy-Ives bill was passed by the Senate after being amended a score or more times on the floor of that body, with a dozen or so other important amendments rejected by narrow margins, the AFL-CIO promptly condemned the bill, saying, among other things, that parts of it were "dangerous" and "unworkable." Much of management at first approved the bill as a step forward. Later both reversed themselves—the AFL-CIO saying the good outweighed the bad, and management groups saying the bad outweighed the good. Obviously, the bill needed careful study to determine the facts.

In such a situation, Mr. Speaker, there was only one sensible thing to do; namely, have the House Committee hold hearings on the Senate-passed bill. Let the good and bad features be pointed out, analyzed, and suitable amendments adopted; then have the bill as amended by the committee brought to the House for full and free debate and action on any further amendments proposed by Members. This is the regular way the Congress operates. Why should we be denied that opportunity on the most important bill in 10 years in this exceedingly important field of legislation, affecting every citizen of the Republic?

There was plenty of time—2 months. Yet the Senate bill was not referred by the Speaker to the House Committee on Education and Labor for 40 days. There it slumbered 20 more days. When an effort was made in committee to take it up for consideration in the proper way, the motion was voted down overwhelmingly, with the Democrat Members, so we are told, who are today demanding passage of the Senate bill as is, with only 40 minutes' debate and no amendments, voting against the bill in committee.

Mr. Speaker, what kind of performance is this? And what are the reasons why passage of an unstudied bill is all of a sudden so urgently necessary after all the unnecessary delays by the leadership of the party that controls the House and each of its committees by substantial majorities?

It seems to me that the only sensible thing for us to do today is to reject this unprecedented procedure on so important and far-reaching a bill. It can be taken up only 4½ months from now when the new Congress will be convening. Or, if its passage is so sorely needed at once, then let the committee take it up now and the Congress stay here 2 or 3 weeks more and do the job right. Let us not play fast and loose with the millions of workers of America—their jobs, their livelihood. It is more important that we not disrupt the industry of America, the source of so much of our strength and well-being, than that we adjourn this week.

Much as I hoped we could help labor tackle responsibly its housecleaning job, I cannot vote for this bill under these circumstances. This is not the way to deal with the problem.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill S. 3974?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, as long as we are going to have a rollcall on this, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 190, nays 198, not voting 41, as follows:

#### [Roll No. 175]

#### YEAS—190

Addonizio	Carrigg	Fogarty
Albert	Celler	Forand
Allen, Calif.	Chelf	Frazier
Anderson,	Christopher	Frelinghuysen
Mont.	Clark	Fulton
Anfuso	Coad	Garmatz
Ashley	Coffin	Granahan
Aspinall	Corbett	Green, Oreg.
Baker	Cretella	Green, Pa.
Baldwin	Cunningham,	Griffiths
Baring	Iowa	Hagen
Barrett	Cunningham,	Hays, Ohio
Bass, N. H.	Nebr.	Healey
Bass, Tenn.	Curtis, Mass.	Heselson
Beckworth	Dawson, Ill.	Hollifield
Bennett, Fla.	Delaney	Holland
Bennett, Mich.	Delay	Holmes
Biatnik	Denton	Holtzman
Boggs	Diggs	Horan
Boland	Dingell	Hosmer
Bolling	Dollinger	Huddleston
Boyle	Donohue	Hull
Breeding	Dorn, N. Y.	Ikard
Brooks, Tex.	Dwyer	Jarman
Broomfield	Eberhart	Jennings
Brown, Mo.	Edmondson	Johnson
Buckley	Elliott	Jones, Ala.
Byrne, Pa.	Fallon	Karsten
Canfield	Farbstein	Kean
Cannon	Fascell	Kelly, N. Y.
Cannahan	Feighan	Keogh

Kliday  
King  
Kirwan  
Kluczynski  
Knutson  
Lane  
Lankford  
Lesinski  
Libonati  
McCarthy  
McCormack  
McDonough  
McFalls  
McGovern  
Macdonald  
Machrowicz  
Mack, Ill.  
Madden  
Magnuson  
Mahon  
Mailliard  
Matthews  
Metcalfe  
Miller, Calif.  
Mills  
Morano  
Morris  
Morrison  
Moss  
Moulder  
Muller  
Natcher  
Nix  
O'Brien, Ill.

O'Brien, N. Y.  
O'Hara, Ill.  
O'Konski  
O'Neill  
Osmer  
Passman  
Patman  
Patterson  
Pelly  
Pfost  
Philbin  
Poage  
Polk  
Porter  
Price  
Rabaut  
Rains  
Reuss  
Rhodes, Pa.  
Riehlman  
Roberts  
Rodino  
Rogers, Colo.  
Rogers, Fla.  
Rogers, Mass.  
Rooney  
Roosevelt  
Rutherford  
Santangelo  
Saund  
Schwengel  
Scott, Pa.  
Seely-Brown  
Selden

Sheehan  
Shelley  
Sheppard  
Sieminski  
Sikes  
Sisk  
Smith, Miss.  
Spence  
Springer  
Steed  
Sullivan  
Taylor  
Teller  
Thomas  
Thompson, N. J.  
Thompson, Tex.  
Thornberry  
Tollefson  
Trimble  
Udall  
Ullman  
Walter  
Watts  
Wharton  
Wier  
Withrow  
Wolverton  
Wright  
Yates  
Young  
Zablocki  
Zelenko

#### NAYS—198

Abbitt	Flood	Mitchell
Abernethy	Flynt	Moore
Adair	Ford	Morgan
Alexander	Forrester	Mumma
Alger	Fountain	Murray
Allen, Ill.	Gary	Neal
Andersen,	Gathings	Nicholson
H. Carl	Gavin	Nimtz
Andrews	George	Norblad
Arends	Glenn	Norrell
Ashmore	Grant	O'Hara, Minn.
Auchincloss	Gregory	Ostertag
Avery	Griffin	Perkins
Ayres	Gross	Pilcher
Bailey	Gubser	Pillion
Barden	Gwinn	Poff
Bates	Haley	Quile
Beamer	Haileck	Ray
Becker	Harden	Reece, Tenn.
Belcher	Hardy	Reed
Bentley	Harris	Rees, Kans.
Berry	Harrison, Nebr.	Rhodes, Ariz.
Betts	Harrison, Va.	Riley
Bolton	Harvey	Rivers
Bonner	Haskell	Robison, N. Y.
Bosch	Hays, Ark.	Robison, Ky.
Bow	Hemphill	Rogers, Tex.
Bray	Henderson	Sadlak
Brown, Ga.	Herlong	St. George
Brown, Ohio	Hess	Saylor
Brownson	Hiestand	Schenck
Broyhill	Hill	Scherer
Budge	Hoeven	Scott, N. C.
Burleson	Hoffman	Scrivner
Bush	Hoit	Scudder
Byrd	Hyde	Simpson, Ill.
Byrne, Ill.	Jackson	Simpson, Pa.
Byrnes, Wis.	Jensen	Smith, Calif.
Cederberg	Johansen	Smith, Kans.
Chamberlain	Jonas	Smith, Va.
Chenoweth	Judd	Staggers
Chiperfield	Kearns	Stauffer
Church	Keating	Taber
Clevenger	Kee	Talie
Coifier	Kilgore	Teague, Calif.
Cooley	Kitchin	Tewes
Coudert	Knox	Thomson, Wyo.
Cramer	Krueger	Tuck
Curtin	Lafare	Utt
Curtis, Mo.	Laird	Van Pelt
Dague	Latham	Van Zandt
Davis, Ga.	Lennon	Vinson
Davis, Tenn.	Lipscomb	Vorys
Dawson, Utah	Loser	Vursell
Dennison	McCulloch	Weaver
Dent	McGregor	Westland
Derounian	McIntosh	Whitener
Devereux	McMillan	Whitten
Dixon	Mack, Wash.	Widnall
Dooley	Marshall	Wigglesworth
Dorn, S. C.	May	Williams, Miss.
Dowdy	Meader	Willis
Durham	Morrow	Wilson, Calif.
Everett	Michel	Wilson, Ind.
Evins	Miller, Md.	Younger
Fenton	Miller, Nebr.	
Fisher	Minshall	



## NOT VOTING—41

Baumhart	Hébert	Powell
Blitch	Hillings	Preston
Boykin	James	Prouty
Brooks, La.	Jenkins	Radwan
Burdick	Jones, Mo.	Robeson, Va.
Colmer	Kearney	Shuford
Dies	Kilburn	Siler
Doyle	Landrum	Teague, Tex.
Engle	LeCompte	Thompson, La.
Fino	McIntire	Vanik
Friedel	Martin	Wainwright
Gordon	Mason	Williams, N. Y.
Gray	Miller, N. Y.	Winstead
Hale	Montoya	

So, two-thirds not having voted in favor thereof, the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Vanik and Mr. Doyle for, with Mr. Hébert against.

Mr. Engle and Mr. Friedel for, with Mr. Landrum against.

Mr. Fino and Mr. Montoya for, with Mr. Teague of Texas against.

Mr. Burdick and Mr. Gordon for, with Mr. Baumhart against.

Mr. Wainwright and Mr. Powell for, with Mr. Kilburn against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Winstead with Mr. Hale.

Mr. Colmer with Mr. James.

Mr. Robeson of Virginia with Mr. Jenkins.

Mr. Thompson of Louisiana with Mr. Kearney.

Mr. Preston with Mr. Miller of New York.

Mrs. Blitch with Mr. Mason.

Mr. Brooks of Louisiana with Mr. McIntire.

Mr. Boykin with Mr. LeCompte.

Mr. Dies with Mr. Hillings.

Mr. Gray with Mr. Prouty.

Mr. Shuford with Mr. Siler.

Mr. MERROW changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## STATEMENT OF THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to make a statement. The Chair is going to lay down a request from the Senate for the return of a bill, then recognize Members to send bills to conference.

## PROVIDING MORE EFFECTIVE PRICE, PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT, AND MARKETING PROGRAMS FOR VARIOUS AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following request from the Senate:

Ordered, That the House of Representatives be requested to return to the Senate the bill (S. 4071) entitled "An act to provide more effective price, production adjustment, and marketing programs for various agricultural commodities," asking a conference with the House thereon, and appointing conferees.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,  
Secretary.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, is this request subject to objection?

The SPEAKER. It is not. It is a privileged matter.

The question is on agreeing to the request of the Senate.

\*The request was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will notify the Senate of the action of the House.

## AMENDING AGRICULTURAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1954

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (S. 3420) to extend and amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, with House amendment thereto, insist on the House amendment and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. COOLEY, POAGE, ANFUSO, HILL, and HOEVEN.

## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 13450) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON, THOMAS, KIRWAN, ROONEY, GARY, TABER, JENSEN, VURSELL, and Bow.

## PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the public works appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order for the House to consider the independent offices appropriation bill when it is reported.

The SPEAKER. Is that satisfactory to the gentleman from New York?

Mr. TABER. We have no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

## RETIREMENT, CLERICAL ASSISTANTS, AND MAILING PRIVILEGES FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

Mr. MURRAY submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 607) to provide retirement, clerical assistants, and free mailing privileges to former Presidents of the United States, and for other purposes:

## CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 2657)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 607) entitled "An Act to provide retirement, clerical assistants, and free mailing privileges to former Presidents of the United States, and for other purposes", having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment numbered 1: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 1 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter proposed to be stricken out by the House amendment with the following changes:

Page 1, line 9, of the Senate engrossed bill, strike out all matter following the word "President" down to but not including the period in line 11, and insert in lieu thereof the words "an office staff".

Page 2, line 4, of the Senate engrossed bill, strike out all matter following the word "exceed" down to and including the period in line 10, and insert in lieu thereof "\$50,000 per annum. The rate of compensation payable to any such person shall not exceed the maximum aggregate rate of compensation payable to any individual employed in the office of a Senator. Each individual appointed under this subsection to a position on the office staff of a former President shall be held and considered to be an employee of the Government of the United States for the purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act, the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, and the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954."

Page 2, line 14, of the Senate engrossed bill, strike out the words "located in a Federal building".

And the House agree to the same.

Amendments numbered 3, 4, 5, and 6: That the House recede from its amendments numbered 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Amendment to the title: That the House recede from its amendment to the title of the bill.

TOM MURRAY,  
JAMES H. MORRISON,  
EDWARD H. REES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

OLIN D. JOHNSTON,  
MIKE MONRONEY,  
DICK NEUBERGER,  
FRANK CARLSON,  
THRUSTON B. MORTON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

## STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 607) entitled "An Act to provide retirement, clerical assistants, and free mailing privileges to former Presidents of the United States, and for other purposes", submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:







HOUSE - August 19

18. SOCIAL SECURITY. Agreed to Senate amendments to H. R. 13549, to increase certain benefits under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 16934-8
19. EDUCATION. Appointed conferees on H. R. 13247, the proposed National Defense Education Act of 1958. pp. 16938-9, 16942-50  
Rep. Porter criticized the absence of social scientists from the recent appointments to the National Science Foundation Board, and urged greater research effort into the social sciences. pp. 16986-9
20. SCHOOL LUNCHES. Passed as reported S. 1764, to authorize payment of the cost of free lunches for needy children in the D. C. public schools. p. 16958
21. MINERALS. Began debate on S. 4036, to stabilize the production of minerals by direct payments to producers. pp. 16959-81
22. SALINE WATER. Received the conference report on S. J. Res. 135, to authorize the Interior Department to construct and operate demonstration plants to produce water for consumptive uses from saline and brackish waters (H. Rept. 2764). The Conference Committee deleted the Virgin Islands as a location for a plant, and stated that demonstration plants will be placed in the Northern Great Plains, in the arid Southwest, and one each on the three coasts: Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific. pp. 16981-2, 16993
23. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 13450 (H. Rept. 2677). pp. 16939-41, ~~16993~~  
Attached is a table reflecting the actions of the conferees as they affect this Department.  
The conferees also recommended an appropriation of \$2,830,000 instead of \$2,750,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,850,000 as proposed by the Senate for the administration of the Ryuku Islands, under the Army Department, with an authorization for the President to transfer any of this work to other Departments.  
An item of \$2,915,000 for the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization was reported in disagreement.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

24. WATER RESOURCES. Extension of remarks of Sen. Johnson commending the work of the Lower Colorado River Authority, and inserting an article on this subject. p. A7415
25. WHEAT. Sen. Neuberger inserted an editorial describing the support in Oregon for a two-price plan for wheat. pp. A7422-3
26. WATERSHEDS. Rep. Kee inserted her statement in support of soil and water conservation programs. pp. A7432-3
27. HUMANE SLAUGHTER. Rep. Multer inserted an article favoring passage of the humane slaughter bill and expressing hope that the President will sign it. p. A7438
28. FARM CENSUS. Rep. Hagen inserted an article, "Census Shows Recession Slows Move From Farms." pp. A7439-40



BILLS INTRODUCED

29. DAIRY. H. R. 13800, by Rep. Johnson, to provide for the mandatory price support through March 31, 1962, for milk used in manufactured dairy products and for butterfat; to maintain the productive capacity of our dairy farming industry; to promote the orderly marketing of an adequate national supply of milk and dairy products; to encourage increased domestic consumption of dairy products in the interest of national health and security; to Agriculture Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 16922-5
30. LANDS. H. R. 13802, by Rep. Poage, to amend sec. 7 of the act of August 18, 1941, to provide that 75 percent of all moneys derived by the U. S. from certain recreational activities in connection with lands acquired for flood control and other purposes shall be paid to the State; to validate certain payments; to Public Works Committee.
31. FOREIGN TRADE. H. R. 13805, by Rep. Curtis, Mo., to establish a U. S. Trading Corporation to meet the challenge of attempted Soviet penetration of world markets; to Foreign Affairs Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 16925-7
32. FARM MACHINERY. S. Res. 384, by Sen. Langer, to make a full and complete study and investigation of the causes of the increased prices of farm machinery, farm equipment, farm trucks, and the necessary replacement parts of the aforementioned; to Judiciary Committee.
33. LOANS: REA. S. Res. 385, by Sen. Langer, to make a full and complete study and investigation of the Comptroller General's holding in a letter to the Secretary of Agriculture, dated July 21, 1958 (B-134138), relating to the use of loan funds under the rural electrification program; to Judiciary Committee.
34. EDUCATION. S. 4315, by Sen. Jenner, to authorize the legislatures of the several States to determine whether such States shall participate in programs providing for Federal grants to such States or their inhabitants; to Government Operations Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 17127-9

BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

35. SURPLUS FOOD DONATIONS. H. R. 13268, which authorizes the Commodity Credit Corporation to purchase flour and cornmeal for donation purposes, rather than entering into a contract to have flour and cornmeal milled from grain in the CCC inventory, and authorizes CCC to sell an equivalent amount of wheat and corn to offset such purchases of flour and cornmeal. Approved August 19, 1958 (Public Law 85-683, 85th Congress).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Items Included in the Supplemental  
Appropriation Bill, 1959

	Budget	House	Senate	Conference
	Estimates	Bill	Bill	Report a/
<u>Agricultural Research Service:</u>				
Salaries and Expenses:				
Plant and animal disease				
and pest control:				
To initiate a witchweed				
eradication program...	\$3,000,000:	\$2,000,000:	3,000,000)	
Contingency Fund (for				b/ 3,500,000
pink bollworm control):	- -	- -	1,000,000)	
Meat inspection.....	2,100,000:	1,750,000:	2,100,000:	1,750,000
Language reappropriating				
\$346,000 of 1958 funds in				
1959 for construction of				
facilities.....	Submitted	Approved	Approved	Approved
<u>Agricultural Conservation</u>				
<u>Program Service:</u>				
Emergency Conservation				
Measures:				
Language to continue				
available until December:				
31, 1958 the unobligated:				
balances of appropria-				
tions for emergency con-				
servation measures.....	Submitted	c/ Approved:	c/ Approved:	c/ Approved
<u>Oil Bank Programs:</u>				
Acreage Reserve Program:				
Additional funds to finance				
increase in 1958 authorized:				
program.....	282,800,000:	275,000,000:	279,450,000:	279,450,000
Increase in administra-				
tive expense limita-				
tion.....	[7,600,000]:	[4,500,000]:	[6,050,000]:	[6,050,000]
<u>Foreign Currencies, P.L. 480 Funds:</u>				
Language authorizing the use				
of the equivalent of				
\$5,100,000 in foreign curren-				
cies accruing under Title I				
of P.L. 480 for the transla-				
tion of publications and				
scientific cooperation. Of				
this amount, it is estimated:				
that the Department of				
Agriculture will receive				
allocations of \$375,000 for				
translation and \$3,900,000				
for cooperative scientific				
research.....	Submitted	d/	e/5,100,000:	f/

(see next page for footnotes)

- a/ Reported August 19, 1958.
- b/ The House Managers stated "Appropriates \$3,500,000 for plant and animal disease and pest control instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The Managers on the part of the House intend to offer a motion which will provide \$500,000 additional for the contingency fund to be used to meet a recent infestation of pink bollworm in the Southwest. In order to establish a long-range program for permanent eradication of this pest, the Departments of State and Agriculture are requested to undertake negotiations with Mexico to establish a cotton-free zone along the United States-Mexican border to prevent its spread between the two countries."
- c/ Language revised to continue availability of funds until expended.
- d/ Submitted to Senate (S. Doc. 110).
- e/ Senate Committee revised language to provide a direct appropriation to the President for purchasing foreign currencies in lieu of authorizing the use of foreign currencies.
- f/ Reported in disagreement.



## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

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AUGUST 19, 1958.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. CANNON, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

### CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 13450]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13450) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 26, 37, 39, 46, 47, 49, 53, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 104, 107, 111, 117, 119, and 120.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 5, 13, 19, 27, 30, 32, 41, 43, 44, 45, 51, 52, 55, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 66, 67, 82, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88, 95, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 106, 109, 115, 116, 121, 122, 123, and 124, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,830,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

**Amendment numbered 18:**

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,530,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

**Amendment numbered 21:**

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert *OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION*; and the Senate agree to the same.

**Amendment numbered 28:**

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

**Amendment numbered 31:**

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$300,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

**Amendment numbered 33:**

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$5,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

**Amendment numbered 34:**

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$50,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

**Amendment numbered 35:**

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

**CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT**

*For construction and equipment at laboratories and other installations of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and for the acquisition or condemnation of real property, as authorized by law, \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

*ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY COMMISSION*

*SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

*For expenses necessary for the Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission, established by the Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 888), as amended, \$40,000.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$350,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 68:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 68, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

*ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION*

*For an additional amount for providing school facilities and for grants to local educational agencies in federally affected areas, as authorized by the Act of September 23, 1950, as amended (20 U. S. C., ch. 14), including not to exceed \$200,000 for necessary expenses during the current fiscal year of technical services rendered by other agencies, \$50,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:*

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 69:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$130,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.



Amendment numbered 70:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$186,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 96:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 96, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,397,406,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 105:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 105, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

*OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL*

*For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, General", \$70,000.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 108:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 108, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

*LOAN PROGRAM*

*For an additional amount, \$4,203,000.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 110:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 110, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$550,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 7, 9, 14, 15, 16, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 29, 36, 40, 42, 48, 50, 56, 58, 62, 65, 85, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 97, 98, 112, 113, 114, 118, 125, and 126.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
ALBERT THOMAS,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
JOHN J. ROONEY,  
J. VAUGHAN GARY,  
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*Managers on the Part of the House.*

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CLINTON P. ANDERSON,  
STYLES BRIDGES,  
By L. S.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
MILTON R. YOUNG,  
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,

*Managers on the Parts of the Senate.*

## STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13450) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

### CHAPTER I

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

##### AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$3,500,000 for plant and animal disease and pest control instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Reported in disagreement. The managers on the part of the House intend to offer a motion which will provide \$500,000 additional for the contingency fund to be used to meet a recent infestation of pink bollworm in the Southwest. In order to establish a long-range program for permanent eradication of this pest, the Departments of State and Agriculture are requested to undertake negotiations with Mexico to establish a cotton-free zone along the United States and Mexican border to prevent its spread between the two countries.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$1,750,000 for meat inspection as proposed by the House instead of \$2,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

##### SOIL BANK PROGRAMS

Amendment Nos. 4 and 5: Appropriate \$279,450,000 for the acreage reserve program as proposed by the Senate instead of \$275,000,000 as proposed by the House, and authorize \$19,050,000 for administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$17,500,000 as proposed by the House.

### CHAPTER II

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

##### CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$11,735,000 for operation and regulation as proposed by the House instead of \$12,750,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7: Reported in disagreement.



## MARITIME ACTIVITIES

Amendment No. 8: Eliminates language inserted by the Senate to provide an additional \$25,000 for salaries and expenses.

Amendment No. 9: Reported in disagreement. The managers on the part of the House intend to offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate language. The conferees are in full agreement that these funds shall not be continued available for any purpose other than the payment of benefits to disabled seamen and shall be finally rescinded on June 30, 1959.

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

Amendment No. 10: Eliminates language inserted by the Senate to increase the limitation on general administrative expenses by \$550,000.

## NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Amendment No. 11: Eliminates language inserted by the Senate to provide an additional \$262,000 for expenses.

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$186,000 for plant and equipment as proposed by the House instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## RELATED AGENCIES

Amendment No. 13: Inserts headings.

Amendment Nos. 14 and 15: Reported in disagreement.

## CHAPTER III

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

## GENERAL PROVISION

Amendment No. 16: Reported in disagreement.

## CHAPTER V

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

## ADMINISTRATION, RYUKYU ISLANDS

Amendment Nos. 17 and 18: Appropriate \$2,830,000 instead of \$2,750,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,850,000 as proposed by the Senate, and authorize \$1,530,000 administrative and information expenses instead of \$1,450,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,550,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## CHAPTER VI

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

## EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

Amendment No. 19: Inserts chapter number and headings.

Amendment No. 20: Reported in disagreement.

## OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

Amendment No. 21: Inserts heading.

Amendment Nos. 22 through 25: Reported in disagreement.

## CORREGIDOR—BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Amendment No. 26: Eliminates language inserted by the Senate to provide \$46,000 for administrative expenses.

## CHAPTER VII

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Amendment No. 27: Changes chapter number.

## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$5,200,000 for operating expenses, Public Buildings Service, instead of \$3,800,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29: Reported in disagreement.

## FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 30: Provides \$100,000 for administrative expenses and not to exceed \$4,500,000 for nonadministrative expenses as proposed by the Senate.

## INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates \$300,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$461,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 32: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$5,000,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$7,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$50,000,000 for research and development instead of \$70,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$25,000,000 for construction and equipment instead of \$47,800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36: Reported in disagreement.

## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$4,400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 38: Appropriates \$5,000,000 for general operating expenses instead of \$4,750,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,269,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 39: Eliminates language inserted by the Senate which would appropriate \$450,000 for grants to the Republic of the Philippines.

Amendment No. 40: Reported in disagreement.

## CHAPTER VIII

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 41: Changes chapter number.

#### DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

##### OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

The conferees are in agreement that the amount provided is solely for the planning and construction of pilot plants and improvement and operation of the test facility near Port Orange, Fla.

##### OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

Amendment No. 42: Reported in disagreement. The managers on the part of the House intend to offer a motion to appropriate \$4,000,000 for salaries and expenses. The conferees are in agreement that participation by the Federal Government in exploration project contracts should not exceed 50 percent of the actual project cost. In addition, emphasis should be placed on providing exploration assistance on those strategic and critical minerals and metals for which there is a serious shortage in the United States. Not to exceed \$900,000 of the amount provided shall be available for administration and technical services. In addition, not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available from the borrowing authority funds of the Office of Defense Mobilization for administering liquidation of contracts in force.

##### OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

Amendment No. 43: Appropriates \$18,500 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate.

##### BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Amendment No. 44: Appropriates \$885,000 for management of lands and resources as proposed by the Senate instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House.

##### BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Amendment No. 45: Appropriates \$4,000,000 for road construction and maintenance (liquidation of contract authorization) as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees are in agreement that the 1959 contract authorization shall be carefully programed to provide a balanced program throughout the current fiscal year without any advance from the 1960 authorization and expect that the obligation authority remaining under the 1959 contract authorization will be apportioned accordingly.



## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Amendment No. 46: Appropriates \$1,500,000 for surveys, investigations, and research as proposed by the House instead of \$2,483,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## BUREAU OF MINES

Amendment No. 47: Appropriates \$1,250,000 for conservation and development of mineral resources as proposed by the House instead of \$1,350,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Amendment No. 48: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 49: Eliminates language proposed by the Senate which would provide an additional \$200,000 for construction. The conferees are in agreement that \$100,000 for acquisition of lands in connection with the Civil War Centennial Celebration, and \$100,000 for construction of facilities, in the event S. 765 is enacted into law, at the International Peace Garden, N. Dak., shall be made available from existing funds.

Amendment No. 50: Reported in disagreement. The managers on the part of the House intend to offer a motion to appropriate \$8,000,000 for construction (liquidation of contract authorization) instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in agreement that the 1959 contract authorization shall be carefully programed to provide a balanced program throughout the current fiscal year without any advance from the 1960 authorization and expect that the obligation authority remaining under the 1959 contract authorization will be apportioned accordingly.

## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Amendment No. 51: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 52: Appropriates \$125,000 for management and investigations of resources as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 53: Eliminates language proposed by the Senate which would appropriate \$675,000 for construction.

## RELATED AGENCIES

Amendment No. 54: Appropriates \$40,000 for salaries and expenses, Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission, instead of \$240,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

Amendment No. 55: Appropriates \$20,000 for the Boston National Historic Sites Commission as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 56: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 57: Appropriates \$350,000 for the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission instead of \$142,000 as proposed by the House and \$642,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 58: Reported in disagreement.

## CHAPTER IX

### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendment No. 59: Changes chapter number.

#### GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 60: Provides that \$14,200,000 shall be available as a contingency fund as proposed by the Senate instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed by the House. The managers on the part of the House and the Senate are agreed that an average of 2,500,000 insured unemployment shall be used as the base in determining the availability of contingency funds for use by the States.

#### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

##### GALLAUDET COLLEGE

Amendment No. 61: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 62: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 63: Appropriates \$34,000 as proposed by the Senate.

##### HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Amendment No. 64: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 65: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 66: Appropriates \$396,600 as proposed by the Senate.

##### OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Amendment No. 67: Inserts heading.

#### ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

Amendment No. 68: Appropriates \$50,000,000 of which \$200,000 is for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other agencies instead of \$60,150,000 of which \$250,000 would be for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other agencies as proposed by the Senate.

#### PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Amendment No. 69: Appropriates \$130,000,000 instead of \$149,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 70: Appropriates \$186,500 instead of \$316,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Amendment No. 71: Strikes heading proposed by the Senate.

## ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

Amendment No. 72: Deletes appropriation of \$1,000,000 for grants to schools of Public Health proposed by the Senate.

## MILITARY PAY INCREASES.

Amendment No. 73: Deletes heading proposed by the Senate.

Amendment Nos. 74 through 81: Delete appropriations for military pay increases under 8 appropriation items totaling \$634,000 proposed by the Senate.

## CHAPTER X

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Amendment No. 82: Changes chapter number.

## SENATE

Amendment No. 83: Appropriates \$102,160 for committee employees as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 84: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 85: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment Nos. 86, 87, and 88: Appropriate \$83,000 for inquiries and investigations as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment Nos. 89 and 90: Reported in disagreement.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Amendment No. 91: Reported in disagreement.

## ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Amendment No. 92: Reported in disagreement.

## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Amendment No. 93: Reported in disagreement.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 94: Reported in disagreement.

## CHAPTER XI

## ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Amendment No. 95: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 96: Appropriates \$2,397,406,000 for operating expenses instead of \$2,375,972,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,418,840,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in agreement that the full budget estimate of \$680,000,000 shall be allocated to the raw-materials program and that the reduction below the Senate figure be allocated by the Atomic Energy Commission to other programs under this heading.

Amendment Nos. 97 and 98: Reported in disagreement.



Amendment No. 99: Appropriates \$249,929,000 for plant acquisition and construction as proposed by the Senate instead of \$229,429,000 as proposed by the House.

## CHAPTER XII

### PUBLIC WORKS

#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Amendment Nos. 100 through 103: Insert chapter number and headings.

Amendment No. 104: Eliminates language proposed by the Senate which would appropriate \$1,925,000 for construction of rivers and harbors and flood-control projects.

Amendment No. 105: Appropriates \$70,000 for operation and maintenance, general, rivers and harbors and flood-control projects as proposed by the Senate.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 106: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 107: Eliminates language proposed by the Senate which would appropriate \$2,500,000 for construction and rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation.

Amendment No. 108: Appropriates \$4,203,000 for the loan program, Bureau of Reclamation, as proposed by the Senate.

## CHAPTER XIII

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amendment No. 109: Changes chapter number.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Amendment No. 110: Appropriates \$550,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$450,000 as proposed by the House and \$650,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 111: Eliminates language proposed by the Senate which would appropriate \$200,000 for international contingencies. The Department is authorized to proceed with arrangements for holding the 12th session of the International Civil Aviation Organization in the United States.

#### UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Amendment Nos. 112, 113, and 114: Reported in disagreement.

## CHAPTER XIV

### TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Amendment No. 115: Changes chapter number.

## UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

Amendment No. 116: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 117: Eliminates language proposed by the Senate which would appropriate \$54,000 for salaries and expenses, White House Police.

Amendment No. 118: Reported in disagreement.

## COAST GUARD

Amendment No. 119: Appropriates \$150,000 for acquisition, construction, and improvements as proposed by the House instead of \$399,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Amendment No. 120: Eliminates language proposed by the Senate which would appropriate \$29,500,000 to the postal modernization fund. The managers on the part of both Houses agree that the Department should continue the contract engineering staff, associated with modernization projects, out of available funds.

## CHAPTER XV

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND  
JUDGMENTS

Amendment No. 121: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 122: Inserts reference to Senate Document.

Amendment No. 123: Appropriates \$14,223,316 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$8,523,895 as proposed by the House.

## CHAPTER XVI

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 124: Inserts chapter number and heading.

Amendment Nos. 125 and 126: Reported in disagreement.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
ALBERT THOMAS,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
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FRANK T. BOW,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*









I do not presume to answer these questions for my colleagues.

But I did not want this final decision taken without a clear and unequivocal showing in the RECORD for some future reading—a clear and unequivocal showing that someone had raised the questions.

### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently, no quorum is present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

#### [Roll No. 178]

Bailey	Eberhart	Minshall
Baumhart	Engle	Montoya
Beamer	Friedel	Murray
Belcher	Gordon	Norrell
Blatnik	Gray	Osmer
Blitch	Hale	Pillion
Bosch	Harrison, Nebr.	Powell
Boykin	Hébert	Preston
Brooks, La.	Hillings	Prouty
Brownson	James	Radwan
Buckley	Jenkins	Shelley
Burdick	Jones, Mo.	Shuford
Byrne, Ill.	Kearney	Sierinski
Celler	Kilburn	Sisk
Christopher	Latham	Spence
Clevenger	LeCompte	Teague, Tex.
Coffin	McCormack	Vanik
Colmer	McIntire	Vorys
Cooley	Mason	Williams, N. Y.
Coudert	Michel	Winstead
Dies	Miller, Calif.	Young
Doyle	Miller, N. Y.	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 366 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

### COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have until midnight to file a conference report on the supplemental appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2677)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13450) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 26, 37, 39, 46, 47, 49, 53, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 104, 107, 111, 117, 119 and 120.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 5, 13, 19, 27, 30, 32, 41, 43, 44, 45, 51, 52, 55, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 66, 67, 82, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88, 95, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 106,

109, 115, 116, 121, 122, 123 and 124, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,830,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,530,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$5,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$50,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

#### "CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

"For construction and equipment at laboratories and other installations of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and for the acquisition or condemnation of real property, as authorized by law, \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

#### "ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY COMMISSION

##### "SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For expenses necessary for the Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission, established by the Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 888), as amended, \$40,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$350,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 68: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 68, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

#### "ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

"For an additional amount for providing school facilities and for grants to local educational agencies in federally affected areas, as authorized by the Act of September 23, 1950, as amended (20 U. S. C., ch. 14), including not to exceed \$200,000 for necessary expenses during the current fiscal year of technical services rendered by other agencies, \$50,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 69: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$130,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$186,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 96: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 96, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,397,406,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 105: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 105, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

#### "OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

"For an additional amount for 'Operation and Maintenance, General', \$70,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 108: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 108, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

#### "LOAN PROGRAM

"For an additional amount, \$4,203,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 110: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 110, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$550,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 7, 9,



14, 15, 16, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 29, 36, 40, 42, 48, 50, 56, 58, 62, 65, 85, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 97, 98, 112, 113, 114, 118, 125, and 126.

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LISTER HILL,  
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,  
STYLES BRIDGES,  
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
MILTON R. YOUNG,  
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate,*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13450) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

#### CHAPTER I

##### *Department of Agriculture*

##### *Agricultural Research Service*

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$3,500,000 for plant and animal disease and pest control instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Reported in disagreement. The Managers on the part of the House intend to offer a motion which will provide \$500,000 additional for the contingency fund to be used to meet a recent infestation of pink bollworm in the Southwest. In order to establish a long-range program for permanent eradication of this pest, the Departments of State and Agriculture are requested to undertake negotiations with Mexico to establish a cotton-free zone along the United States-Mexican border to prevent its spread between the two countries.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$1,750,000 for meat inspection as proposed by the House instead of \$2,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

##### *Soil Bank Programs*

Amendment Nos. 4 and 5: Appropriate \$279,450,000 for the acreage reserve program as proposed by the Senate instead of \$275,000,000 as proposed by the House, and authorize \$19,050,000 for administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$17,500,000 as proposed by the House.

#### CHAPTER II

##### *Department of Commerce*

##### *Civil Aeronautics Administration*

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$11,735,000 for operation and regulation as proposed by the House instead of \$12,750,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7: Reported in disagreement.

##### *Maritime Activities*

Amendment No. 8: Eliminates language inserted by the Senate to provide an additional \$25,000 for salaries and expenses.

Amendment No. 9: Reported in disagreement. The managers on the part of the House intend to offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate language. The con-

ferrees are in full agreement that these funds shall not be continued available for any purpose other than the payment of benefits to disabled seamen and shall be finally rescinded on June 30, 1959.

##### *Bureau of Public Roads*

Amendment No. 10: Eliminates language inserted by the Senate to increase the limitation on general administrative expenses by \$550,000.

##### *National Bureau of Standards*

Amendment No. 11: Eliminates language inserted by the Senate to provide an additional \$262,000 for expenses.

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$186,000 for plant and equipment as proposed by the House instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

##### *Related agencies*

Amendment No. 13: Inserts headings.  
Amendments Nos. 14 and 15: Reported in disagreement.

#### CHAPTER III

##### *Department of Defense—military functions* *General Provision*

Amendment No. 16: Reported in disagreement.

#### CHAPTER V

##### *Department of the Army—Civil functions* *Administration, Ryukyu Islands*

Amendment Nos. 17 and 18: Appropriate \$2,830,000 instead of \$2,750,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,850,000 as proposed by the Senate, and authorize \$1,530,000 for administrative and information expenses instead of \$1,450,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,550,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### CHAPTER VI

##### *General Government matters*

##### *Executive Office of the President*

##### *Executive mansion and grounds*

Amendment No. 19: Inserts chapter number and headings.

Amendment No. 20: Reported in disagreement.

##### *Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization*

Amendment No. 21: Inserts heading.

Amendments Nos. 22 through 25: Reported in disagreement.

##### *Corregidor—Bataan Memorial Commission*

Amendment No. 26: Eliminates language inserted by the Senate to provide \$46,000 for administrative expenses.

#### CHAPTER VII

##### *Independent offices*

Amendment No. 27: Changes chapter number.

##### *General Services Administration*

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$5,200,000 for operating expenses, Public Buildings Service instead of \$3,800,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29: Reported in disagreement.

##### *Federal Housing Administration*

Amendment No. 30: Provides \$100,000 for administrative expenses and not to exceed \$4,500,000 for nonadministrative expenses as proposed by the Senate.

##### *Interstate Commerce Commission*

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates \$300,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$461,000 as proposed by the Senate.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Amendment No. 32: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$5,000,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$7,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$50,000,000 for research and development instead of \$70,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$25,000,000 for construction and equipment instead of \$47,800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36: Reported in disagreement.

##### *National Science Foundation*

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$4,400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

##### *Veterans Administration*

Amendment No. 38: Appropriates \$5,000,000 for general operating expenses instead of \$4,750,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,269,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 39: Eliminates language inserted by the Senate which would appropriate \$450,000 for grants to the Republic of the Philippines.

Amendment No. 40: Reported in disagreement.

#### CHAPTER VIII

##### *Department of the Interior*

Amendment No. 41: Changes chapter number.

##### *Departmental Offices*

##### *Office of Saline Water*

The conferees are in agreement that the amount provided is solely for the planning and construction of pilot plants and improvement and operation of the test facility near Port Orange, Fla.

##### *Office of Minerals Exploration*

Amendment No. 42: Reported in disagreement. The managers on the part of the House intend to offer a motion to appropriate \$4 million for salaries and expenses. The conferees are in agreement that participation by the Federal Government in exploration project contracts should not exceed 50 percent of the actual project cost. In addition, emphasis should be placed on providing exploration assistance on those strategic and critical minerals and metals for which there is a serious shortage in the United States. Not to exceed \$900,000 of the amount provided shall be available for administration and technical services. In addition, not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available from the borrowing authority funds of the Office of Defense Mobilization for administering liquidation of contracts in force.

##### *Office of Oil and Gas*

Amendment No. 43: Appropriates \$18,500 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate.

##### *Bureau of Land Management*

Amendment No. 44: Appropriates \$885,000 for management of lands and resources as proposed by the Senate instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House.

##### *Bureau of Indian Affairs*

Amendment No. 45: Appropriates \$4,000,000 for road construction and maintenance (liquidation of contract authorization) as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees are in agreement that the 1959 contract authorization shall be carefully programmed to provide a balanced program throughout the current fiscal year without any advance from the 1960 authorization and expect that the obligation authority remaining under the 1959 contract authorization will be apportioned accordingly.

##### *Geological Survey*

Amendment No. 46: Appropriates \$1,500,000 for surveys, investigations, and research as proposed by the House instead of \$2,483,000 as proposed by the Senate.

##### *Bureau of Mines*

Amendment No. 47: Appropriates \$1,250,000 for conservation and development of mineral resources as proposed by the House instead of \$1,350,000 as proposed by the Senate.



*National Park Service*

Amendment No. 48: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 49: Eliminates language proposed by the Senate which would provide an additional \$200,000 for construction. The conferees are in agreement that \$100,000 for acquisition of lands in connection with the Civil War Centennial Celebration, and \$100,000 for construction of facilities, in the event S. 765 is enacted into law, at the International Peace Garden, North Dakota, shall be made available from existing funds.

Amendment No. 50: Reported in disagreement. The managers on the part of the House intend to offer a motion to appropriate \$8,000,000 for construction (liquidation of contract authorization) instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in agreement that the 1959 contract authorization shall be carefully programmed to provide a balanced program throughout the current fiscal year without any advance from the 1960 authorization and expect that the obligation authority remaining under the 1959 contract authorization will be apportioned accordingly.

*Fish and Wildlife Service*

Amendment No. 51: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 52: Appropriates \$125,000 for management and investigations of resources as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 53: Eliminates language proposed by the Senate which would appropriate \$675,000 for construction.

*Related agencies*

Amendment No. 54: Appropriates \$40,000 for salaries and expenses, Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission, instead of \$240,000 as proposed by the Senate.

*Historical and memorial commissions*

Amendment No. 55: Appropriates \$20,000 for the Boston National Historic Sites Commission as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 56: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 57: Appropriates \$350,000 for the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission instead of \$142,000 as proposed by the House and \$642,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 58: Reported in disagreement.

## CHAPTER IX

*Department of Labor*

Amendment No. 59: Changes chapter number. Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service Administration.

Amendment No. 60: Provides that \$14,200,000 shall be available as a contingency fund as proposed by the Senate instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed by the House. The managers on the part of the House and the Senate are agreed that an average of 2,500,000 insured unemployment shall be used as the base in determining the availability of contingency funds for use by the States.

*Department of Health, Education, and Welfare**Gallaudet College*

Amendment No. 61: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 62: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 63: Appropriates \$34,000 as proposed by the Senate.

*Howard University*

Amendment No. 64: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 65: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 66: Appropriates \$396,600 as proposed by the Senate.

*Office of Education*

Amendment No. 67: Inserts heading.

*Assistance for School Construction*

Amendment No. 68: Appropriates \$50,000,000 of which \$200,000 is for necessary

expenses of technical services rendered by other agencies instead of \$60,150,000 of which \$250,000 would be for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other agencies as proposed by the Senate.

*Payments to School Districts*

Amendment No. 69: Appropriates \$130,000,000 instead of \$149,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

*Salaries and Expenses*

Amendment No. 70: Appropriates \$186,500 instead of \$316,000 as proposed by the Senate.

*Public Health Service*

Amendment No. 71: Strikes heading proposed by the Senate.

*Assistance to States, General*

Amendment No. 72: Deletes appropriation of \$1,000,000 for grants to schools of Public Health proposed by the Senate.

*Military Pay Increases*

Amendment No. 73: Deletes heading proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 74 through 81: Delete appropriations for military pay increases under eight appropriation items totaling \$634,000 proposed by the Senate.

## CHAPTER X

*Legislative branch*

Amendment No. 82: Changes chapter number.

*Senate*

Amendment No. 83: Appropriates \$102,160 for committee employees as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 84: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 85: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment Nos. 86, 87, and 88: Appropriate \$83,000 for inquiries and investigations as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment Nos. 89 and 90: Reported in disagreement.

*House of Representatives*

Amendment No. 91: Reported in disagreement.

*Architect of the Capitol*

Amendment No. 92: Reported in disagreement.

*Library of Congress*

Amendment No. 93: Reported in disagreement.

*General Provisions*

Amendment No. 94: Reported in disagreement.

## CHAPTER XI

*Atomic Energy Commission*

Amendment No. 95: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 96: Appropriates \$2,397,406,000 for operating expenses instead of \$2,375,972,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,418,840,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in agreement that the full budget estimate of \$680,000,000 shall be allocated to the raw materials program and that the reduction below the Senate figure be allocated by the Atomic Energy Commission to other programs under this heading.

Amendment Nos. 97 and 98: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 99: Appropriates \$249,929,000 for plant acquisition and construction as proposed by the Senate instead of \$229,429,000 as proposed by the House.

## CHAPTER XII

*Public works**Department of Defense—Civil Functions*

Amendment Nos. 100 through 103: Insert chapter number and headings.

Amendment No. 104: Eliminates language proposed by the Senate which would appropriate \$1,925,000 for construction of rivers and harbors and flood control projects.

Amendment No. 105: Appropriates \$70,000 for operation and maintenance, general, rivers and harbors and flood control projects as proposed by the Senate.

*Department of the Interior*

Amendment No. 106: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 107: Eliminates language proposed by the Senate which would appropriate \$2,500,000 for construction and rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation.

Amendment No. 108: Appropriates \$4,203,000 for the loan program, Bureau of Reclamation as proposed by the Senate.

## CHAPTER XIII

*Department of State*

Amendment No. 109: Changes chapter number.

*Administration of Foreign Affairs*

Amendment No. 110: Appropriates \$550,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$450,000 as proposed by the House and \$650,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 111: Eliminates language proposed by the Senate which would appropriate \$200,000 for international contingencies. The Department is authorized to proceed with arrangements for holding the Twelfth Session of the International Civil Aviation Organization in the United States.

*United States Information Agency*

Amendment Nos. 112, 113, and 114: Reported in disagreement.

## CHAPTER XIV

*Treasury Department*

Amendment No. 115: Changes chapter number.

*United States Secret Service*

Amendment No. 116: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 117: Eliminates language proposed by the Senate which would appropriate \$54,000 for salaries and expenses, White House Police.

Amendment No. 118: Reported in disagreement.

*Coast Guard*

Amendment No. 119: Appropriates \$150,000 for acquisition, construction, and improvements as proposed by the House instead of \$399,000 as proposed by the Senate.

*Post Office Department*

Amendment No. 120: Eliminates language proposed by the Senate which would appropriate \$29,500,000 to the Postal Modernization Fund. The managers on the part of both Houses agree that the Department should continue the contract engineering staff, associated with modernization projects, out of available funds.

## CHAPTER XV

*Claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments*

Amendment No. 121: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 122: Inserts reference to Senate Document.

Amendment No. 123: Appropriates \$14,223,316 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$8,523,895 as proposed by the House.

## CHAPTER XVI

*General provisions*

Amendment No. 124: Inserts chapter number and heading.

Amendment Nos. 125 and 126: Reported in disagreement.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
ALBERT THOMAS,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
JOHN J. ROONEY,  
J. VAUGHAN GARY,  
JOHN TABER,  
BEN F. JENSEN,  
C. W. VURSELL,  
FRANK T. BOW,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*



# NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION BILL OF 1958

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GWINN].

Mr. GWINN. Mr. Speaker, I am going to do something rather unusual; rise and speak against this conference on the education bill. We have already notice from the other body that it proposes in almost every title of this education bill, especially under scholarships and under loans, enormous funds beyond what the House passed. You may remember, of course, that we cut out the scholarship fund entirely. The other body has put it back and added \$50 million for 4 years. That is \$50 million over and above the original House bill which we eliminated entirely from the bill by a substantial vote under the Judd amendment.

In title II the other body provided that more loans may be given, and then they have an elaborate system of forgiveness. The other body has a provision that if the students cannot pay back these loans, they may be forgiven by the Commissioner of Education. It looks as if that might run as high as \$80 million or \$100 million a year of forgiveness, for 4 years. How we can ever agree with the other body on their new proposals is difficult to see. It would be better to deny the conference and wait for 4 months, as we argued yesterday on many items and start in again to understand this education bill in January 1959.

It is obvious that the Members understand very little about the testing program provided for in this bill at a cost of something like \$80 million over a 4-year period. Testing itself is a questionable art. The possible damage to children is of concern to the parents and many educators.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GWINN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Before the gentleman proceeds to discuss the tests, I wonder if the gentleman will state that the effect of a "No" vote on the pending resolution would be to keep the bill from the conference, would be to kill the bill.

Mr. GWINN. If the vote is "No" on this conference, then, of course, there would be no bill this year, and it would wait over until next year.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GWINN. On one item alone I think it has become perfectly clear in the last few days that we ought to delay action on this bill. That is the item of \$80 million for testing. Let me show you what happens when the Federal Government gets into testing the psychology, the aptitude, the qualifications of our children according to some educators' idea of their qualifications. Here in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for August 13, in a speech by Senator GOLDWATER, is included the questions in a typical test published by the Science Research Testing Board. A copy of the test was secured from the United States Office of Education by Senator GOLDWATER.

These questions are so personal that the teachers are telling the children who take the tests that they ought not to discuss these tests with their parents.

Let me give you a few of the questions that are being asked our children. The questions and the answers are filed in a personal file under the name of the pupil taking the test with all the comments of the testers, advisers, and so forth. The envelope in later years may come up to plague the child or the grown man or woman. They constitute a part of his or her permanent record. Often they are most uncomplimentary.

The child is supposed to answer "Yes" or "No" in the column opposite such questions as these.

I don't like people.  
People don't like me very much.  
I am afraid of people.  
The kids pick on me.  
Nobody likes me.  
I wish people would let me alone.  
People hurt my feelings.  
I don't like reading, writing, or history.  
I can't read very well.  
I can't write very well.  
I can't spell very well.  
I can't do arithmetic very well.  
I am afraid of tests.

So are we.

I don't like teachers.  
Teachers don't like me.  
I'd like to be a boy.  
I'd like to be a girl.  
I'm afraid of the doctor.  
I'm afraid of the dentist.  
I'm afraid of the dark.  
I wish we had more money.  
I wish we had a nice house.  
I don't like my home.  
I wish I didn't have a brother.  
I wish I didn't have a sister.

And so on. Here are some others:

I have thought of suicide.  
I don't feel I belong in the family.  
I wish my father had a higher level of job.  
I'm sometimes ashamed of my family.  
I wonder if I am normal in my sex development.  
How far should high-school students go in love relations?  
I'm losing faith in religion.  
Is it wrong to deny the existence of God?

If we should read that the Russians were specializing in and making these questions a part of the routine in their educational program, we would say it was positive and conclusive evidence of the degradation of a pagan society. I wonder if the Russians may be this very morning reading about our deliberations on our educational system here. We have had no sufficient deliberations on this testing. We do not know what is involved except that the Federal Government is getting behind it in a big way with millions of dollars to make more of it in our school systems instead of less.

Let us go to sleep on this one and wake up in 4 months and take another look at this whole educational program, and deny this conference.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out some examples of how the local industrial and educational communities go to work voluntarily to meet educational needs. If the Government would only stay out of our communities and let them function and let them keep the re-

sponsibility for their education and for their children it would be much better. How much more sensible it is to read of the examples of self-government and responsible management of a free people on their own communities referred to by Robert L. Clark below, instead of the Federal Government's solutions proposed for and on behalf of the people by such legislation as this before us. Mr. Clark is executive director of the President's Committee on Scientists and Engineers. He has made a survey of the local efforts to improve our educational system. It is an interesting story. Mr. Clark says:

The committee has come to believe that the solutions for the most pressing problems of shortage are to be found at the local level. Any evidence, therefore, of serious industry-education collaboration such as is evidenced here is most encouraging to us.

We have recognized, of course, that there are many facets of the total problem, not all of which involve the elementary and secondary schools. For instance, with the current shortage situation as acute as it is, there is need for the full conservation of the existing scientific manpower resources. We have programs in operation that will help, we hope, to make this fuller use of available manpower. We are concerned, too, with the impending load which is about to hit the colleges and universities with the increasing college-age population that some of you, as secondary school educators, have brought up to their doors.

Basically, however, the success of the Nation's activities lies in the continuation and expansion of the kinds of programs you have undertaken in Southern California—community programs broadly conceived and effectively executed.

There is no substitute for local action in the United States, particularly in matters concerned with education and the school systems. But the integration of many local efforts across the country will achieve a national impact on the national problem.

The objective of the President's Committee is to develop a pattern for national effort without sacrificing the incentives and benefits of creative local action.

The citizens of America are aroused as never before to the urgency of this problem. In community after community across the Nation, industrial, professional, civic and labor groups are attempting to do something about it. But in the anxiety to solve the problem, I urgently implore community leaders not to smother our schools under a burdensome and confusing barrage of uncoordinated good intentions.

Every community has a diversity of resources for local action. They can be most effective when they are welded into a close-knit group, moving together, toward a common community objective, for our present national shortage of scientists and engineers can ultimately be solved only in the local classroom. In this situation, the resources for action include the school systems, industry and labor, the chamber of commerce and other industrial and business associations, local chapters of the professional societies, civic and educational organizations.

Many effective local programs predate the existence of the President's Committee. And one of the Committee's chief functions is to serve as clearinghouse for assembling and documenting local experiences, finding new ideas and uncovering new experiments, and making all these available to newly developing local programs. It is hoped that this will accelerate action to meet the problems which are growing ever more acute. You educators know about the growing number of students and the shortage of







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued August 21, 1958  
For actions of August 20, 1958  
85th-2d, No. 145

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HIGHLIGHTS: Supplemental appropriation bill returned to conference. Rep. Hill commended improvement in farm conditions. House received President's veto message on treated wheat seed import bill.

## HOUSE

1. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 13450, and insisted upon its disagreement to two Senate amendments. pp. 17235-57

Agreed to a motion by Rep. Cannon to provide \$500,000 additional, instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, for the contingency fund to be used to meet a recent infestation of pink bollworm in the Southwest. p. 17242

Agreed to a motion by Rep. Cannon to provide \$50,000, instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate, for operations of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. p. 17247

Concurred in the Senate amendment authorizing the use of the equivalent of \$5,100,000 in foreign currencies accruing under Title I of Public Law 480 for the translation of publications and scientific cooperation. Of this amount, it is estimated this Department will receive allocations of \$375,000 for translation and \$3,900,000 for cooperative scientific research. p. 17241

The Senate later in the day agreed to the conference report on the bill, but insisted on its two amendments (relative to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and Information Media Guaranty Fund items), requested a further conference with the House, and appointed conferees. pp. 17319-23  
For other items of interest to this Department, see Digest 144.

2. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12858, the public works appropriation bill for 1959. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 17323-35, 17231-35
3. TEXTILES. Conferees were appointed by both Houses on H. R. 469, to protect producers and consumers against misbranding and false advertising of the fiber content of textile fiber products, after the House disagreed with the Senate amendments. pp. 17282, 17369-70
4. MINERALS. House continued debate on S. 4036, to provide production payments to certain mineral producers to stabilize the price of certain minerals. pp. 17261-76
5. WHEAT. Received from the President a veto message on H. R. 11581, to remove imported wheat for seed which has been treated without poisonous substances from the "Unfit for human consumption" category of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 as amended, and which would have increased import duties on such wheat. The President cited the lack of evidence that there was any harm resulting from present imports, and the bilateral trade agreement with Canada, in his message (H. Doc. 441). pp. 17276-7
6. WATER RESOURCES. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 5497, to authorize Federal assistance for certain fish and wildlife development projects under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 17277
7. CHEMICAL ADDITIVES. Passed with amendment H. R. 9521, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to revise the definition of the term "chemical additive" to provide that it shall not include any pesticide chemicals when used in or on any raw agricultural commodity which is produced from the soil. pp. 17285-86
8. FORESTRY. Passed with amendment H. R. 12281, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to exchange lands to provide for an administrative site in the El Portal area of the Yosemite National Park, Calif., including the exchange of National Forest lands. pp. 17287-88
9. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Hill discussed improvements in farm conditions, stating that "this has been a very significant year for American agriculture and I think it most appropriate as this Congress is about to conclude its business that we pause and consider some of the gains achieved for our farmers and ranchers," and inserted his statement, "Agricultural Accomplishments 1953-58." pp. 17300-01
10. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 12303, to amend the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, including removal of the Virgin Islands from the Bureau of Customs jurisdiction on imports, including agricultural quarantines. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 17281



appear that the committee gave little or no consideration to use public-works projects to take up the slack in unemployment. There was no logrolling in this proposal. The committee's action was grossly unfair and, from the remarks made by one of the House conferees, their action was premeditated.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have supported today the conference report on the public works appropriations measure which contains, among many other items, a small amount for advance planning by Army engineers of the Monroe Reservoir project in Indiana.

This proposed reservoir will mean much to farmers and business people of my own district and other areas of southern Indiana because it will do much to control floodwaters and conserve water in the White River area. It is my sincere hope that next year will see more progress on the reservoir project, which now has been formally authorized by this Congress.

As a part of this overall White River-Wabash River flood control objective, which fits into the general Ohio River development program, I have in mind projects to control portions of the Muscatatuck River in south central Indiana. This would mean a great deal to the economy of several Indiana counties, particularly Jennings, Scott, and Jackson in my own Congressional District.

The Indiana Water Resources Commission has investigated 2 or 3 proposals for dam sites on the Muscatatuck in the vicinity of North Vernon, Ind., in Jennings County. United States Army engineers also have become interested in the matter and they agree that flood control and water conservation of that river is most desirable.

It is my intention to bring this problem before Congress next year and press for authorization of Muscatatuck River work. At this point, however, I wish to compliment the House and the other Chamber for having enacted needed legislation in the appropriations measure just approved.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 1: Page 4, line 6, after the figure insert "of which \$273,000 shall be available for the acquisition of telephone facilities, and for the readjustment of service in the vicinity of Tuttle Creek Reservoir in Kansas."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 12: Page 10, line 17, insert the following: "Provided further, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the construction of the Prosser Creek Dam and Reservoir (Washoe project, California-Nevada) until the enactment into law of S.

4009, or similar legislation: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the construction of the Gray Reef Dam and Reservoir (Glendo unit, Missouri River Basin project) until said dam and reservoir are specifically authorized: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for payments (or transfers) authorized in S. J. Res. 12, or similar legislation."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "Provided further, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the construction of the Prosser Creek Dam and Reservoir (Washoe project, California-Nevada) until the enactment into law of S. 4009, or similar legislation: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the construction of the Gray Reef Dam and Reservoir (Glendo unit, Missouri River Basin project) until said dam and reservoir are specifically authorized."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 17: Page 16, line 16, insert the following: "Not to exceed \$125,000 of the funds made available for the Solano project, California, shall be available for the construction of safety and public-use facilities which shall be nonreimbursable and nonreturnable."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 18: Page 16, line 20, insert the following: "Not to exceed \$600,000 of the amount appropriated herein for the Washita Basin project, Oklahoma, shall be nonreimbursable representing that portion of the cost of the Foss Dam and Reservoir allocated to furnish a water supply for the Clinton-Sherman Air Force Base."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, at the request of Mr. CANNON, a motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

tell me why a Senate amendment which provided a million dollars for a start on the Bridgeport Harbor navigation project, and another Senate amendment which provided \$150,000 for a start on the beach erosion project in Fairfield County, were deleted from the conference report?

Mr. CANNON. The reason they were omitted is that there were not enough votes in the conference on either side of the table to put them in.

Mr. MORANO. Is there some reason other than that? What was the reasoning behind the casting of those votes?

Mr. CANNON. Fundamental parliamentary procedure requires a majority in order to include an item, and a majority was not available.

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman later yield to me to ask a question when the conference report is being considered?

Mr. CANNON. I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman, when the situation permits.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, after the statement of the Managers on the part of the House is read, if we have any objections to any of the amendments in the conference report; is there then time to discuss them?

The SPEAKER. There is if the gentleman from Missouri will yield for a discussion.

Mr. McDONOUGH. I want to be sure that the gentleman from Missouri will yield.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I have never yet refused to yield to anyone asking a legitimate question on any matter coming before the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of August 19, 1958.)

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Missouri yield?

Mr. CANNON. Presently, just as soon as I make a statement. Then I will be glad to yield to the gentleman.

#### SUMMARY OF THE CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. Speaker, the total estimates considered by the House on this bill were \$3,226,315,440. As passed by the House, the bill represented a substantial reduction, carrying a total of \$3,131,844,797. The bill then went to the other body. The Senate in due process received estimates which the House had not received as to matters which had come up after the bill passed by the House; and the Senate added items for which there was no budget request. The total estimate considered by the Senate aggregated \$4,081,154,221. The Senate cut that amount down to \$3,866,382,978.

The conference report which we submit here today further reduces that

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 13450) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. MORANO. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman



amount to \$3,684,805,478, a reduction of \$396,348,743, nearly 10 percent, below total estimates. As compared with the House bill, it is an increase of \$552,960,681. As compared with the Senate bill, it is a reduction of \$181,577,500. The principal reason for this marked discrepancy between the conference report and the two bills is that this bill, contrary to what might otherwise appear to be the core, is more of a regular annual bill than a supplemental bill. While it includes a number of supplemental items, they represent a relatively small percentage of the total. Nearly 85 percent of the conference total represents the regular annual appropriations for several agencies and activities. So it is only incidentally a supplemental appropriation total.

Of the conference report total of \$3,684,805,478, over \$3 billion—or, as I say, nearly 85 percent—is the regular annual appropriation. There are a half dozen or so items, but the principal items are:

	Conference allowance
Atomic Energy Commission (regular annual budget).....	\$2,647,335,000
Small Business Administration (regular annual budget).....	203,500,000
Federally impacted area school assistance items (regular annual items).....	180,186,500
Total.....	3,031,021,500

As to the abnormally large increase of \$552,960,681 over the House bill, the House should know that approximately \$496 million, or 90 percent, represents amounts not considered by the House when the bill was first here. There are many items involved, but just 3 of them account for \$463,686,500. These are:

Small Business Administration.....	\$203,500,000
New Space Agency.....	80,000,000
Federally impacted area school items.....	180,186,500
Total.....	463,686,500

So, Mr. Speaker, leaving aside these items not originally before the House, the conference agreement total is not unreasonable and represents a good compromise in relation to the original bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MORANO. I would like to ask the chairman of the committee [Mr. CANNON] a question. The other body inserted an amendment appropriating approximately \$1 million for the start on the Bridgeport Harbor navigation project, and also inserted an amendment which would provide \$150,000 for beach erosion projects in my district.

I would like to know—obviously I know that there were not enough votes to keep it in—but I would like to know why it was taken out. Every engineering project, I understand, was taken out except one in Wisconsin for \$79,000. I would like to know why that was left in and why this one at Bridgeport was taken out.

Mr. CANNON. The Committee on Appropriations has been more than generous with the distinguished gentleman from Connecticut and with his State. In the conference report on the Public works appropriations bill which has just been agreed to here on the floor within the last few minutes the great State of Connecticut was given, absolutely, every appropriation budgeted for that State that they asked for. Now they came in the very next minute after we had disposed of that subject.

Mr. MORANO. Which subject?

Mr. CANNON. The subject of public works appropriations. They came in the very next day after the conference report on the public works appropriation bill and the very next minute after it was agreed to here on the floor and asked for these and, of course, we could not grant them.

Why did they not ask for them in time to get in the bill?

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. PATTERSON. I just want to say the great State of Connecticut did get in in time and they were in when the bill went to conference. There must be some logical explanation.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MORANO] is correct when he says that every project of this character submitted by the Senate was stricken from the bill. All of them were construction projects and all of them went out.

But the Wisconsin project for \$79,000 to which he refers was not a construction project. It was an operations and maintenance project. And the reason it was retained was that the purpose of the appropriation was to put the road in shape to turn over to the State for State maintenance. In short, it was a project to relieve the Federal Government of all future maintenance and was approved as an economy measure.

But even had proper classification applied, the Bridgeport Harbor item and the beach-erosion item were brought before us too late. There was no opportunity to consider them. There was no opportunity to hold hearings. It was too late to take them up. The proponents of the two items had the entire session in which they could have brought them before us, but they did not do so.

Furthermore, the gentleman is in error in regard to their approval. There was no approval by the President or the Bureau of the Budget. No estimates were submitted to the committee at any time.

The State of Connecticut received in full, in the public-works appropriation bill, just approved by the House, every budgeted item submitted to the committee.

I am certain the gentleman appreciates fully the courtesy and consideration shown him and his State by the committee.

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MORANO. I want to say to the gentleman from Missouri that he is a little bit wrong when he states this is an excessive demand. This project in Bridgeport has been authorized, it has been recommended by the Budget Bureau, and we were given a \$1,000,000 by the Senate to make a start on the Bridgeport Harbor and \$150,000 for beach erosion.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman is mistaken, I am sorry. There was no budget estimate. The Committee on Appropriations makes enough mistakes at best, it too frequently provides money without due consideration. But certainly we should not be expected to provide money sight unseen, without any information whatever on which to base an appropriation. I trust the gentleman commends us for providing in full all estimates received for his State.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, there are quite a lot of these things that come in at the last minute that it is impossible to cover in the way they were presented to the committee. When you go into a conference of that kind in the last days of the session, you cannot hold hearings. There were no hearings on any of these things that we could go by. These items for Connecticut that have been referred to here are mostly for either small projects or they are for items relating to other things. Until those things develop a little further we cannot tell what we ought to do. Frankly, I do not see how we can possibly agree to those things at this time.

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MORANO. Can we get an assurance at least from the ranking minority member of this committee, the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] that earnest consideration will be given to these projects when we come back next year? That is if we come back next year.

Mr. TABER. If I am here next year and still a member of the committee, I will see to it that the State of Connecticut has plenty of opportunity to be heard on the projects that it is interested in.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. McDONOUGH. I would like to ask the gentlemen of the Appropriations Committee what consideration was given to the items for the provision of funds for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. As I read the report, the request was for \$7 million for salaries and expenses, which was cut to \$5 million. There was a request for \$70 million for research and development which was cut to \$50 million. There was a request for equipment of \$47 million, which has been cut to \$25 million.



We have heard time after time in this House about the lack of progress being made in space research, and here we are with a new administration and holding it down to a very limited amount of money for salaries, a very limited amount of money for equipment, and with an impossible sum of money for the construction of new equipment that is already programed down here in Greenbelt. That is for a science laboratory. It seems to me that the committee has gone to an extreme in limiting this new agency to a pittance in order to get started. Will the gentleman tell me why these cuts were made?

Mr. TABER. I will try to tell the gentleman what has happened there. The Senate committee recommended \$35 million with a budget estimate of \$70 million.

Then there was \$7 million for administration. The House allowed \$5 million. There was an item of \$47.8 million in the Senate, and that was allowed at \$25 million, so that there is \$50 million provided for research and development in place of the \$70 million. That means a total of \$80 million. Now, that is quite a lot of money for a new agency just getting started, and it was felt that was all that they could use.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Well, did the committee hear from the Administrator or did it hear from any of the committees?

Mr. TABER. The Senate did hear from the Administrator, and we went over everything with the Senators. We spent considerable time on that yesterday afternoon.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Well, now, I have been through the hearings on this question of establishing this new agency. And, we have, as I said before argued and argued and complained about the United States not moving fast enough in the development of space exploration. And it seems to me that with the new Administrator, just appointed and confirmed, who is ambitious and interested in the development of this whole program, we are limiting him to a very small sum of money.

Mr. TABER. Is the gentleman interested in more money for research? Is that it? Now, we increased the Senate allowance from \$35 million to \$50 million.

Mr. McDONOUGH. The report I am reading from indicates this.

Mr. TABER. The Senate committee allowance was \$35 million, and that is all that they figured they should allow. And, we went \$50 million on it. Frankly, I do not think they did very bad by us.

Mr. McDONOUGH. You reduced it from the request of \$70 million to \$50 million.

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman state very briefly how much this bill is increased over the bill as it left the House?

Mr. TABER. This bill is above the House bill by about \$552 million.

Mr. GROSS. Half a billion dollars plus.

Mr. TABER. Yes; \$463 million of that is for items that the House never considered at all, and we did not have any estimates of it.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, I would like to inform the ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations that Dr. Dryden came before the committee and made a request of \$47.8 million for this new equipment, for this new science laboratory and for the new launching platform at Wallops Island. And, he said that was a modest request. He said he needed far more than that. But, he modestly requested that amount to start with. Now, if we are to compete with Russia, we have to give these people the equipment to do it. I think the request has been reduced to a minimum of our requirements, and it is going to indicate that we are not moving as fast as we should in this space program.

Mr. TABER. The committee of conference decided that they would give \$25 million for that item. I thought they had done pretty well for the space agency. Frankly, I think that these figures are more than we should allow.

There are three amendments in disagreement that it is proposed, as I understand, by the chairman of the House committee of conference to move to further insist on in our disagreement with them.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Do those amendments apply to these items?

Mr. TABER. No. They are amendments in disagreement. There are no amendments in disagreement with reference to the space agency. Those things will be disposed of and discussed as we get to them.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Ford], a member of the committee.

(Mr. FORD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I am disturbed, as is the gentleman from California [Mr. McDONOUGH], with the reductions which have been made in the budget request for the National Aeronautics and Space Agency. However, I am even more concerned about the inclusion of a provision in the bill by the other body which is designated here as Amendment No. 36.

As I understand, that amendment was originally submitted to the majority leader in the other body by the staff of their so-called Space Committee and recommended to him by them. Through his efforts that amendment was included in the military construction appropriation bill. In conference it was stricken. However, the same amendment was offered to the supplemental appropriation bill by the majority leader and in conference on this bill it is included as a legislative rider.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. That amendment has to be in technical disagreement. The House conferees agreed to move to recede and concur, but it is in technical disagreement. If it is desired to consider it it should be done at that time.

Mr. FORD. May I just say a word or two about it at this time because I think it is very bad legislation both as to form and substance. It reads as follows:

No appropriation may be made to the National Aeronautics and Space Agency unless previously authorized by legislation hereinafter enacted by the Congress.

This provision is completely and totally contrary to the basic space legislation which this Congress enacted not more than a month ago. That was good legislation. It was, I think, carefully considered and very ably presented to the House by the Majority Leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. McCORMACK].

We included in that basic legislation a provision in reference to appropriations which in effect said this, that the Space Agency has to get special authorization legislation for any construction that costs more than \$250,000 or for any land acquisition. I think requiring special authorizing legislation in those instances is sound. The House and the Senate enacted that legislation. Within a month after its enactment, we come along with a legislative rider on an appropriation bill and say that from here on in NASA must come up here and get an authorization bill each year for any of their activities, for the construction of facilities, for the acquisition of land and for their day-to-day operating expenses.

In effect, what you are telling the people of this new agency is that they have to spend about half their time up here first before an authorization committee and then before an appropriation committee to get any money whatsoever for their operations. Instead of Dr. Glennan, the Director, and Dr. Dryden, his administrative assistant, spending the maximum amount of time in running their agency and trying to give us the needed impetus to get ahead or stay ahead of the Russians, they are going to be up here justifying every penny they get for operations and construction before four committees of the Congress. I think it is a deplorable requirement, I want to indicate my complete disagreement with this provision.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. I want to associate myself emphatically with the gentleman from Michigan. I know of no precedent for this kind of legislation. Here we are going to require this agency, if this becomes law, to make a presentation on every little shed they want to build, or anything else, first before a committee to get an authorization and then before the Appropriations Committee. It was for the very purpose of avoiding this that we put this limitation in the basic legislation. It seems to me important that we vote down and disagree with this amendment. It has no purpose except to



make work for a committee, or perhaps its staff. Further, it might be an extremely serious thing to our own national defense. This agency is going to be concerned with a great many matters that are vital to the future welfare of this country. To hamstring them this way is a great mistake. I hope the House will not recede and concur in this amendment, which is without precedent.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. McDONOUGH. I also want to associate myself with the gentleman from Michigan in his protest. As I indicated while I was on the floor, and I am sure the gentleman will agree with me, during the hearings on this space administration we heard from a lot of very capable and intelligent people, who stated that you could not have a year-to-year appropriation program on a thing of this sort and develop an adequate program in research and development for space exploration. Is not that true?

Mr. FORD. I am greatly concerned with the hamstringing that this amendment will impose on the National Aeronautics and Space Agency. I think that agreeing with this will hinder and road-block their day-to-day operations. It means before they can spend a nickel for the pay of a clerk in the lowest grade they will have to come up here and get an authorization on an annual basis from a legislative committee. In addition this is legislation on an appropriation bill, and I think it is wrong both as to form and as to substance.

Mr. McDONOUGH. How, for instance, are we going to continue on a program of research on cosmic rays or satellites, for civilian purposes, not military purposes, where it requires research and development for months and months and perhaps a year, if we come up to a point where we have to come back to a committee and say, "Well, we have gone so far, and we ask for a few more million dollars." This is a ridiculous provision.

Mr. FORD. Under this provision they will have to come up before congressional committees four times in every session.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. LAIRD. May I say to the gentleman from Michigan that the language which you had a great deal to do with in the space agency authorization bill was good language. It is the only type of authorization language that is necessary and should be insisted upon here in the House today. The unnecessary language of this amendment to the supplemental appropriation bill was introduced in the Senate as an amendment not only to the supplemental appropriation bill but also to the military construction appropriations bill, by the Majority Leader of the Senate. I believe this language will hamstring the activities of this new agency. It is indeed regrettable that it was included in this bill. It must be deleted from this legislation today.

Mr. FORD. This language in my opinion will be detrimental to the basic

objectives of our research and development programs in space exploration and astronautics. If there is ever to be any blame in the future for failures or slow downs, this kind of language will have to bear a large share of the burden.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SISK. I, too, was concerned about this language when I found it in the Senate discussion of the matter.

Does the gentleman agree with me that this is in direct contradiction to the language which we placed in the original authorization bill for the agency?

Mr. FORD. It seems to me it is about 95 percent in opposition to the basic legislation for the Space Agency. The Congress did set out certain requirements where NASA had to come back to get special authorization, but there was nothing in that act which would hamstring NASA to this extent.

Mr. SISK. I, too, am concerned. I have been attempting to find out what the status of this is. In other words, whether or not the conferees agreed and whether or not it is going to be a matter of voting down the motion to concur in the Senate amendment. Does the gentleman understand that to be the procedure?

Mr. FORD. As I understand it, we can fight the motion to recede and concur, and if we are successful the bill goes back to conference, in effect, insisting that the position of the House be sustained. I hope we will take such action.

Mr. SISK. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman will yield, there is one thing I would like to make clear. The vote on the conference report itself has nothing to do with this or any of these other items in disagreement.

Mr. FORD. As I understand it, then, we vote on the conference report first and then take up the individual motions to recede and concur.

Mr. TABER. They will be taken up in numerical order.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I am also greatly concerned about the reductions which were made in the actual obligation authority made available to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The total budget request was \$122 million. The agency was given in this conference report \$80 million. The reduction is over \$40 million.

We have heard a great deal of criticism about the executive branch of the Government with reference to our missile and our space programs. In fact, after the failure on last Sunday of the first lunar probe, certain people, Members of this body, and others, were somewhat critical of the failure in that effort despite the fact that it was an experiment where the possibility of success was at best 50-50. I fail to understand both as to the substance and as to the politics, if you want to say it, why some in this Congress after being so critical of the administration should now come up and cut the national space agency appropriation by about one-third. The reduction in funds cannot be justified on the facts. It certainly is not going to

be a sound position to defend in the political arena.

I am disappointed because I think this appropriation, requested by the President, would have given to the space agency an opportunity to move ahead and to do a real job. I certainly hope that a means or a method can be found to remedy the error of this reduction by the conference committee.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, will my distinguished friend yield for a question?

Mr. FORD. I am glad to yield to my colleague.

Mr. THOMAS. I admire my colleague very much, but I do hope he will calm his fears as to the crippling of this agency. We looked into their request for funds carefully and, I might say, prayerfully. I doubt if it can be said with any degree of accuracy that their plans are firm. What the committee did was this. It is pretty well agreed on both sides of the table, and between both bodies, that there was not the slightest disposition to hamstring the agency. All that we wanted to do was to see the agency get started right and get started on the right foot and come January, we will take another look at the thing.

As a matter of fact my guess is they have got more money than they can possibly spend. Their plans are not firm, and I doubt if they know today just exactly what they are going to do. They cannot know by virtue of the "animal" itself; it is impossible.

Mr. FORD. May I reply by saying that there are many highly competent and qualified people, technically and otherwise, in this area who have been dismayed that the budget submitted by the administration was not greater in this program.

I think this budget as submitted by the administration was reasonable under the circumstances, but I am personally very unhappy and dismayed that the reduction has been made by the conferees.

Mr. THOMAS. They have worlds of money to use between now and January; they cannot possibly obligate all the money that is carried. We can always take another look at it, and in January if they need more money they will get it. Let us start them out right.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Money is one thing, but the legislation that is in this bill is another, and if amendment 36 which says that no appropriation may be made to the National Aeronautic and Space Administration unless previously authorized by legislation hereafter enacted by the Congress, is left in we are going to hamstring the agency even before January 1.

Mr. FORD. In the meantime you are losing 4 months' valuable time and 4 months in the missile and space field at this point is critical. I cannot understand how this Congress is going to sit here and accept these reductions.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Does not the gentleman agree with me that if these conferees in the House here would generally agree with this kind of legislation and want to see this space agency progress, we should vote to eliminate this



amendment and insist on the House position on amendment 36.

Mr. FORD. Certainly, the amendment should be deleted. We should insist on the House position on amendment 36. In addition I strongly disapprove of the reductions in NASA's budget.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply disturbed when I learned that yesterday the House conferees knocked out the Senate-approved \$100,000 for planning work on the East Branch Reservoir and \$100,000 for planning work on the Hall Meadow Reservoir that would have afforded flood protection for the city of Torrington, Conn. These planning funds had been recommended by both the Rivers and Harbors Congress and the United States Army Corps of Engineers as well as the United States Bureau of the Budget.

It was due to the great diligence of Senators PURTELL and BUSH that this \$200,000 item was inserted in the supplemental appropriations bill on the Senate side; and I know that it will be a great disappointment to the people of Torrington when they hear that these urgently needed planning funds were deleted by the House conferees.

Torrington suffered terribly in the disastrous floods of 1955 and nothing has been done to prevent a recurrence of another disaster in the future. Furthermore, the modest request for planning funds was based on the careful surveys and sound engineering recommendations of the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I take this time merely to call attention to amendment No. 60 which covers funds for grants to States to enable them to administer the unemployment compensation and employment security programs.

The total amount of \$325,600,000 which will be available with the supplemental amount of \$20,600,000 recommended for this grant-to-States item is the same as was approved by both the House and the Senate. There is no disagreement on the total amount of the appropriation.

However, this total amount is divided between a base appropriation with which the State employment security agencies are required to perform the workloads associated with a given level of insured unemployment and a contingency fund to be used when workloads exceed those in the base appropriation and for other purposes specified in the bill.

The House approved a base appropriation of \$305,600,000 for the workloads related to an average of 2,900,000 per week. The Department of Labor ap-

pealed this action to the Senate. In this appeal they made two points which had not been made clear to the House. These two points were that in 1958, when insured unemployment averaged 2,200,000 per week, it had cost the State employment security agencies \$295 million to operate and that to process the same workload in 1959 would require \$301,400,000. The additional \$6,400,000 is needed to pay for mandatory cost increases which were not paid in 1958. The largest of these items is \$3,500,000 for postage due to the recent increase in postage rates passed by the Congress. This amount was not in the estimate as it was submitted by the President because the new postage law had not been passed when the estimates were prepared.

The Senate approved a base appropriation of \$301,400,000 which it considered to be adequate for an insured unemployment average of 2,200,000 per week, the 1958 experience. After considering the new facts presented to the Senate, I have come to the conclusion that a base appropriation of \$301,400,000 for a weekly average of 2,200,000 insured unemployment is not unreasonable.

However, the conferees have now recommended that the State employment security agencies be required to handle 2,500,000 claims per week for \$301,400,000. This is tantamount to saying to the agencies which pay unemployment compensation and provide employment service for millions of our people, "Do as much work as you did in 1958 but you must do it with 4,000 fewer people." This will mean delays in benefit payments, errors in the processing of claims as well as heavy layoffs in the State and local offices of the State employment security agencies. Even worse it will mean layoffs at a time when every effort needs to be made to pay benefits promptly to unemployed workers and when efforts to place workers in jobs should be intensified.

I also would like to make the point that this is not coming out of the Federal Treasury at all. It is paid for by a three-tenths of 1 percent assessment paid by the employers for the administration of these programs in all the States. I have talked this over with the members of the subcommittee, including the ranking Republican member of the subcommittee who is on his feet now. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. LAIRD. I agree with the gentleman from Rhode Island in what he has said and I believe he will agree with me that the language that is contained in this report is more restrictive than the language in the House bill.

As the gentleman from Rhode Island has stated, the House and Senate approved \$325,600,000 which includes the supplemental amount of \$20,600,000 for grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration.

The State employment security agencies are faced with a problem because they are required by the conference report to perform workloads related to an insured unemployment of 2,500,000 a week with the base appropriation of \$301,400,000. In 1958 the States proc-

essed an average of 2,200,000 claims per week at a cost of \$295 million. In 1959 there are about \$6,400,000 worth of mandatory costs which will have to be paid even if the workload remains the same. The largest of these mandatory costs is \$3,500,000 for postage due to the recent increase in rates passed by the Congress. This amount was not in the estimate submitted by the President.

The State employment security agencies were able to pay unemployment benefits fairly promptly in 1958 because they diverted employees who normally performed employment service and tax collection functions and also took numerous short cuts. However, by any standard, service to the public was at what must be considered minimum levels. If the States are now requested to take an average of 300,000 more claims per week with the same number of employers that they had in 1958 it is obvious that there will be delays in benefit payments, substantial errors in the processing of claims and heavy layoffs in the State and local offices of the State employment security agencies. These layoffs will come at a time when the State agencies need to make every effort to pay benefits promptly and accurately to unemployed workers and when their employment services should make every effort to place workers in jobs. It is not good business to decrease job placement efforts because workers will remain unemployed longer under such conditions.

Mr. FOGARTY. The gentleman is entirely correct.

Two or three things have happened, since we held hearings on the bill, that increase the cost of the administration of this program.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). The time of the gentleman from Rhode Island has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 4 additional minutes.

Mr. Speaker, may I say that the gentleman from Rhode Island is one of the most expert parliamentarians in the House. He understands the procedure as well as or better than anybody I know. It is not necessary for me to remind the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island that this is not subject to change. This has not been brought back in disagreement. This is a conference report and the conference report must be voted up or down, however necessary it may seem to be to make some revision at this late hour. It is utterly impossible to do that unless you vote down the conference report or recommit it. The gentleman from New York, I think, is familiar with the situation.

Mr. TABER. The chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has probably stated the facts correctly. However, I think we could correct it by some sort of communication from the chairman of the two Appropriations Committees a little later on, if we have to.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I should like to say to my distinguished friend,



the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] that although the present parliamentary situation is as described by the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], as one of the conferees on this bill, I entirely agree with the opening statement of the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island. I am hopeful that in connection with the final appropriation bill, which will be the mutual security bill, something will be done to cure the situation the gentleman has described.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman is discussing a matter not before the House. There is nothing that can be done to change this item except to vote down the conference report or recommit it.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I knew at the time I rose on my feet I could not do anything about this matter today without voting down the conference report. I do not want to ask that the conference report be voted down, but I thought we might get agreement of some kind with the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and the ranking minority member, whereby we could straighten out this inequity before this Congress adjourns. This, in my opinion, is a mistake that has been made by the conference committee, and it should be straightened out, even though we find ourselves in a difficult parliamentary situation.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. I spoke to the State director in Illinois, and he says as far as the operation of his program is concerned it would be better if the appropriation were voted down because of the limitation agreed on by the conferees. He says he does not know how he is going to carry on his work with the limitation.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thought we might be able to get an agreement with the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. CANNON], along the line suggested by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY]. The President just yesterday sent some additional requests for supplemental appropriations to Congress. This request is printed as Senate Document No. 117. I understand that these appropriations, if approved, will likely be included as a separate title in the mutual security appropriation bill. It would be entirely possible, and in my opinion most desirable, that the Senate include, either in the bill or their report, language which would correct this situation. It would, of course, be my hope and expectation that the House would agree with any such correction that the Senate might make. I reiterate that, because of the parliamentary situation, it was not my intention to try to get this matter corrected today but rather to secure an agreement with the chairman of the committee and the ranking minority member to use their influence in securing correction in connection with the remaining appropriation bill now pending in the Senate.

Mr. LAIRD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I am glad to yield. Mr. LAIRD. I just wanted to say that I wholeheartedly concur in the gentleman's suggestion and hope that it can be carried out.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the gentleman.

This is not fair to the States, it is not fair to the program. It is not money that comes out of the Federal Treasury at all. Again I say this three-tenths of 1 percent is paid by the employers to administer the program in the States. It does not belong to the Treasury.

I wonder if the chairman would accept language to change and modify this if the Senate agrees to modify it in connection with the supplemental items now pending?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to embarrass the gentleman at all, but the gentleman's subcommittee reported out a more restrictive figure than this. That is what we were going on. Their report contained a figure of 2.9 million average insured unemployment to use as a base in determining the use of contingency funds, and the Senate report contained a figure of 2.2 million. The provision which the subcommittee, of which the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island is the very effective and experienced chairman, sent over to the Senate contained the figure of 2.9 million. But, the Senate had 2.2 million, so we compromised at 2.5 million. We compromised at a more favorable figure than the gentleman's subcommittee recommended. Of course, it had to be agreed to by the managers on the part of the House and the managers on the part of the Senate. We were in unanimous agreement. There was no objection on either side. We adopted a more generous figure than the gentleman's committee recommended.

Mr. FOGARTY. Just to straighten out the record, the subcommittee of which I am chairman and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD], is the ranking member, did vote this out, but since the time we acted changes have taken place; costs have increased. We passed an increase in postage rates, which means an additional \$4 million which we had no knowledge of at that time. Rents have increased since we acted on the bill. And, there have been other increases since our subcommittee held hearings on this.

Mr. CANNON. The subcommittee did not call it to the attention of the conferees, the subcommittee did not call it to the attention of the House, the subcommittee did not call it to the attention of the full committee, so we proceeded on the assumption that the figure that the gentleman's subcommittee recommended was the desirable figure. We had no information, no suggestion, that the conditions had changed or the gentleman's subcommittee had changed or the gentleman himself had changed, so we went ahead on the assumption that the figure he gave was the final figure, and we got even a more favorable figure than the gentleman recommended.

Mr. FOGARTY. That is not so, because the Senate amendment also re-

duces the base appropriation by \$4,-200,000 below the House bill and places that amount in the contingency fund. The House conferees agreed to that amendment and then compromised on the number of insured unemployment to be used as a base. So we have a more unfavorable bill, and the record shows it. When you pass this conference report you tell them to handle 2.5 million claims a week with practically the same money they had last year to handle 2.2 million. It means that they are going to be short by 4,000 employees of being able to carry on the work on last year's standards. It does not add up at all. When we have millions of people unemployed it is no time to lay off people so that their claims can't even be handled properly.

Mr. CANNON. The fact remains that the House managers secured a more favorable figure than the gentleman recommended. And it is also a fact that the total appropriations for this activity for 1959 is \$75 million more than was appropriated just 2 years ago for 1957.

(Mr. FOGARTY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. BOLAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleague from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], in the position that he takes on this amendment underlying his objection to the agreement that an average of 2,500,000 insured unemployment shall be used as the base in determining the availability of contingency funds for use by the States.

This language is too restrictive. It forces the already overburdened employees of State employment offices charged with the duties under the unemployment compensation fund to carry a heavier burden with the same amount of money.

Mr. Speaker, from experiences in my own district, and I am sure that similar conditions exist throughout the Nation, the State unemployment insurance offices have been taxed to capacity by the great number of unemployed in their respective areas. This has occasioned long lines and interminable hours of waiting by those who come in to sign for benefits under the Unemployment Insurance Act. Often times it is an exhausting and frustrating ordeal. Some of the offices are not equipped with sufficient facilities or space to give the applicants a decent place to wait or rest until their turn comes for their interviews with the clerks.

A failure to provide more funds for administration or to cut the workload will result in greater inconveniences than the existing intolerable conditions.

Those who have suffered the calamity of the loss of their jobs and face little prospect of employment are entitled to better treatment than they now receive as they apply for their benefits. And by better treatment, I mean adequate facilities and sufficient personnel to properly handle the great numbers of applicants that daily visit these offices.



The responsibility rests with the State governments to secure facilities that can adequately handle the many people who apply. The Federal Government has a responsibility of making available sufficient money to employ enough trained and efficient personnel. I hope that the Senate will take favorable action on this proposal.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include with my remarks a news story from the Springfield Daily News on Monday, August 18, under a three-column headline "DES Critics Swamp Sponsor of Petition" which underscores my position in this matter.

#### DES CRITICS SWAMP SPONSOR OF PETITION

A Newland Street woman who got 101 waiting claimants to sign an on-the-spot petition against local Division of Employment Security methods today had to call for help.

Mrs. Marie Roberti, who contended that the Worthington Street office has set up a "breadline" treatment of claimants, today said she has been deluged with approximately 70 telephone calls since Friday when the petition was signed as the claimant stood in line.

The petition organizer said that she has listened to all kinds of complaints from people against DES.

Since the telephone has not stopped ringing, according to the harried woman, she has asked that complaints be referred to State representatives since she is unable to keep up with the number of irate calls coming in to her.

At the same time she contended that the long lines do not just occur on Friday as DES officials contend, holding that she found a line outside the office today.

She has sent out her petition urging investigation of conditions here to Governor Furcolo and asked State representatives to keep an eye on its course in Boston.

Eugene Sweeny, DES manager here, said the lines on Friday will be offered space inside the 339 Worthington Street office, but he thought they would be better off standing outside since the facility just doesn't have the room to accommodate a large turnout.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House consider en bloc those amendments which are in technical disagreement on which the House managers will offer a motion to recede and concur, numbered as follows: 9, 16, 20, 25, 29, 40, 48, 56, 62, 65, 85, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 97, 98, 118, 125, and 126.

I am excluding from the motion which is at the desk, amendment No. 36.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is it clearly understood that in the motion to be offered amendment No. 36 is excluded?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, that will come up for a separate vote.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 9: Page 5, line 13, insert:

*"War Shipping Administration liquidation*

"Notwithstanding the last proviso under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959, the funds made available under said head shall remain available until June 30, 1959, for payment of benefits to disabled seamen under crew life and injury and second seamen's war risk insurance policies and for payments under the act of September 30, 1944 (58 Stat. 758): *Provided*, That after these payments shall have been made, the unexpended balance remaining in this account is hereby rescinded and shall be covered into the Treasury."

Senate amendment No. 16: Page 9, line 8, insert:

#### *"General provision*

"Subparagraph (a) of section 606 of the Defense Appropriation Act, 1959, is amended by deleting '\$245' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$265.'"

Senate amendment No. 20: Page 16, line 21, insert:

#### *"EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS*

##### *"Extraordinary alterations and repairs*

"For extraordinary alterations, repairs, furniture, and furnishings of the Executive Mansion and grounds, to be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding any other provisions of this or any other act, \$100,000, to remain available until expended."

Senate amendment No. 25: Page 18, line 4, insert:

#### *"FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT*

##### *"Translation of publications and scientific cooperation*

"For purchase of foreign currencies, pursuant to section 104 (k) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, for disseminating scientific and technological information and supporting scientific activities overseas, \$5,100,000, to remain available until expended."

Senate amendment No. 29: Page 19, line 15, insert:

##### *"Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia*

"For an additional amount for expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), as amended, authorizing the establishment of a hospital center in the District of Columbia, including grants to private agencies for hospital facilities in said District, \$1,020,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 3259, 85th Congress."

Senate amendment No. 40: Page 24, line 1, insert:

##### *"Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief*

"For an additional amount for 'Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief,' \$1,300,000 to remain available until expended."

Senate amendment No. 48: Page 26, line 11, strike out lines 11 through 16, and insert:

"For an additional amount, \$50,000 and not to exceed \$20,000 and not to exceed \$25,000 of the appropriations under this head in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Acts, 1957 and 1958 (Public Laws 573, 84th Cong. and 85-77) respectively, shall be available during the

current fiscal year for reimbursements to the District of Columbia for benefit payments made for those fiscal years pursuant to the act of August 21, 1957 (71 Stat. 399): *Provided*, That any costs in excess of the amounts stated herein shall be reimbursed from this appropriation for the current fiscal year."

Senate amendment No. 56: Page 29, line 15, insert:

#### *"HUDSON-CHAMPLAIN CELEBRATION COMMISSION*

"For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the act of August 8, 1958 (Public Law 85-614), \$50,000, to remain available until March 1, 1960."

Senate amendment No. 62: Page 31, line 16, insert:

"For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for 'Salaries and expenses', for payment of retroactive pay increases granted by administrative action for the maintenance and administrative staff, comparable to those authorized by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-462, approved June 20, 1958), \$15,000."

Senate amendment No. 65: Page 32, line 3, insert:

"For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for 'Salaries and expenses', for payment of retroactive pay increases granted by administrative action, comparable to those authorized by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-462, approved June 20, 1958), \$182,500."

Senate amendment No. 85: Page 36, line 2, insert:

##### *"Committee on rules and administration*

"For compiling, preparing, and indexing material for the Senate Manual, \$200, which amount may be paid as additional compensation to any employee of the United States."

Senate amendment No. 89: Page 36, line 12, insert:

##### *"Miscellaneous items*

"For an additional amount for miscellaneous items, fiscal year 1958, \$50,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Salaries, officers and employees, Senate,' fiscal year 1958."

Senate amendment No. 90: Page 36, line 17, insert:

##### *"Stationery (revolving fund)*

"For an additional amount for stationery for committees of the Senate, \$300, to remain available until expended."

Senate amendment No. 91: Page 36, line 21, insert:

"For payment to Katharine McVey, widow of William E. McVey, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, \$22,500."

Senate amendment No. 92: Page 37, line 8, insert:

#### *"CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS*

##### *"Extension of additional Senate Office Building site*

"To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission, to carry out the provisions of Public Law 85-591, 85th Congress, relating to the acquisition of property in square 725 in the District of Columbia, including necessary incidental expenses, \$625,000, to remain available until expended."

Senate amendment No. 93: Page 38, line 1, insert:

#### *"LIBRARY OF CONGRESS*

##### *"Preservation of early American motion pictures*

"For expenses necessary to enable the Librarian of Congress to provide for the conversion to safety base film of the George Kleine collection of nitrate film, and the paper prints of early American motion pictures now in the custody of the Library, \$60,000."

Senate amendment No. 94: Page 38, line 8, insert:



## "GENERAL PROVISIONS"

"Subsection (b) of section 502 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, is amended as follows:

"After the words 'House of Representatives' the first time they appear, insert 'and the Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration of the House of Representatives and the Special Committee on Space and Astronautics of the Senate.'"

Senate amendment No. 97: Page 40, line 5, insert: "Provided further, That of the funds appropriated herein, \$2 million shall be transferred to and merged with funds appropriated to the National Science Foundation."

Senate amendment No. 98: Page 40, line 3, insert: "Provided further, That \$3 million of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available only upon the enactment of S. 4273 or H. R. 13749 for research and development costs in connection with agreements for cooperation with the European Atomic Energy Community."

Senate amendment No. 118: Page 45, line 19, insert:

*"Contribution for annuity benefits"*

"For reimbursement (not heretofore made), pursuant to section 6 of the act of August 21, 1957 (71 Stat. 399), and effective in accordance with section 8 of such act, to the District of Columbia, on a monthly basis, for benefit payments made from revenues of the District of Columbia to or for members of the White House Police force and such members of the United States Secret Service Division as have been or may hereafter become entitled to benefits under the Policemen and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act, such amounts as hereafter may be necessary: *Provided*, That hereafter the appropriation granted under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1951 (64 Stat. 638), shall not be available."

Senate amendment No. 125: Page 48, line 12, insert:

"SEC. 1601. The provisions of title II of Public Law 85-472, approved June 30, 1958, shall apply also to costs in the fiscal year 1957 and 1958 of pay increases granted by or pursuant to Public Law 85-584 and 85- and 85- : *Provided*, That for the purposes of this paragraph the limitation for the warranting of appropriations and transferring of appropriations contained in section 206 (b) of title II of Public Law 85-472 shall be extended to September 30, 1958: *Provided further*, That the portion of this paragraph applicable to teachers and pension increases for policemen, firemen, and their widows and orphans shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 13132 and H. R. 7450, or similar legislation."

Senate amendment No. 126: Page 48, line 25, insert:

"SEC. 1602. No part of the funds appropriated in this (or any other) act shall be used to pay (1) any person, firm, or corporation, or any combinations of persons, firms, or corporations, to conduct a study or to plan when and how or in what circumstances the Government of the United States should surrender this country and its people to any foreign power, (2) the salary or compensation of any employee or official of the Government of the United States who proposes or contracts or who has entered into contracts for the making of studies or plans for the surrender by the Government of the United States of this country and its people to any foreign power in any event or under any circumstances."

Mr. CANNON (interrupting the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the amendments be disposed with and that they be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 9, 16, 20, 25, 29, 40, 48, 56, 62, 65, 85, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 97, 98, 118, 125, and 126, and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 2: Page 2, line 8, insert "of which \$1 million shall be apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for the control of outbreaks of insects and diseases to the extent necessary to meet emergency conditions."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$1,000,000" named in said amendment, insert "\$500,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 7: Page 3, line 25, insert: " : *Provided further*, That no part of any appropriation herein shall be used for the land acquisition for, or the construction of, an access road to such airport which when completed would directly connect with the George Washington Memorial Parkway."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert: " : *Provided further*, That no part of any appropriation herein shall be used for land acquisition for an access road to such airport until the Secretary of Commerce has made a report to the Appropriations Committees of Congress as to the need of an access road as a necessary approach to said airport which will, when completed, directly connect with the George Washington Memorial Parkway."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 14: Page 7, line 18, insert the following:

*"Salaries and Expenses"*

"For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Small Business Administration, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$3,775,000, and in addition there may be transferred to this appropriation not to exceed \$11,700,000 from the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, and not to exceed \$825,000 from the fund for liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans, Small Business Ad-

ministration, for administrative expenses in connection with activities financed under said funds: *Provided*, That the amount authorized for transfer from the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, may be increased, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, by such amount as may be required to finance administrative expenses incurred in the making of disaster loans: *Provided further*, That 15 per centum of the amount authorized to be transferred from the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, only in such amounts and at such times as may be necessary to carry out the business loan program: *Provided further*, That \$1,000,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be available only upon enactment into law of S. 3651, 85th Congress."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

*"SALARIES AND EXPENSES"*

"For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Small Business Administration, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$3,500,000; and in addition there may be transferred to this appropriation not to exceed \$11,060,000 from the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, and not to exceed \$825,000 from the fund for liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans, Small Business Administration, for administrative expenses in connection with activities financed under said funds: *Provided*, That the amount authorized for transfer from the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, may be increased, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, by such amount (not exceeding \$500,000) as may be required to finance administrative expenses incurred in the making of disaster loans: *Provided further*, That 10 percent of the amount authorized to be transferred from the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, only in such amounts and at such times as may be necessary to carry out the business loan program: *Provided further*, That \$1 million of the amount herein appropriated shall be available only upon enactment into law of S. 3651, 85th Congress."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 15: Page 8, line 19, insert the following:

*"Revolving fund"*

"For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be available without fiscal year limitations, \$215,000,000: *Provided*, That \$50,000,000 of this amount shall be available only upon enactment into law of S. 3651, 85th Congress."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.



The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$215,000,000" named in said amendment, insert "\$200,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 22: Page 17, line 4, insert the following:

*"Salaries and expenses"*

"For an additional amount for necessary expenses of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization, \$2,915,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the purposes set forth under the appropriations granted for the fiscal year 1959, under the headings 'Salaries and expenses', Office of Defense Mobilization, and 'Operations', Federal Civil Defense Administration."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter dropped by said amendment insert:

*"Salaries and expenses"*

"For an additional amount for necessary expenses of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, \$2,500,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the purposes set forth under the appropriations granted for the fiscal year 1959, under the headings 'Salaries and expenses', Office of Defense Mobilization, and 'Operations', Federal Civil Defense Administration."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 23: Page 17, line 12, insert the following:

*"Federal contributions"*

"For an additional amount for 'Federal contributions' including financial contributions to the States pursuant to section 205 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to be equally matched with State funds, \$4,000,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1958, shall be available for the purposes of this appropriation."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 24: Page 17, line 20, insert the following:

*"Emergency supplies and equipment"*

"For an additional amount for 'Emergency supplies and equipment', including procurement, as authorized by subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, \$2 million: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1958 shall be available for the purposes of this appropriation."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

*"Emergency supplies and equipment"*

"For an additional amount for 'Emergency supplies and equipment', including procurement, as authorized by subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, \$2 million."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 36: page 22, line 19, insert the following: "No appropriation may be made to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration unless previously authorized by legislation hereafter enacted by the Congress."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to this motion, and I should like to have time to discuss the opposition to this proposal. Could the gentleman yield to those of us who do oppose it 30 minutes?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, this is the matter I discussed earlier. It involves the provision which was offered to the supplemental appropriation bill on the floor of the other body. As I read the debate on the military construction appropriation bill on the floor of the other body, I find this statement by the author of the amendment and I quote:

I have talked with members of the staff of the space committee which met this morning in connection with the question of authorization. On behalf of that committee, I offer an amendment.

That was this amendment. Apparently, this particular amendment had no real consideration by the appropriations committee in the other body. Apparently it was sponsored by the staff of the space committee in the other body. It completely repeals the basic law which the Congress approved less than a month ago for the establishment of the space agency.

Here is a copy of the basic law. We included a provision, section 307 (a) and (b) which said, in effect, that there should be a special authorization for any construction project that involved more than \$250,000. In addition, it said that there should be a special authorization for any land acquisition.

By the inclusion of that provision in the basic space legislation, we said that the NASA shall have authority for research and development just like we give to the Army, Navy, and Air Force in continuing appropriations without an

annual authorization. This new agency is going to handle matters of equal importance to our missile program. I fail to see why we should require this agency to have an annual authorization bill.

We do not require the Defense Department and we do not require any one of the many other agencies of the Federal Government involved in this kind of work to have an annual authorization. The practical effect of this amendment will be to hamstring, to slow down, and curtail the acceleration of our missile and satellite programs, particularly our civilian or nonmilitary efforts on research and development for satellites.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. ARENDS. That is the very thing we are trying to avoid at this particular time in the face of such conditions as exist today. We are trying to avoid any slowdown that would be brought about by any such procedure as this. That is why I support wholeheartedly the position that the gentleman from Michigan has taken. But, can the gentleman answer this question for me, and I know that he does not know what goes on in the minds of the members of the staff of the other body, but I would like to know one good reason for this language being put in this bill like this. I am at a loss to understand.

Mr. FORD. I have been trying to recollect whether there is any other similar agency that has to come up here once a year to get an authorization for research and development. I do not know of such an agency. The only annual authorization bill with which I am familiar is our mutual security bill. We do not require the Army, the Navy, and Air Force to come in here and get an authorization to do their research and development work on missiles. We do not require any other agency that I know of to get such annual authority.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. TABER. I am going to suggest to the gentleman that he ask unanimous consent that this amendment No. 36 be reported by the Clerk so that the membership may understand just what it means.

Mr. FORD. As I understand the parliamentary situation, and I have checked with the Parliamentarian, if we want to reject the inclusion of this amendment in the law, we must vote down the motion to recede and concur. If we vote down the motion to recede and concur, then a motion can be offered, and I have such a motion at the Clerk's desk, to move that the House insist on its disagreement with the amendment of the Senate numbered 36.

Mr. TABER. That is correct, but I think that if the amendment was reported by the Clerk as it is here in the bill, the membership would be able to see just exactly what they will be voting on.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.



Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Michigan 2 additional minutes.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk read amendment 36, which is in disagreement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment 36: Page 22, line 19, insert: "No appropriation may be made to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration unless previously authorized by legislation hereafter enacted by the Congress."

Mr. FORD. May I repeat again: In the basic space legislation which was approved unanimously by this Congress less than a month ago, we took care of the authorization problems which require special action by the Congress. This provision in this bill completely nullifies the provision in the law which we passed 30 days ago.

If this language which is in disagreement is included, before the Space Agency can hire 1 clerk, 1 single clerk to do some typing, they have to come to Congress and get an authorization by the Congress on an annual basis. If they want to make one contract with a university or a private research organization for the most important thing that is to be done in satellite work, they have got to get an annual authorization by the Congress.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS] and I were in England in the late summer of 1944 when Hitler sent across his first V-2's. That was just 2 months or so after our Expeditionary Force had left England to land in Normandy. It was said in all quarters that had Hitler been able to launch his V-2 just 4 months earlier, he might have won the war. Are we here today to take chances on 4, 6, 8 months, or a year of delay in this most important field?

Mr. KEATING. The gentleman is so right, as is the gentleman from Michigan—if the gentleman will yield; and while the gentleman from Michigan said this involves civilian advances in this field, yet between the civilian and the military the difference is so little that delay might have a very adverse effect on our national defense effort if these people have to come up here on every single item and ask an authorization before they can get an appropriation.

Mr. FORD. We all know that the authorization legislation for the mutual-security program and the appropriation bill for the mutual-security program are the slowest-moving proposals in the Congress each year.

It means that if you require the space agency to go through this tortuous process you are going to hold back a lot longer than necessary the effort this country is making in the satellite and missile field.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. SISK].

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I hesitate to rise in opposition to our Appropriations Committee because certainly they do an outstanding job and they do a lot of hard work. However, in this particular amendment under discussion here I wish to endorse everything that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Ford] has said. I feel that it definitely represents a danger to an agency that I think can be the most effective force in the immediate future that we have created in a great many years.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SISK. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. LAIRD. I would like to make just one slight correction. This amendment is not an amendment of the House Appropriations Committee or the Senate Appropriations Committee; it was offered on the floor of the Senate by the majority leader at the request of the staff of the Senate Space Committee.

Mr. SISK. I appreciate the correction made by the gentleman from Wisconsin. I know, of course, that it was not proposed by the Appropriations Committee of the House, but that the particular language under discussion came about from action in the other body.

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SISK. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. I would like to concur in what the gentleman is saying, and I want to point out to the House that the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Ford], has won a reputation here for a healthy respect for the taxpayer's dollar and a very great alertness to our national defense needs.

It seems to me the significant thing here is that while those who concocted this language did not intend to hamstring our efforts, the fact remains every member of the committee of this House which dealt with this urgent problem, Democrats and Republicans alike, have stated here that this language, if it survives, will hamstring us in this missile and satellite field.

Mr. SISK. I thank the gentleman from New York for his contribution. I am in complete agreement with him and that is the point in my taking the floor.

I would like to discuss for a moment the action taken by your select Committee on Astronautics and Space during the last 5 or 6 months. That committee, under the able leadership of our majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], considered this particular problem at great length. The language which was written into the original authorizing bill setting up the new space agency was gone over with a fine-tooth comb. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Ford], the gentleman from California [Mr. McDONOUGH], and the other gentlemen on my side will agree that that is true and that we did, from time to time, make some changes in the language. We realized the impor-

tance of permitting this agency to act quickly and expeditiously to do the things that were necessary, realizing that they must have freedom of action; yet at the same time we were concerned with protecting the taxpayer's dollar, and we did set up provisions providing for authorization, for the purchase of substantial real estate, equipment, or buildings where there was a substantial amount of money involved.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SISK. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. The gentleman will remember that we spent hours and hours in discussing this matter, whether the \$250 million was the correct amount or whether we should have any limitation. We went over this with a fine-tooth comb.

Mr. SISK. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SISK. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. McDONOUGH. The gentleman will agree also that one of those of the committee who was most insistent that this agency have everything possible to step up its program to meet the Russian threat was the majority leader [Mr. McCORMACK]. If he were here this morning I think he would be down in the well of the House supporting the same question.

Mr. SISK. I may say to the gentleman I thoroughly agree with him. That is one of the reasons I am down here, although I feel my inability to carry the ball to the extent that he has done before the House in connection with this new agency. We all owe him a debt of gratitude for the work he has done.

Now, let us not do something that will tend to tie the hands and destroy the effectiveness of this new agency which we are all depending on to win for us not only a propaganda victory but to win for us some real achievement in the space field and in the field of aeronautics, in a field which will have a material effect on the national defense of our country.

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I hope that the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri will be defeated.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

(Mr. SISK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, let me discuss this briefly. There is nothing partisan about this matter. We are all together in the same boat. One of my able and distinguished friends raised another point that there was not enough money in here. But let me confine my remarks to this language and let me read it to you:

No appropriation may be made to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration unless previously author-



ized by legislation hereafter enacted by the Congress.

Now, let us see what the history of this language is. This language was put in by the Senate. It is my understanding that the very able Senate minority leader offered the amendment on the Senate floor, and it was adopted by a big vote. If I am in error, I stand corrected, but that is my understanding.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a correction?

Mr. THOMAS. By all means, for a correction.

Mr. FORD. The amendment was offered by the majority leader. There was no rollcall. It was accepted by a voice vote in the other body.

Mr. THOMAS. Well, did I make an untrue statement?

Mr. FORD. You said, "minority leader."

Mr. THOMAS. I beg your pardon. I mean the majority leader, the Honorable LYNDON JOHNSON of Texas.

Well, now, why did they adopt this language? Let us look at it. The good old legislative committee of this House, than which there are no finer men in this body, virtually gave away all the power of the House of Representatives. To whom? To the committee or to the House or to the Senate or to the Congress? No. To the executive branch of the Government. And, I do not mean to be partisan; I do not care if he is a Democrat or a Republican. The legislative committees of the House and Senate gave away, gentlemen, the authority of the House and the Senate. They gave it to the executive, and the only way you are going to get some of that authority back is by this language, and, gentlemen, that is true.

Furthermore, let us see how many big scientific agencies we have in this Government. Now I am talking sense to you. You have the Atomic Energy Commission. You have spent almost \$50 billion on that agency. And, did you give away your authority there like you did here? Of course you did not. Then we have the National Science Foundation that is costing you around \$100 million this year. And, they are nothing but the finest scientists in the world. Did you give away your authority there? No. Do you require them to come and justify their money? Do you know how much money we have given this crowd this year for research alone? In this bill you wanted \$182 million, and your committee gave them \$150 million for research alone plus another \$25 million for real estate plus another \$5 million for salaries, and in addition to that they had from the NACA another \$80 million. And, the House of Representatives says to these agencies every year: "Submit your program. How much money do you want?" And, we give it to them. You are not being unduly harsh with this crowd. What is wrong with them coming over and letting the Congress determine? After all, we do the legislating.

Gentlemen, we are making a mountain out of a molehill. This amendment protects what? The authority and the prerogatives and the jurisdic-

tion of the Congress; that is all it does. Is there anything wrong if they come in here and submit their requests? Every agency does that every year. Two hundred and fifty million dollars or \$300 million have already been justified. What is wrong with that, gentlemen?

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Has the gentleman read this language that is in dispute and that we are about to vote upon? Reading the language in the last line "by legislation hereinafter enacted by the Congress." Now, that language is a veto, if you please, a repealer amendment to the action that this Congress approved a short time ago.

Mr. THOMAS. Is there anything wrong in the Congress legislating? Whose duty is it to legislate, the Executive's or that of the legislative branch?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I want to say that the Congress should understand just what this situation is. I am taking this time because I feel that the conferees made a mistake in agreeing to move to recede and concur in this language. If their language had been of the character that simply meant that they should receive no appropriations that had not been authorized by previous action of the Congress, if the word "hereafter" were out, I would not mind at all, and I do not think anybody else would because then these people could come up with an annual estimate or any other estimate that they might have to submit in between. But to undertake to repeal all of this language, to tell this agency which has just been set up that they cannot do anything or have any application for an appropriation in a regular annual way, the way other agencies in the Government proceed, I think would be a mistake.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. FORD. Of course, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force in their research and development programs do not get annual legislative authority before they ask for an appropriation. They have the authority to come up and ask the Committee on Appropriations on an annual basis for research and development funds. This language that was included in the conference report makes the Space Agency go through the congressional process twice each year and appear before four committees annually. It will absolutely hamper, hinder them, and I think slow down their efforts to do a real job in our space program.

Mr. TABER. It seems to me that the House should say that they do not expect this language to be passed. Frankly, under section 307 of the law that was passed by the Congress there is an authorization for appropriation.

They cannot get any appropriation in any way except by coming to the Congress and asking for it. If the law under which they are operating were a blanket authority to dig into the Treasury, that would be another story. But it is not that. It is a limited authority. It authorizes appropriations to be made, and those appropriations should not be made without very careful consideration by the committees of the Congress that have to consider them.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. Supplementing what the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD] said, I know of no agency that has been put through any such wringer as this, that is required to get an authorization and then an appropriation on the ordinary run-of-the-mill items for that agency; am I correct in that?

Mr. TABER. That is right; there is no question about it.

Mr. KEATING. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] has indicated that the Congress should have control over this, and we agree to that.

Mr. TABER. But we do have control over it.

Mr. KEATING. We do, through the Committee on Appropriations. What we are objecting to is that this hamstringing operation requires their going before two committees.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. McDONOUGH. I think the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has made very clear that the word "hereafter" in the amendment is the key point. If the "hereafter" were removed, the language would not be necessary at all, because we have the authorization in the original bill.

Mr. TABER. The language would not be necessary anyway, because we already have limiting language in the authorization act.

Mr. McDONOUGH. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. If this language were being considered originally in the House, it would go out on a point of order, would it not?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. Everybody agrees with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] that the Congress wants to keep full control of the expenditure of money. He rightly says that for every clerk that is hired, the agency in question has to come back to us for appropriations. That will be true of this new agency if this language is stricken out; the only difference is that they—just like other agencies—will not have to come back each year for a reauthorization. If this Senate language is stricken out, the



Congress still will have control of the expenditures of the agency. Is not that correct?

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the House will refuse to concur in this amendment.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, Senate amendment No. 36 to H. R. 13450 would defeat the purposes of the National Aeronautics and Space Act enacted into law less than a month ago. That act was carefully drawn after extensive hearings and after meticulous consideration was given to all its provisions, including those related to appropriations. The membership of the Select Committee on Astronautics was unanimous in supporting the act as drawn, and both Houses passed the act without dissent. I cannot imagine that the Members really wish to reverse a decision so carefully considered and which brought such credit to the Congress. I can not imagine that the Congress which has shown real understanding in pressing for a strong national space program would accept a hobbling and crippling machinery of control which will impede the new administration in its efforts to demonstrate world leadership in the development of the space sciences.

There can be no thought, upon reflection, that the Congress would surrender any real part of its responsibilities to the executive branch through failure to adopt this rider. The power over appropriations is unimpaired.

This amendment would require the busy officials of the new space administration each year to justify to four different committees every penny they need to spend. This is close to an impossible burden if they are also to have time to develop and to operate a comprehensive program in space technology and related matters. I would not want to burden them this way, and I think the events on this floor this afternoon make clear that my colleagues of the select committee who have given so much attention to this matter of organization and management share this view.

For any Member who does not recall the language of the Space Act as passed, provision is already made that authorizations are required for each specific construction and equipment budget item of \$250,000 or more. Rejection of this Senate amendment to this appropriation bill will not alter these requirements in the least. The general authorization covering other expenditures provided by the Space Act is in keeping with normal practices for other Government agencies.

Mr. Speaker, this Congress has made a splendid, bipartisan start toward the formulation of a comprehensive and effective program for the exploration and development of space. We should not in any way sabotage that program by means of restricting riders and amendments such as this one. I feel certain the overwhelming majority of this body do not want to constrict our outer space efforts and will decisively defeat this amendment.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

Mr. FORD. On that, Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 126, nays 236, not voting 67, as follows:

[Roll No. 183]

YEAS—126

Abbitt	Fascell	Murray
Abernethy	Feighan	Nix
Albert	Fisher	Norrell
Alexander	Flood	Passman
Anderson,	Flynt	Patman
Mont.	Fogarty	Perkins
Andrews	Forand	Philbin
Anfuso	Forrester	Poage
Ashley	Fountain	Rabaut
Ashmore	Frazier	Riley
Ayres	Garmatz	Rivers
Bailey	Gary	Robeson, Va.
Barden	Gathings	Rogers, Colo.
Barrett	Grant	Rogers, Fla.
Bass, Tenn.	Gregory	Rogers, Tex.
Beckworth	Harris	Rooney
Bennett, Fla.	Harrison, Va.	Rutherford
Blitch	Healey	Santangelo
Boggs	Hemphill	Saund
Bonner	Herlong	Schenck
Breeding	Huddleston	Scott, N. C.
Brooks, Tex.	Hull	Selden
Brown, Ga.	Ikard	Shelley
Brown, Mo.	Jennings	Sheppard
Burleson	Jones, Ala.	Sikes
Byrne, Pa.	Kee	Smith, Miss.
Cannon	Keogh	Smith, Va.
Celler	Kilday	Staggers
Christopher	Kilgore	Steed
Coad	King	Teller
Cooley	Kirwan	Thomas
Davis, Ga.	Kitchin	Thompson, Tex.
Davis, Tenn.	Landrum	Thornberry
Dent	Lankford	Tuck
Denton	Lennon	Vinson
Dingell	Lesinski	Walter
Dorn, S. C.	Loser	Whitener
Dowdy	Madden	Whitten
Eberhart	Magnuson	Williams, Miss.
Elliot	Mahon	Willis
Everett	Matthews	Wright
Evins	Mills	
Fallon	Mitchell	

NAYS—236

Adair	Corbett	Haskell
Addonizio	Cramer	Hays, Ark.
Alger	Cretella	Hays, Ohio
Allen, Calif.	Cunningham,	Henderson
Allen, Ill.	Iowa	Heseltun
Andersen,	Cunningham,	Hess
H. Carl	Nebr.	Hiestand
Arends	Curtin	Hill
Aspinall	Curtis, Mass.	Hoeven
Auchincloss	Curtis, Mo.	Hollifield
Avery	Dague	Holland
Baldwin	Dawson, Ill.	Holmes
Baring	Dawson, Utah	Holt
Bass, N. H.	Delaney	Holtzman
Bates	Dellay	Horan
Becker	Dennison	Hosmer
Belcher	Devereux	Hyde
Bennett, Mich.	Dixon	Jackson
Berry	Dollinger	Jarman
Betts	Donohue	Jensen
Blatnik	Dooley	Johansen
Boland	Dorn, N. Y.	Johnson
Bolling	Durham	Jonas
Bolton	Dwyer	Judd
Bosch	Edmondson	Karsten
Bow	Farbstein	Kean
Boyle	Fenton	Kearns
Bray	Flno	Keating
Broomfield	Ford	Kelly, N. Y.
Brown, Ohio	Fulton	Kluczynski
Broyhill	Gavin	Knox
Budge	George	Knutson
Bush	Glenn	Kruger
Byrd	Granahan	Lafore
Byrne, Ill.	Gray	Laird
Byrnes, Wis.	Green, Oreg.	Lane
Canfield	Green, Pa.	Latham
Carnahan	Griffin	Libonati
Carrigg	Griffiths	Lipscomb
Cederberg	Gross	McDonough
Chamberlain	Gubser	McFall
Chelf	Gwinn	McGovern
Chenoweth	Hagen	McGregor
Chipperfield	Haley	McIntosh
Church	Halleck	Macdonald
Clark	Harden	Machrowicz
Collier	Harvey	Mack, Ill.

Mack, Wash.  
Mailliard  
Marshall  
Martin  
May  
Meader  
Merrow  
Metcalf  
Michel  
Miller, Md.  
Miller, Nebr.  
Montoya  
Moore  
Morano  
Morgan  
Moss  
Moulder  
Multer  
Mumma  
Natcher  
Neal  
Nicholson  
Nimtz  
Norblad  
O'Brien, Ill.  
O'Brien, N. Y.  
O'Hara, Ill.  
O'Konski  
O'Neill  
Osmers  
Ostertag  
Patterson  
Pelly

Pfost  
Pillion  
Poff  
Polk  
Porter  
Price  
Quile  
Ray  
Reece, Tenn.  
Reed  
Rees, Kans.  
Reuss  
Rhodes, Ariz.  
Rhodes, Pa.  
Riehlman  
Roberts  
Robison, N. Y.  
Robison, Ky.  
Rodino  
Rogers, Mass.  
Roosevelt  
Sadlak  
St. George  
Saylor  
Scherer  
Schwengel  
Scrivner  
Scudder  
Seely-Brown  
Siler  
Simpson, Ill.  
Simpson, Pa.  
Sisk

Smith, Calif.  
Smith, Kans.  
Springer  
Stauffer  
Sullivan  
Taber  
Talle  
Teague, Calif.  
Tewes  
Thompson, N. J.  
Thomson, Wyo.  
Tollefson  
Trimble  
Udall  
Ullman  
Van Pelt  
Van Zandt  
Vorys  
Vursell  
Watts  
Weaver  
Westland  
Wharton  
Widnall  
Wigglesworth  
Wilson, Ind.  
Withrow  
Wolverton  
Yates  
Younger  
Zablocki  
Zelenko

NOT VOTING—67

Baker	Harrison, Nebr.	Powell
Baumhart	Hébert	Preston
Beamer	Hillings	Prouty
Bentley	Hoffman	Radwan
Boykin	James	Rains
Brooks, La.	Jenkins	Scott, Pa.
Brownson	Jones, Mo.	Sheehan
Buckley	Kearney	Shuford
Burdick	Kilburn	Sieminski
Clevenger	LeCompte	Spence
Coffin	McCarthy	Taylor
Colmer	McCormack	Teague, Tex.
Coudert	McCulloch	Thompson, La.
Derounian	McIntire	Utt
Dies	McMillan	Vanik
Diggs	Mason	Wainwright
Doyle	Miller, Calif.	Wier
Engle	Miller, N. Y.	Williams, N. Y.
Frelinghuysen	Minshall	Wilson, Calif.
Friedel	Morris	Winstead
Gordon	Morrison	Young
Hale	O'Hara, Minn.	
Hardy	Pilcher	

So the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Buckley for, with Mr. Coudert against.  
Mr. Sieminski for, with Mr. Mason against.  
Mr. Doyle for, with Mr. Beamer against.  
Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Bentley against.  
Mr. Hardy for, with Mr. Wainwright against.

Mr. Pilcher for, with Mr. Frelinghuysen against.

Mr. Preston for, with Mr. Derounian against.

Mr. Thompson of Louisiana for, with Mr. Minshall against.

Mr. Morrison for, with Mr. Baker against.

Mr. Colmer for, with Mr. Sheehan against.

Mr. Winstead for, with Mr. Scott of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Miller of California for, with Mr. Hillings against.

Mr. Young for, with Mr. Taylor against.

Mr. Boykin for, with Mr. Baumhart against.

Mr. Friedel for, with Mr. Wilson of California against.

Mr. Gordon for, with Mr. Kilburn against.

Mr. Vanik for, with Mr. Engle against.

Mr. Weir for, with Mr. Miller of New York against.

Mr. McCarthy for, with Mr. McCulloch against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Coffin with Mr. James.

Mr. Dies with Mr. Kearney.

Mr. Diggs with Mr. Hoffman.

Mr. Rains with Mr. Hale.

Mr. Morris with Mr. Clevenger.



Mr. Spence with Mr. Brownson.  
Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. McIntire.  
Mr. Shuford with Mr. Prouty.  
Mr. McMillan with Mr. Harrison of Nebraska.

Mr. HEMPHILL changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Strike the word "hereafter" from said amendment.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Missouri yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, as I understand the effect of that amendment is to remove the requirement that each and every year from now on the Space Agency would have to come up here in the first instance and get an authorization bill before they could get an appropriation.

Mr. CANNON. That is the intent.

Mr. FORD. In other words, the basic Space Act takes care of the matter in that it requires them to come up and get the authorization for any construction over \$250,000 or for the acquisition of land, but the basic space legislation also says that appropriations are authorized, which gives to the Committee on Appropriations each year the right to look at and to approve or disapprove the budget submitted by the executive branch of the Government.

Mr. CANNON. The amendment speaks for itself.

Mr. FORD. The effect of the amendment is that they do not have to go through the tortuous process of an annual authorization bill as the legislation previously required.

Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to the motion to recede and concur with an amendment, now that we are striking the word "hereafter."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 42: On page 24, line 11, insert:

"OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION  
"Salaries and expenses

"For expenses necessary to provide a program for the discovery of the minerals reserves of the United States, its Territories and possessions, by encouraging exploration for minerals, including administration of contracts entered into prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended; hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals; and attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$4,700,000, of which \$37,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation 'Salaries and expenses,' Office of the Solicitor,

fiscal year 1959: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3817, 85th Congress, or similar legislation."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$4,700,000" named in said amendment, insert "\$4,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 50: Page 27, line 8, insert:

"Construction (liquidation of contract authorization)

"For an additional amount for 'construction (liquidation of contract authorization)', \$10,000,000 to remain available until expended."

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 50, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$8,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 58: Page 30, line 1, insert:

"OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

"For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the act of June 28, 1958 (Public Law 85-470), \$100,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 58, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$50,000."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the next two amendments, Nos. 112 and 113, be considered en bloc.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 112: Page 44, line 21, insert:

"UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY"

Senate amendment No. 113: Page 44, line 22, insert:

"Acquisition and construction of radio facilities

"For an additional amount of 'Acquisition and construction of radio facilities' \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri that the amendments be considered en bloc?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement

to the amendments of the Senate numbered 112 and 113.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Bow moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 113 and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$10,000,000."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow].

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I offer this preferential motion on the item referring to the United States Information Agency which would permit that Agency to construct facilities in the United States for a broadcast behind the Iron Curtain, in Russia, into Africa, and into the Middle East. I may say that the administration asked for \$22,500,000 for this purpose and for the construction of other facilities abroad. The other body in its wisdom reduced that amount to \$15 million, \$10 million of which would be used for the construction of the facilities here in the United States in what is known as Baker East.

The one now proposed to take the place of the old Baker East would take six 500-kilowatt transmitters and six 250-kilowatt transmitters, with a total capacity of 4,840 kilowatts.

It seems to me the history of what has happened in the past few months would convince this House that it is necessary for us to speed up our propaganda facilities throughout the world. We have seen one small nation of the world completely upset within the past few weeks by the use of propaganda from a foreign nation. The Egyptian radio had penetrated into Iraq.

Mr. Speaker, I have never been so sincere in my life as I am today on this question. I think the whole survival, perhaps, of our country rests upon what we do in some of these items. I have been one of the critics of the United States Information Agency and the Voice of America in the past. I criticize them today, because I do not believe they have been putting forth the kind of programs that should go behind the Iron Curtain and also to the friendly countries of the world, that we might be able to tell the truth about America and to sell America to the people abroad that we would like to have as our friends.

I criticize them today but, Mr. Speaker, if we criticize a general in a hot war, if we criticize a division in a hot war, we would not deny the ammunition or the facilities to carry on the war in order to win. It is most important that we win this cold war as much as any hot war we have ever fought. This is one of the great instruments we can use in the fighting of the cold war to get the word out.

Mr. Speaker, in the last 2 weeks I have been sitting in my living room here in Washington every night listening to a short-wave receiver, and when I turn on that short-wave set I can go across the dial and at five different places on that dial I listen to the voice of Moscow. It



comes in as strong here in Washington as WTOP or our other local stations. We hear it in English. I hear the propaganda that they are putting out against us. On that same radio I listen to Prague from Czechoslovakia and Sophia and Warsaw—all coming into my living room here in Washington. We are not in a position today to penetrate not only to our friendly countries but behind the Iron Curtain to tell the story that should be told. I hope these facilities are granted to the Voice of America and that they will set up a program so that we can reach the peoples of the world with the real story of America; so that we can have these people as our friends and so that we can let the people behind the Iron Curtain know the truth.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 additional minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, before the distinguished gentleman proceeds further on this additional time; will the gentleman please explain to the House why these radio facilities are not available for use today?

Mr. BOW. Yes, I will be very happy to. The gentleman refers, I assume, to the original Baker East which was provided some years ago. The Committee on Appropriations of the House granted the right to buy the land and establish the facilities on the east coast. After this was provided by the House, a decision was made by the agency, or at that time by the State Department, not to go forward. I will say to the gentleman from New York very frankly it became somewhat of a political football and some political capital was made of it. I admit that to the gentleman and it is unfortunate that it happened. But, those facilities were to be built.

Mr. ROONEY. If the distinguished gentleman will further yield; when I asked my question, I must say to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Ohio, as to why we do not have these radio facilities today, I thought he would explain to the House that the administration has never requested these facilities over the past 5½ years but on the contrary has insisted that the Voice of America was the best in the world.

Mr. BOW. Well, again, I agree with the gentleman. You know the gentleman from New York is going to come into the well of the House and he is going to make a splendid speech and he is going to take this agency apart, as I think they should be taken apart in many instances, and he is going to be able to cite the record to you of their failures, and with much of that I am going to agree. But, I say to my colleagues in the House that that is past history. We are now faced with a situation: Are we going to surrender because of that? Or are we going to have the facilities to go forward? Are we going to change it so that we can get the Voice of America behind the Iron Curtain? The point is that they do not have the facilities now and it is going to take us some time to get them. This \$10 million is only for the construction of Baker East to give us this strong station to

send the Voice of America behind the Iron Curtain and to send it into Africa and Europe and the Middle East. We can no longer depend, my colleagues, on relay stations in other countries throughout the world. We have to be prepared to do it from here because we do not know how long our leases will survive in those countries and how long they will be available. For our own protection we have to have facilities and we have to have them here, and we have to have them in such strength that we can penetrate these areas.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to my distinguished chairman.

Mr. TABER. I wish the gentleman would call attention to the fact that at the present time we have no facilities that can get behind the Iron Curtain or really get to the folks in the other countries around the world.

Mr. BOW. That is quite right. And I will say this to you, that they have told us in the past that they were getting through. They told us they were getting through the jamming and getting in, and we have not been doing that and that is not true.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Were they trying to mislead the committee over all the years that the distinguished gentleman from Ohio has been a member of it when they were telling us that they were satisfactorily getting into Moscow and getting through the Soviet jamming or were they being just downright dishonest?

Mr. BOW. I do not know what the reason was, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman will yield; they did not fool the committee.

Mr. BOW. No, I think that is quite right. They were not fooling us. The gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] was not fooled at all. When he was in Ankara and tried to get the Voice of America he could not get it. They said he just did not know how to tune the set in, but the truth of the matter was it was not coming through.

Mr. ROONEY. I must in all candor respectfully disagree with my friend and make the confession that they have fooled me at least for the last 5 or 6 years. For 13 years we have appropriated every nickel asked for the Voice of America, every nickel, never once did I vote to cut them, not 1 year in the 13 years. They were always allowed the full amount for broadcasting operations.

As far as radio facilities are concerned, they have not asked us for money for these facilities in the past 5 years, and now you say we cannot get into Moscow.

Mr. BOW. I say we are not getting into Moscow. They are jamming us. We do not have the strength to get through. We have had faulty ammunition. We have tried to correct the ammunition, but we have got to have the materiel to fire the good ammunition when we have it. I am admitting some of the things the gentleman said are true. We sat side by side. We have criticized this agency.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman further yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I yield the gentleman from Ohio an additional minute, Mr. Speaker, in order that I may ask him a question.

Does not the gentleman think that the House and the House Committee on Appropriations should have an opportunity to hold thorough hearings on a \$27 million request such as Baker East as well as on a program that will run into \$50 million or \$60 million? Or should this agency and the administration be permitted to come in during the last few days of a Congress and circumvent the House and its Appropriations Committee by going to the Senate for a brief perfunctory hearing on a huge appropriation such as this?

Mr. BOW. I will say to the gentleman that the amendment has been reduced from \$25 million to \$10 million. This amount was allowed in order to get a start on this most important program.

Let me say in conclusion that this is a matter in which the President is quite concerned. The President is for this and wants to start this \$10 million installation in the United States, and I am sure that the leadership knows that this is one of the items in this whole program about which the President is most concerned.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD].

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, this is one of the sorriest situations which we have ever faced; and it was not unforeseen. I just do not know why this USIA agency has never quite been able to get done what the Congress authorized it to do, and urged it to do, and has taken it to task almost every year for not doing. Yet, somehow or other, the money has been spent and the results have not come up to what this country had a right to expect.

Many of you will remember that in 1947 when we were considering just what to do in this whole information field, a joint committee of the House and Senate, of which the Senator from New Jersey, Mr. SMITH, and our then colleague, Congressman KARL MUNDT, were co-chairmen, visited 22 countries in Europe, on both sides of the Curtain, to study our information program including the Voice of America. I remember very well one night in Bucharest, Rumania, when we listened to the Communist message coming over the radio, clear as a bell from half a dozen different capitals, but when we tried to get the Voice of America all we could get was squeaks and squawks and static. Everywhere in Europe it was the same; ours was a very poor and weak signal.

Back here, we insisted in our reports somehow or other this country must get transmitting facilities second to none. It is intolerable that the United States with all its technological accomplishments cannot make itself heard around the world.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Minnesota yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield.



Mr. ROONEY. I wish the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota will tell the House why it is that this agency over all the years and with all the millions of taxpayers' dollars it has spent did not have the courage to come to the House of Representatives and ask for the money to create the new radio facilities.

Mr. JUDD. I do not know. It is not because we have not protested. As I said in the beginning, it is a sorry situation and I do not see how it can be justified. But our job now is to get out of the bad situation and get ahead.

Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago I talked to a distinguished American just back from a visit to Central America. He said that one night in Nicaragua, when the Lebanon crisis was at its height, they turned on the radio and could get 11 stations broadcasting the Communist story in Spanish, in Portuguese, and in English. But they could get only one station telling the American story and its signal was very poor.

Look what we have in the Middle East. Egypt, has a practically bankrupt government; we are the richest country in the world. Egypt is supposed to be backward in technology; we boast about being the best in the world, we are so boastful of our technological achievements. Yet Egypt has a 300-kilowatt station in Cairo broadcasting around the clock to all those parts of the world. The United States has not a single broadcasting or relay station above 100 kilowatts. I repeat, Mr. Speaker, that it is intolerable for the United States to be itself so far behind Egypt or any other country in the world in this all-important war of words and ideas.

We have relay stations abroad designed to boost our signal, but who can be sure that those relay stations may not be denied to us, or ever be taken away from us.

Mr. ROONEY. When did the gentleman find all this out? Why didn't this administration ask for funds for adequate radio facilities?

Mr. JUDD. I have been protesting the inadequacy of our broadcasting facilities, as the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs will testify, every single year when this operation came up. I can go back into the record of the committee and the RECORD of debates in the House and show where we have urged action to make sure we do a better job in getting the truth through. We were always told that our story was being heard; but whenever we could get independent statements from personal friends over there, they would tell us that the American signal is not anywhere near as good as is the Russian signal or the signals of its satellites or the British signal.

But it does not help much today to go over the past, I will accept my share of the blame. The task now is to get going. We cannot allow ourselves to be dependent on weak stations anywhere; and we cannot be dependent on relay stations in other countries, some of which may be taken over at any time by the countries where they are. We have to have the best stations in the world here in the

United States so that we can make our story heard around the world on our own power, just as the Russians are able to do. The United States has no business being third, fourth, or fifth in this field. We must be first, just as we are in every enterprise to which we dedicate ourselves in earnest.

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SCHERER. Have we ever found out why these conditions have existed all these years? It sounds to me like somebody has infiltrated in these agencies someplace.

Mr. JUDD. At one time half a dozen years ago, when the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] and I were discussing this same matter during debate, I said that at the end of the war this agency was the most infiltrated agency in our Government. When we were fighting with Russia against Hitler and Japan, a large number of Communists and pro-Communists were knowingly brought into the Office of War Information, because they are the best propagandists in the world and the most skillful in demoralizing or confusing their enemies which at that time were ours, too. After the war they blanketed the OWI personnel without any real check into the new information agency. Naturally they then propagandized subtly against ourselves, because with Hitler gone, we were the new enemy to be confused and defeated. Those in the agency swore that the situation had been cleaned up, that all of that questionable personnel had been cleaned out. Of course, these holdovers, and their unknown colleagues whom they always seem to manage to get in with them, were too smart ever to make pro-Communist statements. What they did was just to unsell the United States. They just did not do a good job of telling our story—it is weak, half-hearted, unconvincing. If they had made a single pro-Communist statement they would have been detected and eliminated.

It is hard to believe so second rate a job could have been done in this field, unless someone planned it that way. Why should the United States be limping and lagging when we could have the best facilities in the world? We have the best story to tell and yet we often do not make as good or as strong an impression abroad with our inferior facilities as other countries make with an inferior story but superior facilities.

Mr. Speaker, I hope very much that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio will be adopted.

Mr. SCHERER. From what the gentleman has said and from what I have heard on the floor today, does not the gentleman think we ought to have a complete congressional investigation as to why these conditions have existed over this long period of time? I think every Member of this House would want to know that.

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. CHELF. If a judge did what these fellows are doing, they would be impeached; if we did what they are doing, we would be defeated or unseated. Why in the name of heaven do we not fire these people? With all of the money that we have appropriated over the years, I am amazed, I am shocked, I am astonished, I am knocked off of my perch as a result of this information to the effect that after 13 years of my voting for this program, we have not yet penetrated the Iron Curtain. Why? What's wrong? Obviously there is something bad, really off-stroke in this agency. An investigation ought to be in order, and soon. The taxpayers are entitled to a better deal.

Mr. JUDD. I am afraid that off our perch is where we are all likely to be unless we today take action to get going.

Mr. CHELF. Can we not get rid of these fellows in some way or other? It seems that 13 years of trying is far too long. We need action in order to get the story of democracy and of America over to the world. We cannot lose this cold war.

Mr. JUDD. It has been the same sad story under both administrations; neither can point the finger at the other. But let us point the finger at ourselves right now and start to get the thing corrected.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. The gentleman presents a most serious problem. I would like to inquire along what line of reasoning could we conclude that the money as authorized here would be spent more carefully, more profitably and properly than the money that has been wasted in the past? I would be willing to vote for this or any amount more if it can be shown that the money will be spent more wisely than it has been spent in the past.

Mr. JUDD. It is my understanding that this is the first time we have actually appropriated funds for the construction of this big broadcasting station down in North Carolina to send across the Atlantic. At one time we had discussion about it, and I think authorization of funds. Also for a station in Oregon—to send across the Pacific.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, if the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota will kindly yield, I did not clearly hear him, what did the gentleman say about this being the first time? For what?

Mr. JUDD. The first time, so far as I recall, that we have appropriated funds specifically for the purpose for which this amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio would authorize \$10 million, that is, to start construction of the big facility in North Carolina.

Mr. ROONEY. Nonsense; land in North Carolina was appropriated for, and actually acquired in January 1952. But this administration sold those 2,817 acres of land in the vicinity of Wilmington, N. C., in July and August 1956. Besides, \$2,533,000 for transmitters was expended at that time.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?



Mr. JUDD. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. I would like to say to the gentleman that money was appropriated, land was purchased and the money appropriated for the facility. Unfortunately they did not go ahead. And, one of the black marks against this whole program is that they sold it down there, after we gave them the money and they purchased the land, at a loss of \$1.5 million. That is one of the situations we are faced with today. We have to go ahead now and do the job, and the Congress should make sure that it is done, and I am sure the President of the United States will see that this money is used for this purpose and to build a facility that will be properly used.

Mr. JUDD. It is my recollection that there were charges in the other body that the particular locations chosen in North Carolina and Oregon were not well suited from an atmospheric standpoint for sending a strong signal. In fact, I believe the charge was made that certain persons in the agency had deliberately chosen the poorest locations in the United States in order to keep the signal weak and ineffective, no matter how much we spent on the stations. So the land was given up. But who then bought the land on the west coast? Private broadcasting interests promptly bought the land. They apparently considered it the best place out there to put broadcasting facilities.

Mr. CHELF. I agree with the gentleman from Ohio. There ought to be an investigation made of this outfit, and before the sun sets tonight.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON].

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, the situation is serious and bad. All right. Are we going to spend our time looking backward, or are we going to have the courage—and sometimes it is spelled with four letters, a stronger word—to really face up to where we are and do the kind of thing that will do something for our country? If this facility is erected in this country, we certainly can handle it better and have better oversight than if it were built somewhere else. I assure you, Mr. Speaker, that in the studies I have made of Moscow and communism, the methods, their strategy and their tactics all over the world for the last 40 years, that I know something about it. And I know that unless we do take some stand, regardless of what has gone before, America will be in a bad way. We should look ahead and say to ourselves "This is the time when we must do it, or we perish." If you do not have a shortwave set, get one, a small transistor set will do it—get one and listen in on Moscow's wavelengths; 5, 6, or 7 of them come in every night. Listen in and see how you would like to be flooded with that sort of thing day in and day out. Because Moscow and her satellites do have the necessary facilities they can and do flood the world day and night. That is what is going on in the Near East; it is going on in Africa and Africa, Mr. Speaker, probably holds the future of mankind in her hands. It seems to me we would be

pennywise and pound foolish not to start building an adequate facility. Granted, we here in this House have a responsibility to see to it that it does a good job. But, Mr. Speaker, we had better get busy and do the job.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS].

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say in answer to some of the people who have been wanting an investigation of this agency that the agency comes under the jurisdiction of the subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which I have the honor to be chairman. We have had them up before us on occasion. The reason we have not gone further than we have is that they have a new director in the office. We helped get rid of Mr. Larson, who was running a political agency, and the President has appointed a new director. We thought we ought to give him time to get his feet on the ground and to see what really was going on in his own agency. I have every confidence that Mr. Allen will do a good job. Very shortly he will be called in to give an accounting.

As far as going back over the 10 years, as to why they have not been able to penetrate, I hope to go into that; but I shall be frank and say that this debate today has brought out some material that was new to me. Very shortly, after the adjournment of Congress, we are going to have the new director in and we shall go into that explicitly and thoroughly.

Mr. PILLION. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. PILLION. Will the gentleman consider the question of a review of the civil-service laws that have brought these incompetents and subversives into the Government, so that an agency would not have to spend 5 years to get rid of an incompetent or a subversive? The type of protection the civil service affords is a protection not of the Nation, not of the public, but merely of the employee, and at all times.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. If anything like that is brought out, I shall be glad to refer it to the Committee on the Civil Service, with the recommendation that they do something about it.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I am going to be perfectly frank with you. I have known that this outfit was no good for a long time, ever since it started. I have suggested various things to different people who have been in charge of it, that might have put it on its feet and make it an effective agency of the United States Government. Frankly, there is not any question that it has been utterly worthless and helpless.

It was about 2 months ago, if I remember correctly—I may be a little bit too conservative on that—but about 2 months ago a new man was put in charge of it, George Allen, a member of the Foreign Service of the United States,

who comes from South Carolina. Everybody in that part of the country, practically speaking, is a Democrat, and I assume that he is a Democrat. So that, with an appointment from a Republican President, there could hardly be expected a continuation of political activities in connection with that agency.

I have known George Allen for the last 10 or 12 years. He was in there for a little while, back in 1948, and he did several things to help loosen it up, get it started. But he was taken away pretty soon and again went back to the Foreign Service. He is the only one who has been in charge of the agency who has shown signs of life.

Mr. Speaker, what I want to see today is this motion of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow], adopted. I want to see that we get on the job and do something. That is what we need to do. That is what the President needs to have, support along the line of our foreign policy, so that it can be good for something, so that we can get somewhere. We cannot get anywhere by postponing action. We have got to start to do something. This is one of the most crucial things that we have in front of us. Let us go ahead and do business and not postpone matters until the last of next year.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ARENDS. Let me say to the gentleman from New York and also to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] that I am so pleased that they take the position they take today. It is easy to look back and find mistakes, but, as a former colleague of ours used to say, there is no pancake so flat that it does not have two sides. Mistakes have two sides, too. It is human to err. We have erred. But as Americans in this House today what we are talking about is something that is in the best interests of this country of ours. We should immediately adopt the proposal as put forth in the suggestion of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow].

Mr. TABER. I have known this thing was not right, and I have been putting it up to these people day after day and hour after hour, trying to get them to move and to do something. Now we have the start of a motion. Let us get behind it and push it and put it across.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I want to see this problem solved. If he is convinced that misfits have made a mess of it in the past, I want the gentleman to tell me. I know he would not support the legislation unless he fully believed that the intention from now on is to have it administered at the level where this money will be spent in such a way that the problem will be solved and will be solved properly.

Mr. TABER. That is just what I want to see done, and that is just why I propose to apply every bit of pressure I can to see that they go ahead and do something and make it something.



Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. The gentleman knows I attend the meetings at the White House. I should like to say to the Members that the President of the United States has always taken a very great and active interest in this whole program. Particularly is he impressed with its absolute necessity at this time. I do not know of anything we have discussed down there about which he has been more concerned than this. I just propose that this matter can be taken care of.

Mr. TABER. This is the situation: We have 2 or 3 of these 100,000-watt setups in New York City and around that territory. Out of that spot there is so much interference in the air that it is almost impossible to get anything across. We do not have adequate facilities, so that if the material we are putting on the air was any good it could be delivered. If we go ahead with this million-watt setup we can have facilities that will be strong enough and powerful enough to drive through the interference. Let us do it. Let us all get behind this man Allen and push him to do the things he ought to do to make this thing more and more effective and take care of our interests in the world.

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. CHELF. Does the gentleman feel that if Mr. George Allen is given sufficient time he will straighten out this mess?

Mr. TABER. I hope he will. I am going to do everything I can. Frankly, I frequently talk to him on the subject and for long stretches. I am going to do everything I can, and I am going to furnish him with every bit of information I have available, as I have in the past, so that he will have a chance to go ahead and do the job; and I believe he will be given the chance to do it.

Mr. CHELF. Is it true he has been there only a couple of months?

Mr. TABER. That is right.

Mr. CHELF. Then I feel very different about the situation. I thought probably he was operating under the same bunch of screwballs for the past 13 years. But if a man has been there only 60 days, I agree with the gentleman he ought to be given an opportunity. Then if he does not perform, let us get somebody who can.

Mr. TABER. That is right.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. SAUND].

Mr. SAUND. Mr. Speaker, I do not come to the well of the House to hold a brief for what has been done by the Voice of America in the past or even what has been done by the Secretary of State in the past 5 or 6 years, or what he is doing today. I come here to tell you my own experiences and my own intense feelings.

I took a trip around the world on behalf of the Committee on Foreign Affairs last year, and I have come back

with this conclusion: Notwithstanding hundreds of millions and billions of dollars which we are giving in foreign aid, mostly in military assistance, we have not made much success in what I call the public-relations job. In country after country the leaders of countries in the Far East confided in me. I was asked this question everywhere by sincere and honest so-called friends of the United States. My colleagues: Just listen to this question. This is the question that was asked me over and over again: "Why are the Americans afraid of the Communists?" I do not blame anybody else. I was brought up so that when things go wrong with me, I blame no one but myself. My friends, I say we have failed to do a good enough public-relations job. We are engaged in a cold war today and we know it. I will call that cold war a one game series. My friends, we have to win that game. We must come out first best because there is no such thing as second best because there will be no other game in the series. Our job is to win the hearts and minds of the people the world over. We are suffering defeats in the United Nations and we are suffering defeats everywhere because we have neglected this public-relations job. I went into a country where last year we gave \$250 million in foreign aid. The total population of that country is 12 million. When I traveled in that country or when any other American traveled anywhere inside that country, he not only had to have a chauffeur but he had to have an armed guard. We were giving \$250 million to a people where the life of an American was not safe. I say before we give \$250 million in foreign aid, if it takes \$20 million to tell the people of that country what America stands for, then let us spend that \$20 million first before the \$250 million foreign aid is given. The Voice of America has made mistakes. If somebody says it will cost \$10 million to tell America's story behind the Iron Curtain or to tell America's story to the neutral countries, my friends, let us spend that \$10 million. We cannot afford to take a chance. I say again Americans are a nation of super salesmen. Americans have remained comfortably unconcerned as to what the rest of the world thinks about them. We cannot remain unconcerned any longer. Let us give the Voice of America \$10 million or even \$50 million if there is any chance of doing some public-relations job.

[Mr. FULTON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM].

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, since the name of George Allen has entered this debate here this afternoon I have asked for this brief time.

Mr. Speaker, I hold no brief for this agency. I think the House is pretty well aware of the failure of it. But I was delighted, when I was abroad last year, to spend some time with George Allen, and when he was asked to take this position I felt a great relief. I have

known George Allen for many years. If any man in America can do anything for this agency I have confidence that George Allen can do it.

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DURHAM. I yield.

Mr. SCHERER. Is the gentleman in a position to say that George Allen has ever complained to him about his inability to get rid of certain incompetent personnel in the USIA?

Mr. DURHAM. I have no doubt of his ability to get rid of them.

Mr. SCHERER. Has he ever complained to you that because of the law he has been unable to get rid of them, that he is handicapped?

Mr. DURHAM. No; he has not.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] such time as he may require.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, if this House were to adopt the pending motion of the gentleman from Ohio to spend the amount of \$10 million at this time on this project it would mean a total expenditure of at least \$27 million of the taxpayers' money for this Baker East transmitter. We are going to see who are the advocates of economy in government and sensible spending, and who are not.

The House or its Appropriations Committee has never been given an opportunity to inquire into this present situation. The House, and I will take the period of the past 5 years, or the other body, the entire Congress of the United States, has not turned down in that period of time any request for radio facilities for the Voice of America; and in all the past years has allowed every nickel requested for radio broadcasting, although savings were made each year in the rest of the USIA program on all sorts of silly things uncovered by the House Appropriations Committee here and brought to the attention of the House. But here we are confronted with a situation where in order to deliberately get around the House Committee on Appropriations and to avoid their searching examination, they sent up to the other body a budget estimate of \$22.3 million after this supplemental appropriation bill passed the House and went to the other body.

If there is the slightest merit to this request for \$22,300,000 that amount should be appropriated and not the \$10 million provided for in the pending motion, because this is the sort of compromise that invariably costs the taxpayers more money in the long run.

Perhaps I can convince this House that if it goes along with the House Committee on Appropriations in this instance and gives the House Committee on Appropriations an opportunity to investigate this serious matter during the congressional recess, and permits the committee to hold hearings during the recess between now and January, we will come up with the proper answer.

I submit that the procedure being followed in this matter by the present free-spending administration and USIA ignores the House. As I said, they went to the other body after this bill left the House, asked for \$22.3 million, where-



upon the other body allowed them to settle for \$15 million. Now the administration and USIA want \$10 million. This is no way to play around with the taxpayers' money.

What happened with regard to this in the other body? The printed hearings which I have here run, as far as the Senators' questions and USIA answers are concerned, from page 491 to page 500, 9½ pages, on a request for taxpayers' funds that would eventually run up to \$50 million or \$60 million. Why, these hearings do not even show in what State they would locate this

Baker East or east coast transmitter. I had to have inquiry made of USIA.

Where are they going to locate it? They propose to locate it in the vicinity of Wilmington, N. C. Lo, and behold, in 1951 the Congress appropriated money to build a high-power transmitter in the vicinity of Wilmington, N. C. We find that after Congress appropriated the money, and as recently as August of 1956—up to August 2, 1956—2 years ago, the administration sold the property at a loss to the taxpayers of at least \$1,217,000, an admitted loss on their part, mind you. I am reading

from their own figures. They bought the property there in the vicinity of Wilmington, N. C., for \$82 an acre. They bought 2,817 acres for \$233,000. They then spent \$112,000 of your money on engineering designs; land improvements, \$25,000; construction fee, \$115,000; construction and installation, including construction of roads, buildings, drainage, sewerage, water supply, and so forth, \$809,000. Oh yes; other costs of \$89,000.

The following information was furnished the committee by USIA:

#### U. S. INFORMATION AGENCY

#### *Acquisition and construction of radio facilities—Financial statement of Baker East (canceled March 1953)*

[In thousands]

Item and description	Actual obligations, June 30, 1953	Non-recoverable obligations to the appropriation	Non-recoverable obligations to U. S. Government	Remarks
Transmitters: 4 dual 500-kilowatt shortwave..... 2 100-kilowatt shortwave.....	\$2,081 452			The 4 dual 500-kilowatt transmitters are planned for Projects Sahara and Gamma. The 2 100-kilowatt transmitters have been installed at Projects Jade and John.
Subtotal.....	2,533			
Engineering design.....	112	\$112	\$112	
Site acquisition and improvement: Land (2,817.69 acres).....	233	233	73	The land was sold by GSA (July 10–Aug. 2, 1956) for \$125,000. Timber rights were sold for \$35,000. The total receipts \$160,000 were deposited into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.
Land improvement.....	25	25	25	
Subtotal.....	258	258	98	
Construction and installation: Construction fee..... Construction and installation.....	*115 809	115 809	115 809	This covers construction of roads, buildings, drainage, sewage, water supply, etc. The facility was in various stages of completion at the time the project was canceled.
Subtotal.....	924	924	924	
Other costs.....	89	83	83	This covers various miscellaneous supplies, antennas, shipping, audio equipment, etc. The audio equipment, valued at \$6,000, will be used by the Agency.
Total.....	3,916	1,377	1,217	

Now, after having as recently as within the past 2 years sold this property for \$125,000 or about \$44 an acre, and remember they bought it for \$82 an acre, and they also bought radio equipment at a cost of over \$2½ million which became second hand the day they took possession of it—this administration permitted a loss of \$1,217,000 plus 50 percent of the cost of the radio equipment. What does this administration and USIA now want to do? They want this \$10 million to acquire a site in the vicinity of Wilmington, N. C. for the Baker East transmitter. They want to buy land, including swampland there, at \$200 an acre. There is \$1,100,000 included in Mr. Bow's \$10 million for this purpose.

Mr. Speaker, for years this administration and USIA have been kidding us. They insisted their broadcasts got into Moscow, that they got by the Russians and satellites. At no time did Dr. Johnson or Mr. Strubert or Mr. Larson tell us to the contrary.

In the fall of 1955 I went to the Island of Rhodes in the eastern Mediterranean to visit and see about the floating transmitter to the Middle East, the *Courier*, which was tied up there along shore. My committee helped build that ship and relay transmitter on certain assurances. I found that it was ineffective, that it

could not operate without being tied up next to the shore of the Island of Rhodes or without a big station which was constructed on top of a hill, at considerable additional cost to the taxpayers.

This was 3 years ago, in the fall of 1955. We recommended that they get rid of it. Oh, no. And what does the distinguished Mr. Allen have to say about it now?

Included in the 9½ pages of colloquy in the other body we find these questions and answers:

Senator THYE. Mr. Chairman, I have a question at that point. What about the installations that we had aboard a ship in the Mediterranean?

Mr. ALLEN. We are using that ship, Senator THYE. It is at the Island of Rhodes at the present time, but it is not in any way adequate. It is a 50-kilowatt medium wave station and even at night it can only reach part way into the Middle East and the African Continent. In the daytime it can just barely be heard in along the seaboard, at Beirut and Alexandria.

These cities are not far from the Island of Rhodes.

Mr. ALLEN. It has turned out that the ship has been a disappointment, in all frankness. We can move it, but the ship serves as a relay base, so the ship itself has to receive the signal first and then boost it out. In order to receive it adequately, the ship has to be tied up alongside the shore and

have its receiving antenna on the land. We have tried it at sea a little but it just does not work very well.

This is the ship *Courier* that you have heard me discuss previously on this floor, and concerning which I made protest. They have a Coast Guard crew of about 110 men living in beautiful, delightful homes on the shore of the Island of Rhodes. Do you think anybody paid any attention to the situation there? No.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SCHERER] asked a question about people down in the agency that Ambassador Allen cannot get rid of. The people he should get rid of he cannot get rid of because they have been appointed by the White House. If you vote for this motion what assurance do you have that the \$10 million will be spent any more wisely than the previous money?

Now, let us go a bit further on this question. Mr. Allen says that it would take 2 to 3 years to construct this transmitter in North Carolina to take the place of the transmitter that this administration and USIA abandoned, if you please. Is a delay of about 4 months going to hurt? Is it not proper that the agency and its engineers and the people concerned come before the House Committee on Appropriations and make a case for \$27 million of taxpayer's money? If they make a case—and, as I said be-



fore, as one who has never voted to cut one nickel for the Voice of America, having been assured they were doing a good job—and I say we will give them a fair hearing—and if they are entitled to the money we will recommend it. We will hold hearings during the recess. What is unfair about that? What is not sensible about that?

Why is that not the right approach? Why not go along with this proposition, for if you accept the motion offered by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow], you are embarking on a project that is going to cost the taxpayers \$27 million, a project that was abandoned by the same people running this agency only as recently as 2 years ago.

Mr. Speaker, in the fiscal years 1950, 1951, 1958, and 1959, the Congress appropriated \$67,146,939 for acquisition and construction of USIA radio facilities. At the specific requests of this administration and USIA, in the 83d and 84th Congresses, we consented to the transfer of \$10,106,717 of these moneys which were appropriated to bolster broadcasting facilities, for use for other and different purposes. Not only did this administration use that \$10,106,717 for salaries and expenses of the Department of State and the United States Information Agency, but they did so at a time when they were inflexible in their testimony, and position that the Voice of America was operating 100 percent efficiently and was piercing the Iron Curtain every day of the year even in the face of Soviet jamming which attempted to keep it out of Moscow, the Soviet Union, and the satellites.

Every time this committee made inquiry of Mr. Streibert and the other heads of the United States Information Agency since 1953, we were flatly informed that the VOA broadcasting operation was a perfect one. All you need do is go back over the reams and reams of press releases issued by Streibert, Larson, and company, widely carried in the press of America advising the public of the great accomplishments of this Agency, at least insofar as the Voice of America was concerned.

Mr. Speaker, I was appalled when I first learned that these people running the United States Information Agency did not present a request such as this to the appropriations committee of the House of Representatives either in connection with the regular annual supply bill for the Agency or in connection with the pending supplemental appropriations bill for 1959. I submit that their present procedure is nothing more than a gimmick to avoid a detailed, searching examination of the deceit which has been perpetrated upon the Congress and the American taxpayers.

In the mere 9½ pages—pages 491 to 500—of testimony taken before the appropriations committee of the other body, to which I have previously referred, I was amazed to find, beginning on page 491, the following statement of Mr. Allen:

(b) Obsolescence and low power of existing domestic facilities make it virtually impossible to deliver reliable signals to our relay bases, to say nothing of direct coverage

of European and Middle Eastern target areas in the face of jamming.

As a preliminary I repeat my reference to the fact that the Congress appropriated money back about 1951 for the construction of a high-powered transmitter on the east coast of the United States in the vicinity of Wilmington, N. C., known then as Baker East. After necessary funds were appropriated by the Congress for this project and the project later discontinued by the administration on the ground that it was not feasible, how should one feel at this point in the current calendar year 1958 to read the following recent testimony of Mr. Allen before the other body:

The main item I would like to stress is a \$10 million appropriation to increase our facilities on the east coast of the United States. Now, we have discussed that item inside the executive branch of the Government, since 1951. Every year, either in the Agency or the State Department or in Bureau of the Budget, it has been said, "Well, let's go along as we are now and another time, next year maybe, we will come forward with it."

Mr. Allen further testified:

I would like to repeat what I said before you came in, that our file shows that we have been discussing the east coast facilities for years. However, each time it has come up, somebody has come along and said put it off until next year. Egypt started building a 600-kilowatt transmitter 2 years ago. They have 300 kilowatts installed already and everybody is talking about how Egypt can blanket the area. You have a hard time trying to find the Voice of America because we didn't start building transmitters sooner.

Another matter that drew my attention and is contained in the printed Senate hearings, is the following testimony of Mr. Allen, at page 496 of those hearings:

Americans in places like Baghdad, who had no communication with the outside world, are now learning to depend on the Voice of America for their news in English, and it is a very fine development.

Is it possible that we are spending the millions of dollars involved in this program in order to furnish a news service in English to Americans in Baghdad, if you please? I have always thought that the purpose of this Agency was to combat the propaganda of the Soviet Union.

Although I have served for many years in connection with the appropriations for the United States Information Agency and although I have always been for a good information program, I find myself continually confronted with the hocus-pocus of the Agency. During the course of the hearings in the early part of this year on the regular annual appropriations bill and the item therein for the United States Information Agency, there was the following printed testimony beginning at page 243:

#### FILM SHOWINGS TO AMERICAN AUDIENCES

Mr. ALLEN. I wonder if I could take this occasion, Mr. Chairman, to find out the views of the committee on a question that has been put up to me several times. Several people have complained to me that there are excellent films in the USIA film catalog which Americans would like to see but we do not allow them to do so. I have assumed that it was entirely proper and perhaps even obligatory, when Americans want to see

what we are doing with our appropriations, that we should allow them to do so, but I find some differences of views in my own staff as to whether we ought to do that or not.

Recently a committee was appointed by the President which met in the State Department, concerned with cultural matters overseas. In that committee meeting I was attacked rather severely for holding close to our chest films that would be very important, they felt, for American people to see. I told them we certainly could not hire a hall and put on a showing for American people, but if proper American institutions and organizations asked to borrow our films, I saw no reason why we could not lend them to them and let them show the films.

Mr. ROONEY. I thought the American taxpayer's money for USIA was to be spent to show these films abroad in order to combat communism.

If you get into the area suggested you will need a lot of manpower when you give something away for free and it will cost the American taxpayer tremendous sums of money to show these films to American people. You would be building up to something like the \$800,000 of taxpayers' money to tell the American people they ought to go to the Brussels Fair. That is not why we are at the Brussels Fair at all. We are there to compete with other peoples of the world on the standing of the United States in cultural achievements and so forth. I think all your films should be working or in use overseas.

Those are my personal ideas.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate your reply. I want to make it clear I take no attitude on the question. I am groping for advice, and thought this was the appropriate place to ask that question, but maybe not.

Mr. ROONEY. This committee and the Congress does not run the executive branch of Government and we never take the position of saying "You do thus and so." We do say, "Do not do thus and so" after you make the mistake. I do not think it is the function of this appropriations committee to say "You must use the money for thus and so" unless it is in line with your request.

We have followed this policy for years and shall, I hope, continue to do. When we find instances where the American taxpayers' money has been foolishly spent or squandered, we shall highlight it.

As to your films, we look at these films every year. We have never been very much impressed by them. And we will look at them again this year. We will spend as many days as necessary to look at the films. They are very expensive.

Mr. ALLEN. On the point of whether we have films in the United States, I do not know how many films we have, but I agree surely that the main place for these films is outside the United States. I can understand that we might have a copy right now of the Marian Anderson film, for example. I do not know.

Mr. SHELTON. Sir, we have library prints, usually one print of each film.

Mr. ALLEN. I should think, Mr. Chairman, that if the American public wants to see what we are doing and asks us to lend them copies of a film, we might be subject to proper criticism if we say, "No, you cannot see what we are doing." As regards the radio scripts of the Voice of America, there is a specific provision in the law that says we must make those scripts available if anyone asks for them.

Mr. PRESTON. May I make a comment on that, which is my own personal view. There are two objections I can see to the releasing of those films to the American public on demand. The first is it would soon grow to a very large program, because it has become very popular in civic meetings when they



cannot get a speaker to show movies. Pretty soon you would have a terrific demand from clubs, PTA's, the League of Women Voters, and other organizations.

Secondly, the people who look at the film are not always aware of the objective sought in the film. If you make a film slanted toward an objective in a certain area of the world, a lot of them would not be familiar with the circumstances in that area and would not understand what you are trying to do in that area, and would not be competent to judge the film, then you would be having criticisms you would spend long hours trying to explain away. This is a highly specialized activity, and I do not think it would be a good idea.

Mr. ALLEN. I agree it takes good, sound judgment to decide what to do about films. I have specifically in mind a request which was made, I believe, by the American Council on Islamic Affairs, which was going to have a meeting and they would like to see the films made of the Sultan of Morocco during his visit here. Those are the type of requests I have to answer, and I am glad to have the chance to have it discussed.

Mr. PRESTON. I can understand how that would be a different request from one from the Kiwanis Club of Podunk, Iowa, who might want to show a particular film just because it was United Nations Week that week. It would run into a pretty big operation. I think there could be exceptions made here and there, but as a broad policy if you went into that you would soon be just a film library and it would require the services of a lot of people.

Mr. ALLEN. It may be that this can be handled through some other organization of the Government. I do not know the setup well enough to judge, but the Office of Education, for example, does have a lot of films, prints of which can be obtained by the public.

Mr. ROONEY. Those films are educational films for American use. I do not think there is an agency of Government that is not in the film business. The Armed Forces are; the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is; everybody is in it. With regard to your agency, I have been appropriating money for it for years in the belief that it was to combat communism abroad and that your activities were to be abroad and not in the United States.

Mr. ALLEN. I think I have the tenor of your views, Mr. Chairman, and I appreciate them.

Mr. ROONEY. Ours is a democratic process. I am only one member of this committee. Those are my personal views and always have been. I am for the Agency and have been over the years. But I want to cut out the nonsense that always creeps into your program. It will cost the American taxpayer a lot of needless money if you distribute these films in the United States, and I would not vote 15 cents for the cost of showing those films here.

About 3 weeks ago, at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, I found on my television set a motion picture which was stated to have been produced by the USIA and the BBC. This motion picture, which was stated to have been released through the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, was about as silly a film as one can imagine. It concerned a department store here in the District of Columbia, showed Negroes doing all the menial work, and if it did nothing else it did give publicity to the people who owned that store. This whole business seemed so silly to me at the moment, that the following day I requested the staff, in view of the testimony which I

have brought to your attention, to find out what the situation was. Imagine my amazement when I was handed the following papers prepared by the United States Information Agency pursuant to my request:

**MOTION PICTURES OF THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY RELEASED FOR PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL USE IN THE UNITED STATES<sup>1</sup>**  
(AS OF AUGUST 13, 1958)

America Presents America.  
American Newsboy.  
An American Portrait.  
The Ancient Curse.  
And Now Miguel.  
Appalachian Trail.  
Apprentice Training.  
Around This Table.  
Arts of Japan.  
Asian Artists in Crystal.  
Atoms for Peace. Part 1: Introducing the Atom.  
Atoms for Peace. Part 2: Medicine.  
Atoms for Peace. Part 3: Agriculture, Industry, and Power.  
Atoms for Peace. Part 4: Scientific Advancement.  
Atoms for Peace. Part 5: Working Together.  
Atoms for Peace. Part 6: Training Men for the Atomic Age.  
Battle in the Talar.  
Bennington College.  
Blue Ribbon.  
Businessmen's Service Club.  
Clean Water Makes Good Health.  
A Community Advisory Service.  
County Government.  
Design for Growing.  
Etawah Story.  
Ethiopia in the Free World.  
Expanding World Relationships.  
Factory Worker Turns Farmer.  
A Fair Chance.  
The Family of Man.  
The Greatest Treasure.  
The Haven.  
Head of the House.  
Helping Teachers To Understand Children, Part 1.  
Helping Teachers To Understand Children, Part 2.  
Herald Tribune Youth Forum.  
Himalayan Awakening.  
Hoover Dam.  
A House, a Wife, and a Singing Bird.  
Hungarian Fight for Freedom.  
Hurricane Circuit.  
The Impressionable Years.  
Impressions of Japan.  
India Plows Deeper.  
International Ice Patrol.  
Journey Into Medicine.  
Junior Chamber of Commerce.  
Junior College for Technical Trades.  
The Korea Story.  
Let Us Live.  
Letter From an American Schoolboy.  
Life for the Land.  
Museum of Science and Industry.  
A Nation in Torment.  
The Near Horizon.  
Now We Are Free.  
Out of Hungary to Freedom.  
Out of the Darkness.  
Passport Issued.

<sup>1</sup> USIA films are produced specifically for overseas use and USIA does not distribute copies in the United States. It releases certain films through the United States Office of Education for use in American schools and colleges. The office, in turn, authorizes United World Films to make and sell copies per GSA contract GS-00S-17375. School and university film libraries purchase copies and lend or rent them to educational film users.

The Photographer.  
Planning for Plenty.  
Preparation of Teachers.  
Pursuit of Happiness.  
Rehabilitation of the Blind.  
Rescue Squad.  
Revolt of a Generation.  
Rosary of the Missions.  
Rural High School.  
Rural Women.  
The Scroll.  
Shipbuilders of Essex.  
Small Town Editor.  
Tanglewood, Music School and Music Festival.  
Tom Schuler, Cobbler Statesman.  
Toward Tomorrow.  
Trailer 201.  
Training of Men.  
UCLA.  
Union Local.  
Vice President Nixon, Ambassador of Friendship.  
Victory in Talar.  
Voice of a Choir.  
We Build a Town.  
The Yukawa Story.  
Americans All.  
Atacama Desert.  
Belo Horizonte.  
The Bounteous Earth.  
Brazil.  
Brazil Gets the News.  
Brazilian Quartz Goes to War.  
Brazil's Fishing School.  
Buenos Aires and Montevideo.  
Colombia, Crossroads of the Americas.  
The County Agent.  
Cuernavaca.  
The Day Is New.  
The Doctor.  
Down Where North Begins.  
Fiestas of the Hills.  
Fire and Water.  
Fundo in Chile.  
Good Neighbor Family.  
Guadalajara.  
Heart of the Inca Empire.  
High Plain.  
High Spots of a High Country.  
Hill Towns of Guatemala.  
Hookworm.  
Housing in Chile.  
Insects as Carriers of Disease.  
Jungle Quest for the Great Stone Heads.  
Lima.  
The Mechanic.  
Mexico Builds a Democracy.  
Mexico City.  
Montevideo Family.  
Monuments of Ancient Mexico.  
Ohio Town.  
Orchids.  
Our Neighbors Down the Road.  
Pan American Bazaar.  
Paraguay.  
Patagonian Playground.  
Patzcuaro.  
La Paz.  
People of Two Worlds.  
Peru.  
Peru's Coastal Region.  
Rio de Janeiro  
São Paulo  
The School  
Schools of the South  
Sky Dancers of Papantla  
South Chile  
Southern Brazil  
Sundays in the Valley of Mexico  
Tehuantepec  
This Is Ecuador  
A Town in Old Mexico  
Treasure Trove of Jade  
Venezuela  
Vera Cruz  
Wealth of the Andes  
Wings Over Brazil  
Wooden Faces of Totonicapan  
Young Uruguay



Yucatan  
 The Amazon Awakens  
 Defense Against Invasion  
 The Grain That Built a Hemisphere  
 How Disease Travels  
 The Human Body  
 Infant Care  
 Tuberculosis  
 Water, Friend or Enemy  
 What Is Disease  
 Cleanliness Brings Health  
 Winged Scourge  
 A Better Tomorrow  
 Capital Story  
 The Cummington Story  
 Freedom To Learn  
 Hymn of the Nations  
 The Library of Congress  
 Northwest U. S. A.  
 San Francisco, 1945  
 Steel Town  
 Swedes in America  
 The Town  
 Tuesday in November  
 Valley of the Tennessee  
 Adult education  
 Audio-visual aids to learning  
 Bent with the years  
 Board of education  
 Books for everyone  
 Brooklyn Technical High School  
 Burroughs newsboy foundation  
 Cancer education  
 The CARE story  
 Children's guardian  
 Citizen's public hall  
 Community Chest  
 Creative leisure  
 The Economic and Social Council at work  
 Education for peace  
 The family  
 For a bright home life  
 Freedom of the press  
 How to conduct a meeting  
 Independent commercial radio station  
 International House  
 Japan and the U. N.: What is the U. N.?  
 Japanese Diet members observe United States Government in action  
 Japanese Diet members visit an American legislature  
 Japanese trade fair  
 Japanese women leaders visit the United States  
 Junior achievement  
 Leaders of tomorrow  
 Letter to a friend  
 Libraries without bars  
 Men who fish  
 Museums for school children  
 My child is blind  
 NYU television workshop  
 National Folk Festival, part 1  
 National Folk Festival, part 2  
 National Folk Festival, part 3  
 A new beginning  
 New eyes and new ears  
 Our town is our classroom  
 Road to peace  
 The rural co-op  
 SCAP and CI and E information centers  
 Small town library  
 Social change in a democracy  
 The social worker  
 A story of goodwill  
 Streptomycin.  
 TVA Town.  
 This Land Is Mine.  
 Town Meeting of the World.  
 Tulsa, Oklahoma.  
 UNESCO and Japan.  
 Union and the Community.  
 We, the Japanese People.  
 Will for Peace.  
 Working Through College.  
 World in a Schoolroom.  
 A Year in America.  
 Roads and Traffic.  
 Small Town Newspaper.

Smog: The Pittsburgh Story.  
 How America Shops.  
 Automation.  
 Presidential Conventions.  
 Farming.  
 Home Buying.  
 Immigrants.  
 State Capital.  
 Problems of Leisure.  
 Old Age: A Generation of Elder.  
 Railroads.  
 Air Traffic.

#### THE DISTRIBUTION AND USE IN THE UNITED STATES OF USIA FILMS

##### BACKGROUND

In a letter dated June 23, 1948, to the Assistant Secretary of State, the Commissioner of Education referred to the motion pictures being produced by the Department for use in its overseas programs and expressed the wish that such films could be made available through the Office of Education for noncommercial educational use in the United States. On July 29, 1948, the Assistant Secretary acquiesced and suggested that representatives of the Office of Education and of the Department's International Motion Picture Division work out the necessary arrangements. Copies of these two letters are attached.

##### CURRENT PROCEDURES

1. The United States Information Agency determines which of its films, produced or acquired for overseas use, can and should be released for educational use in the United States, taking into account legal factors and policy considerations. The Office of Education exercises no control in the selection of such films.

2. The United States Information Agency authorizes the Office of Education to release specific films for public educational use in this country. A copy of a representative letter is attached.

3. The Office of Education authorizes United World Films, Inc., to make copies of such films, utilizing for this purpose negatives of the Government, and to sell these copies in accordance with the provisions of contract GS-OOS-17375. A copy of a representative letter is attached.

4. United World Films notifies schools, colleges, and other users of educational films of the availability of the USIA films so released and fills purchase orders for copies of the films.

5. United World Films sends to the Office of Education monthly summaries of such sales, including duplicate copies of all sales invoices. The Office keeps a statistical record of sales but sends the invoices, which contain the names and addresses of purchasers, to the United States Information Agency for its information and reference file.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY,  
Washington, June 23, 1948.

Mr. GEORGE V. ALLEN,  
Assistant Secretary of State, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. ALLEN: The United States Office of Education is charged, in its organic act, with the responsibility "to diffuse such information as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment of efficient school systems, and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country."

In carrying out this responsibility the Office of Education performs many services for American schools and colleges. One of these services, which has grown rapidly in recent years, is that of making available to educational institutions motion pictures and other visual aids of the United States Government. At the present time, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of

Commerce, the Navy Department, and a number of other agencies and departments have released certain films to the Office of Education for distribution to the public to be used for educational purposes.

We have had numerous inquiries about the availability of the motion pictures of the Department of State. These inquiries express the belief of school and college officials that these films, showing various aspects of American life, would be particularly useful in American education. For example, concerning your recently completed picture on teacher education in the United States, the President of Ball State Teachers College has written us saying:

"We have had the privilege this past week-end of viewing the world premier of Teacher Training, U. S. A., prepared for the United States Department of State by the International Film Foundation of which Julien Bryan is director.

"As you know this film was made on the Ball State Teachers College campus last year. We are professionally proud of the film because we believe that it portrays the essence of a teacher education program based on the concept of child development and on the concept that the teacher is a well-rounded person. Both of these concepts are vividly portrayed in the movie.

"We know that the picture was made to be used by the United States Department of State in the U. S. I. S. program as one of a group of documentary films to be shown in foreign countries. However, we should like to use the film for pre-service and in-service education on our campus and in the State of Indiana.

"We believe the film would be very useful for many college and public-school systems in the development of their programs. For some reason which we do not fully understand, documentary films of this type, with some exceptions, are not made available by the State Department to educational institutions or to anyone in the United States. Since there would be no cost to the State Department and since we do not intend to sell or lease the movie, we would be interested in having you find out for us if it is at all possible for us to obtain three copies of the movie which could be used for local and State meetings."

In order to meet such requests and thus to promote the cause of education, the Office of Education urges that the Department of State, if possible, make its films available to the Office of Education for use in its program of assistance to educational institutions in this country. The use of the films will, of course, be limited strictly to noncommercial educational purposes.

I hope that it will be possible for our Visual Aids to Education Section and your International Motion Picture Division to work cooperatively in effecting such arrangements as may be necessary to make certain of your motion pictures available domestically. It seems to me particularly important that films such as yours on various aspects of American life be widely used in American schools and colleges at the present time to help bring about in American youth a better understanding of and a greater faith in American democracy.

Cordially yours,  
J. W. STUDEBAKER, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, July 29, 1948.

Mr. RALL I. GRIGSBY,  
Acting Commissioner,  
United States Office of Education,  
Federal Security Agency,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. GRIGSBY: The receipt is acknowledged of Mr. Studebaker's letter of June 23, 1948, proposing that this Depart-



ment make available to the Office of Education for distribution in this country motion picture productions mentioned in the letter, the display of which it is believed would " \* \* \* diffuse \* \* \* information \* \* \* and \* \* \* promote the cause of education throughout the country." Use of the films concerned would, the letter states, be limited strictly to noncommercial educational purposes.

This Department is pleased to agree to the suggestion so made. There are, of course, certain conditions to be observed in respect to these films and therefore it is desirable that, as suggested in the letter under acknowledgement, representatives of your office take the matter up with Mr. Herbert T. Edwards, Chief of the Department's International Motion Pictures Division. They will doubtless be able to work out all necessary arrangements.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE V. ALLEN,  
Assistant Secretary.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY,  
Washington, June 4, 1958.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION,  
Department of Health, Education, and  
Welfare, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: This will authorize the United States Office of Education to release for public, nonprofit distribution and exhibition within the United States, including the sale of prints by United World Films under contract GS-OOS-17375, the following motion pictures:

The Grain That Built a Hemisphere.  
Water: Friend or Enemy.  
Defense Against Invasion.  
The Amazon Awakens.  
The Human Body.  
What Is Disease?  
Tuberculosis.  
Infant Care.  
How Disease Travels.

Sincerely yours,

JACK W. EVANS,  
Special Assistant to Director,  
Motion Picture Service.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,  
EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,  
OFFICE OF EDUCATION,  
Washington, D. C., July 16, 1958.

Mr. LEO B. GUELPA, JR.,  
Manager, Government Films Department,  
United World Films, Inc., New  
York, N. Y.

DEAR MR. GUELPA: This will authorize United World Films, Inc., in accordance with the terms and conditions of contract GS-OOS-17375, to make and sell 16-millimeter prints of the following motion pictures:

	Price per print	Govern-
List		ment
The Amazon Awakens (color, 1,203')	\$177.73	\$133.30
Defense Against Invasion (color, 487')	73.95	55.46
The Grain That Built a Hemisphere (color, 411')	64.56	47.67
How Disease Travels (color, 396')	57.21	42.91
The Human Body (color, 357')	51.87	38.90
Infant Care (color, 338')	49.29	36.97
Tuberculosis (color, 388')	56.13	42.10
Water, Friend or Enemy (color, 333')	48.60	36.45
What Is Disease? (color, 408')	63.16	47.37

These motion pictures, originally produced by the Office of Inter-American Affairs, should be listed in catalogs and in sales reports as films of the United States Information Agency.

Printing materials are located at Byron, Inc., and United World Films, Inc., is hereby authorized to purchase prints for \$0.072 per foot plus \$1 per reel (400 feet or fraction thereof). The sales prices quoted above have been calculated upon these laboratory prices in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 12 of contract GS-OOS-17375.

Sincerely yours,

SEERLEY REID,  
Chief, Visual Education Service.

And Ambassador Allen had testified before the committee: "There are excellent films in the USIA film catalog which Americans would like to see but we do not allow them to do so."

The situation in which the Congress and the American taxpayers find themselves today points up what I have been saying on the floor of this House for years. I want a good powerful United States Information Agency and I want a good powerful Voice of America on the airwaves. The crowd running this outfit have not had the ability to achieve either of these desires. I have said a number of times here on the floor that if the United States Information Agency were doing a good job and needed the money I would be willing to appropriate a billion dollars a year. But I cannot condone the extraordinary procedure adopted by the administration in this instance. I repeat the charge that in order to deliberately avoid hearings before the House Committee on Appropriations, this administration and the Agency resorted to the gimmick of waiting until testimony was taken on the regular bill and again only recently on the pending supplemental appropriations bill, and then after the House had sent this bill to the other body sent up this request. Are they afraid to answer questions? Are they afraid to put their cards on the table and place the responsibility for the fiasco of the Voice of America where it belongs?

I again submit that if the \$10 million contained in the pending motion of the gentleman from Ohio is worthy of an affirmative vote which would start construction of at least a 27-million-dollar project, then the entire amount requested by the Agency, to wit, \$22,300,000 is justified.

Regardless of the outcome of the vote on the pending motion, I intend to request a thoroughgoing investigation of this whole situation by the investigations staff of the House Appropriations Committee.

Finally, I suggest to Ambassador Allen that he take the United States Information Agency people, who are lobbying like demons for bigger USIA appropriations and this very item, off Capitol Hill at the first moment. There are entirely too many USIA lobbyists whose large salaries are paid with taxpayers' money whose only job seems to me to be to get bigger and greater appropriations for the Agency. I am reliably informed that in the past number of days the Secretary of the Interior has personally called almost all the Members on the other side of the aisle lobbying for passage of the minerals subsidy pilferage of the taxpayers' pockets. Is not there someone who has the ear of the President of the United

States to inform him as to what is going on in the premises?

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow].

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 190, nays 172, not voting 67, as follows:

[Roll No. 184]

YEAS—190

Adair	Dorn, N. Y.	Mumma
Addonizio	Durham	Neal
Allen, Calif.	Dwyer	Nimtz
Allen, Ill.	Farbstein	Nix
Anfuso	Fenton	O'Brien, N. Y.
Arends	Flno	O'Hara, Ill.
Ashley	Ford	Osmer
Auchincloss	Fulton	Ostertag
Avery	George	Patterson
Ayres	Glenn	Pelly
Baldwin	Granahan	Price
Barden	Green, Pa.	Quie
Barrett	Griffin	Ray
Bass, N. H.	Griffiths	Reece, Tenn.
Bates	Gubser	Reed
Becker	Gwinn	Rees, Kans.
Belcher	Hagen	Reuss
Betts	Halleck	Rhodes, Ariz.
Blatnik	Harden	Rhodes, Pa.
Bolling	Harvey	Riehlman
Bolton	Haskell	Roberts
Bonner	Hays, Ark.	Robison, N. Y.
Bosch	Hays, Ohio	Robison, Ky.
Bow	Heseltun	Rodino
Boyle	Hess	Rogers, Colo.
Bray	Hiestand	Rogers, Mass.
Broomfield	Hill	Sadlak
Brown, Ohio	Hollifield	Saund
Broyhill	Holmes	Saylor
Bush	Holt	Schenck
Byrd	Holtzman	Schwengel
Byrne, Pa.	Horan	Scott, N. C.
Canfield	Hyde	Scudder
Carnahan	Jensen	Seely-Brown
Carrigg	Judd	Selden
Cederberg	Karsten	Simpson, Pa.
Chamberlain	Kean	Sisk
Chenoweth	Kearns	Smith, Kans.
Chiperfield	Keating	Smith, Miss.
Christopher	Kelly, N. Y.	Springer
Church	Knox	Staggers
Clark	Knutson	Stauffer
Cooley	Lafore	Taber
Corbett	Laird	Talle
Cramer	Latham	Teague, Calif.
Cretella	Lennon	Tewes
Cunningham,	Lesinski	Thompson, N. J.
Iowa	McDonough	Thomson, Wyo.
Cunningham,	McGovern	Tollefson
Nebr.	McGregor	Trimble
Curtin	McIntosh	Udall
Curtis, Mass.	Machrowicz	Ullman
Curtis, Mo.	Mailliard	Van Zandt
Dague	Martln	Vorys
Dawson, Utah	May	Vursell
Delaney	Marrow	Westland
Dellay	Michel	Whitener
Dennison	Miller, Md.	Widnall
Dent	Miller, Nebr.	Wigglesworth
Devereux	Moore	Withrow
Diggs	Morano	Wolverton
Dixon	Morgan	Younger
Dollinger	Moss	Zablocki
Dooley	Moulder	Zelenko

NAYS—172

Abbitt	Blitch	Davis, Tenn.
Abernethy	Boggs	Dawson, Ill.
Albert	Boland	Denton
Alexander	Breeding	Dingell
Alger	Brooks, Tex.	Donohue
Andersen,	Brown, Ga.	Dorn, S. C.
H. Carl	Brown, Mo.	Dowdy
Andrews	Budge	Eberharter
Ashmore	Burleson	Edmondson
Aspinall	Byrne, Ill.	Elliott
Balley	Byrnes, Wls.	Everett
Baring	Cannon	Evins
Bass, Tenn.	Celler	Fallon
Beckworth	Chelf	Fascell
Bennett, Fla.	Coad	Feighan
Bennett, Mich.	Collier	Fisher
Berry	Davis, Ga.	Flood



Flynt	Kruger	Porter
Fogarty	Landrum	Rabaut
Forand	Lane	Riley
Forrester	Lankford	Rivers
Fountain	Libonati	Robeson, Va.
Frazier	Lipscomb	Rogers, Fla.
Garmatz	Loser	Rogers, Tex.
Gary	McFall	Rooney
Gathings	McMillan	Roosevelt
Gavin	Mack, Ill.	Rutherford
Grant	Mack, Wash.	Santangelo
Gray	Madden	Scherer
Green, Oreg.	Magnuson	Scrivner
Gross	Mahon	Shelley
Haley	Marshall	Sheppard
Hardy	Matthews	Sikes
Harris	Meador	Siler
Harrison, Va.	Metcalf	Simpson, Ill.
Healey	Mills	Smith, Calif.
Hemphill	Mitchell	Smith, Va.
Herlong	Montoya	Steed
Hoever	Morris	Sullivan
Holland	Multer	Teller
Huddleston	Murray	Thomas
Hull	Natcher	Thompson, Tex.
Ikard	Nicholson	Thornberry
Jackson	Norblad	Tuck
Jarman	Norrell	Van Pelt
Jennings	O'Brien, Ill.	Vinson
Johansen	O'Hara, Minn.	Walter
Johnson	O'Konski	Watts
Jonas	O'Neill	Weaver
Jones, Ala.	Passman	Wharton
Kee	Patman	Whitten
Keogh	Perkins	Wier
Kilday	Pfost	Williams, Miss.
Kilgore	Philbin	Willis
King	Pillion	Wilson, Ind.
Kirwan	Poage	Wright
Kitchin	Poff	Yates
Kluczynski	Polk	

## NOT VOTING—67

Anderson, Mont.	Hale	Pilcher
Baker	Harrison, Nebr.	Powell
Baumhart	Hébert	Preston
Beamer	Henderson	Prouty
Bentley	Hillings	Radwan
Boykin	Hoffman	Rains
Brooks, La.	Hosmer	St. George
Brownson	James	Scott, Pa.
Buckley	Jenkins	Sheehan
Burdick	Jones, Mo.	Shuford
Clevenger	Kearney	Sieminski
Coffin	Kilburn	Spence
Colmer	LeCompte	Taylor
Coudert	McCarthy	Teague, Tex.
Derounian	McCormack	Thompson, La.
Dies	McCulloch	Utt
Doyle	McIntire	Vanik
Engle	Macdonald	Wainwright
Frelinghuysen	Mason	Williams, N. Y.
Friedel	Miller, Calif.	Wilson, Calif.
Gordon	Miller, N. Y.	Winstead
Gregory	Minshall	Young
	Morrison	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Frelinghuysen for, with Mr. Hébert against.

Mr. Wainwright for, with Mr. Buckley against.

Mr. James for, with Mr. Thompson of Louisiana against.

Mr. Derounian for, with Mr. Morrison against.

Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Colmer against.

Mr. Miller of New York for, with Mr. Winstead against.

Mr. Williams of New York for, with Mr. Friedel against.

Mr. Sieminski for, with Mr. Vanik against.

Mr. McCarthy for, with Mr. Engle against.

Mr. Bentley for, with Mr. Pilcher against.

Mr. Hillings for, with Mr. Preston against.

Mr. Coudert for, with Mr. Doyle against.

Mrs. St. George for, with Mr. Miller of California against.

Mr. Hosmer for, with Mr. Young against.

Mr. Scott of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Rains against.

Mr. Baker for, with Mr. Gordon against.

Mr. Wilson of California for, with Mr. Boykin against.

Mr. Kearney for, with Mr. Macdonald against.

Mr. Kilburn for, with Mr. Teague of Texas against.

Mr. Minshall for, with Mr. Anderson of Montana against.

Mr. Burdick for, with Mr. Coffin against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Dies with Mr. Baumhart.

Mr. Brooks of Louisiana with Mr. Beamer.

Mr. Gregory with Mr. Sheehan.

Mr. Shuford with Mr. McCulloch.

Mr. Spence with Mr. Utt.

Messrs. DURHAM, McGOVERN, CUNNINGHAM of Nebraska, McDONOUGH, CUNNINGHAM of Iowa, DORN of New York, ALLEN of Illinois, MILLER of Nebraska, REECE of Tennessee, and RHODES of Pennsylvania changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

Messrs. CELLER, HEALEY, MULTER, METCALF, and SMITH of Virginia changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment No. 112.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 114: Page 45, line 1; insert:

*"Payment to informational media guaranty fund"*

"For payment to the 'Informational media guaranty fund', for partial restoration of realized impairment to the capital used in carrying on the authority to make informational media guaranties, as provided in section 1011 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1442), \$5,000,000."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

# AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND EURATOM

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 116) to approve agreement between the Government of the United States and the European Atomic Energy Community — Euratom — concerning cooperation to advance the peaceful application of atomic energy.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Whereas the United States of America has instituted a program of international cooperation to make available to cooperating nations the benefits of peaceful applications of atomic energy; and

Whereas the United States of America and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) have entered into an agreement providing for cooperation in programs designed to advance the peaceful application of atomic energy: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That pursuant to the provisions of sections 11 (1) and 124 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, the agreement between the Gov-*

ernment of the United States of America and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM), signed at Brussels on May 29, 1958, and at Washington on June 19, 1958, concerning cooperation between the parties in programs for the advancement of the peaceful application of atomic energy, be and hereby is approved. This resolution does not constitute approval or disapproval of the memorandum of understanding, or any other agreements which have not been formally approved or authorized by the Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The concurrent resolution was concurred in, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. HOSMER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 376 and its companion, Senate Concurrent Resolution 116, in accordance with the requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, provide for congressional approval of the international agreement establishing a United States-Euratom cooperation program signed at Brussels on May 29, 1958, and in Washington on June 19, 1958. These resolutions specifically provide that they do not constitute approval or disapproval of what is designated as the memorandum of understanding or any other agreements which have not been formally approved or authorized by Congress.

The European Atomic Energy Community, shortened to Euratom, was established in 1957 by Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. Its aim is to bring those countries together in a cooperative effort toward the speedy establishment and growth of nuclear industries. More particularly, it is vitally interested in getting an atomic-electric power industry going in Europe to supplement dwindling conventional power sources on the Continent and eventually to relieve Europe of the vicissitudes of reliance on Mid East and other oil imports to fuel substantial portions of its domestic and industrial electricity capacity.

Euratom is roughly similar to the European Iron and Steel Community which has been operating successfully in connection with these ferrous metals. It is not a superstate, but it is more than a mere treaty between the nations involved.

The international agreement these resolutions seek to approve is a rather short document, merely reciting that the parties will cooperate in programs for the advancement of the peaceful applications of atomic energy. It says that such cooperation will be undertaken from time to time pursuant to such terms and conditions as may be agreed and shall be subject to all provisions of law applicable to the parties to it. Specifically, it recites that any cooperation undertaken by the United States will be done only pursuant to an agreement for cooperation entered into pursuant to section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.



To spell this out then, what these resolutions seek to approve is merely the international agreement. The international agreement, in turn, is a somewhat loose declaration that the parties will cooperate on peaceful applications of atomic energy in ways that will be agreed upon later. Such later agreements would, in so far as our Government is concerned, be wrapped up in what section 123 of our Atomic Energy Act calls an "agreement for cooperation." As such, it could not be executed unless the President determines in writing that it "will promote and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to the common defense and security." Nor can it go into effect until it has been before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy for 30 days, during which it will be examined and if found wanting in any respect be subject to the Joint Committee's disapproval.

Now, when the Joint Committee received the international agreement, it also received a lengthy proposed draft of an agreement for cooperation to follow it up. This proposal recites a number of whereases and contains 16 detailed articles. Appended to it were a number of annexes and memoranda of understanding going into further detail on numerous financial and technical points. I emphasize that this was only a proposed draft, the draft of the proposed agreement for cooperation was not signed, only initialled.

These documents were presented along with the international agreement for three principal reasons. First, to give the Congress a context in which to evaluate the international agreement. Second, to initiate discussion between the executive and legislative branches directed eventually at achieving mutual approval of text for an agreement for cooperation. Third, to obtain legislative authorization during this session of Congress of basic first steps of the contemplated cooperation.

The latter are embodied in S. 4273 passed by the other body yesterday and its companion H. R. 13749 to be before us later today.

It was not deemed feasible at this late time in the session to fully evaluate the draft proposal of any agreement for cooperation. That is why the resolution before us now specifically sets for that it does not constitute an approval or disapproval of the memorandum of understanding or the draft agreement for cooperation. These matters will be gone into by the Joint Committee thoroughly next year. Meanwhile, however, as I mentioned, certain basic first steps which the Joint Committee felt necessary for the purposes of later cooperation, and desirable from the standpoint of our international relations, will be before us shortly in the form of H. R. 13749.

After careful consideration of these proposals over a long period of hearings by the Joint Committee, I am satisfied they are in the best interests of the United States of America, am supporting them, and urge this body to enact both House Concurrent Resolution 376, before us now, approving the interna-

tional agreement, and H. R. 13749 which will come up shortly to authorize initial steps in our cooperation with Euratom.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 376 is merely a concurrent resolution by the 2 Houses of Congress that the agreement between the Government of the United States and the European Atomic Energy Community, known as Euratom, is approved.

The text of the agreement recommended to be approved is set forth at pages 2 and 3 of the Joint Committee report on this resolution. The agreement is merely a general statement that the parties will cooperate in programs for the advancement of the peaceful applications of atomic energy. Moreover, the agreement, in article I states:

Specifically it is understood that under existing law the cooperation extended by the Government of the United States of America will be undertaken pursuant to an Agreement for Cooperation entered into in accordance with section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

Therefore, as further cooperation is undertaken, necessary authorization and appropriations must be obtained from the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the House should approve the concurrent resolution as the first step in a program of cooperation to advance the peaceful uses of atomic energy which should be of great benefit both to the Western European countries and also to the United States. It will provide orders for United States manufacturers to sell our types of reactors, and will also represent a step forward in developing the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members of the House to vote for approval of House Concurrent Resolution 376.

#### COOPERATION WITH EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 4273) to provide for cooperation with the European Atomic Energy Community.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That this act may be cited as the "Euratom Cooperation Act of 1958."

SEC. 2. As used in this act—

(a) "The Community" means the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom).

(b) The "Commission" means the Atomic Energy Commission, as established by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

(c) "Joint program" means the cooperative program established by the Community and the United States and carried out in accordance with the provisions of an agreement for cooperation entered into pursuant to the provisions of section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to bring into operation in the territory of the members of the Community powerplants using nuclear reactors of types selected by the Commission and the Community, having as a goal a total

installed capacity of approximately 1 million kilowatts of electricity by December 31, 1963, except that 2 reactors may be selected to be in operation by December 31, 1965.

(d) All other terms used in this act shall have the same meaning as terms described in section 11 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Commission, in accordance with the provisions of section 261 (a) (2) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, the sum of \$3 million as an initial authorization for fiscal year 1959 for use in a cooperative program of research and development in connection with the types of reactors selected by the Commission and the Community under the joint program. The Commission may enter into contracts for such periods as it deems necessary, but in no event to exceed 5 years, for the purpose of conducting the research and development program authorized by this section: *Provided*, That the Community authorizes an equivalent amount for use in the cooperative program of research and development.

SEC. 4. The Commission is authorized, within limits of amounts which may hereafter be authorized to be appropriated in accordance with the provisions of section 261 (a) (2) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to make guaranty contracts which shall in the aggregate not exceed a total contingent liability of \$90 million designed to assure that the charges to an operator of a reactor constructed under the joint program for fabricating, processing, and transporting fuel will be no greater than would result under the fuel fabricating and fuel life guaranties which the Commission shall establish for such reactor. Within the limits of such amounts, the Commission is authorized to make contracts under this section, without regard to the provisions of sections 3679 and 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for such periods of time as it determines to be necessary: *Provided, however*, That no such contracts may extend for a period longer than that necessary to cover fuel loaded into a reactor constructed under the joint program during the first 10 years of the reactor operation or prior to December 31, 1973 (or December 31, 1975, for not more than 2 reactors selected under section 2 (c)), whichever is earlier. In establishing criteria for the selection of projects and in entering into such guaranty contracts, the Commission shall be guided by, but not limited to, the following principles:

(a) The Commission shall encourage a strong and competitive atomic equipment manufacturing industry in the United States designed to provide diversified sources of supply for reactor parts and reactor fuel elements under the joint program;

(b) The guaranty shall be consistent with the provisions of this act and of attachment A to the memorandum of understanding between the Government of the United States and the Community, signed in Brussels on May 29, 1958, and in Washington, D. C., on June 12, 1958, and transmitted to Congress on June 23, 1958;

(c) The Commission shall establish and publish minimum levels of fuel element cost and life to be guaranteed by the manufacturer as a basis for inviting and evaluating proposals;

(d) The guaranty by the manufacturer shall be as favorable as any other guaranty offered by the manufacturer for any comparable fuel element within a reasonable time period; and

(e) The Commission shall obtain a royalty-free, nonexclusive, irrevocable license for governmental purposes to any patents on inventions or discoveries made or conceived by the manufacturer in the course of development or fabrication of fuel elements



ate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2249, Senate bill 654.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 654) to amend title 18, United States Code, to authorize the enforcement of State statutes prescribing criminal penalties for subversive activities which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 2, line 3, after the word "Congress", to strike out "heretofore or", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That (a) chapter 115 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"§ 2392. Enforcement of State statutes

"Except to the extent specifically provided by any statute hereafter enacted by the Congress, the enactment of (a) any provision of law contained in this chapter or in chapter 37, 67, or 105 of this title, (b) the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, (c) the Communist Control Act of 1954, or (d) any other act of the Congress hereafter enacted which prescribes any criminal penalty for any act of subversion or sedition against the Government of the United States or any State of the United States, shall not prevent the enforcement in the courts of any State of any statute of such State prescribing any criminal penalty for any act, attempt, or conspiracy to commit sedition against such State or the United States, or to overthrow the government of such State or the Government of the United States.

"As used in this section, the term 'State' includes any State of the United States, the Territory of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, and the commonwealth of Puerto Rico."

(b) The analysis of chapter 115 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new item:

"2392. Enforcement of State statutes."

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the bill (S. 4273) to provide for cooperation with the European Atomic Energy Community.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 116) to approve agreement between the Government of the United States and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) concerning cooperation to advance the peaceful application of atomic energy.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13450) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 9, 16, 20, 25, 29, 36, 40, 48, 56, 62, 65, 85, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 97, 98, 112, 118, 125, and 126 to the bill, and concurred therein; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 7, 14, 15,

22, 24, 42, 50, 58, and 113 to the bill, and concurred therein severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence, and that the House insisted upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 23 and 114 to the bill.

### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the House has agreed to the conference report on the supplemental appropriation bill for 1959. Certain amendments were reported by the conferees as being in disagreement. I desire to make a brief statement to the Senate in connection with them.

I ask unanimous consent that I may suggest the absence of a quorum and, when the quorum call is concluded, that I be recognized.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Gore	McNamara
Allott	Green	Monroney
Anderson	Hayden	Morse
Barrett	Hennings	Morton
Beall	Hickenlooper	Mundt
Bennett	Hill	Murray
Bricker	Hoblitzell	Neuberger
Bridges	Humphrey	O'Mahoney
Bush	Ives	Pastore
Butler	Jackson	Potter
Byrd	Javits	Proxmire
Capehart	Jenner	Purtell
Carroll	Johnson, Tex.	Russell
Case, N. J.	Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall
Case, S. Dak.	Jordan	Schoeppel
Chavez	Kefauver	Smith, Maine
Church	Kennedy	Smith, N. J.
Clark	Kerr	Sparkman
Cooper	Knowland	Stennis
Cotton	Kuchel	Symington
Curtis	Langer	Talmadge
Dirksen	Lausche	Thurmond
Douglas	Long	Thye
Dworshak	Magnuson	Watkins
Eastland	Malone	Wiley
Ellender	Mansfield	Williams
Ervin	Martin, Iowa	Yarborough
Fulbright	Martin, Pa.	Young
Goldwater	McClellan	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13450) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of August 19, 1958, pp. 16939-16940, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there

objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 13450, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,

August 20, 1958.

*Resolved*, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 9, 16, 20, 25, 29, 40, 48, 56, 62, 65, 85, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 97, 98, 112, 118, 125, and 126 to the bill (H. R. 13450) entitled "An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes", and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum of \$1 million named in said amendment, insert: "\$500,000"

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert: "": *Provided further*, That no part of any appropriation herein shall be used for land acquisition for an access road to such airport until the Secretary of Commerce has made a report to the Appropriations Committees of Congress as to the need of an access road as a necessary approach to said airport which will, when completed, directly connect with the George Washington Memorial Parkway."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert:

### "SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Small Business Administration, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$3,500,000, and in addition there may be transferred to this appropriation not to exceed \$11,060,000 from the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, and not to exceed \$825,000 from the fund for liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans, Small Business Administration, for administrative expenses in connection with activities financed under said funds: *Provided*, That the amount authorized for transfer from the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, may be increased, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, by such amount (not exceeding \$500,000) as may be required to finance administrative expenses incurred in the making of disaster loans: *Provided further*, That 10 percent of the amount authorized to be transferred from the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, only in such amounts and at such times as may be necessary to carry out the business loan program: *Provided further*, That \$1,000,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be available only upon enactment into law of S. 3651, 85th Congress."



That the House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum of \$215 million named in said amendment, insert "\$200 million."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert:

#### "SALARIES AND EXPENSES"

"For an additional amount for necessary expenses of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, \$2,500,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the purposes set forth under the appropriations granted for the fiscal year 1959, under the headings 'Salaries and expenses,' Office of Defense Mobilization, and 'Operations,' Federal Civil Defense Administration."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert:

#### "EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT"

"For an additional amount for 'Emergency supplies and equipment,' including procurement, as authorized by subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, \$2 million."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In the wording of said amendment, strike out the word "hereafter."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum of \$4,700,000 named in said amendment, insert "\$4,000,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$8,000,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$50,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 113, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$10,000,000."

That the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 23 and 114 to said bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 7, 14, 15, 22, 24, 42, 50, 58, and 113.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. KUCHEL. I think the able Senator from Arizona and the other members of the conference committee deserve the sincere thanks of the Senate and the American people for retaining in the bill the authority to preserve the historical treasures located in the Library of Congress, which the able Senator and I discussed earlier this week.

Mr. HAYDEN. To our surprise and delight, the House agreed to that amendment.

Mr. KUCHEL. I am delighted.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Is this an appropriate time to make my motion with respect to amendment numbered 36?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Such a motion would be in order.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. With respect to Senate amendment numbered 36, I move that the Senate disagree to the House amendment, further insist upon its amendment, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Senate amendment No. 36 reads as follows:

No appropriation may be made to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration unless previously authorized by legislation hereafter enacted by the Congress.

The House voted to insist upon its disagreement to this amendment. Finally, the House voted to accept the amendment without the word "hereafter."

It was unanimously felt in the Space Committee, in the Senate Appropriations Committee, and in the Senate, that all appropriations must be previously authorized by legislation approved by Congress. If that practice is to be followed, this language is necessary.

All appropriations must be previously authorized by legislation approved by Congress. This practice is as well established and rigidly adhered to as any precedent in the Congress. Some authorizations are general; others, specific. Where authorizations are general, it is not necessary to have annual specific authorization bills prior to appropriations for particular fiscal years. The precedent for specific annual authorizations prior to appropriations is quite well established with respect to new, complicated and unusually large expenditure programs.

For example, the mutual security appropriation each year is specifically authorized, including salaries and expenses and all other administrative costs of the program. Military construction appropriations are always preceded by a specific authorization bill. The Atomic Energy Commission construction and equipment program is annually authorized prior to appropriations.

The new space agency will operate in an area where little is known. Its program for expenditures, both construction and research and development, and its salaries and expenses to a large complement of personnel will be extremely difficult to justify and understand.

There is precedent and sound reason for the requirement that the particular standing committees having jurisdiction over the agency's activities shall an-

nually authorize prior to appropriations all of the programed expenditures of the agency. In this way, the technical and complex budget which will range into many hundreds of millions of dollars will first be explained and justified to the standing committees which can and will devote the necessary time to understand these activities and which will be best equipped to pass cooperative judgment with the agency officials on the soundness of the program.

With a previous authorization bill the Appropriations Committees will be greatly aided when they consider the actual appropriation requests. The members of the Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences and the House Committee on Science and Astronautics will have the intimate knowledge and familiarity with the budget that will enable them to be constructive forces in guiding appropriation requests through the Appropriations Committee and the Congress.

The requirement that all Agency appropriations be previously authorized annually will be of great benefit to the Agency in undertaking its new scientific activities. It will be of great assurance and benefit to the public, since it will demonstrate to them the care and thoroughness with which the Congress, through its appropriate standing committee, is participating in programing our large future expenditures in the field of space technology.

I therefore move that the conferees on the part of the Senate be instructed to insist upon Senate amendment No. 36.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on my motion.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], are absent on official business.

I further announce that if present, and voting, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] would each vote "yea."

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] and the Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA] is absent on official business.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] is detained on official business.

If present, and voting, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA], the Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE], and the



Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 86, nays 0, not voting 10, as follows:

## YEAS—86

Alken	Gore	McNamara
Allott	Green	Monroney
Anderson	Hayden	Morse
Barrett	Hennings	Morton
Beall	Hickenlooper	Mundt
Bennett	Hill	Murray
Bricker	Hoblitell	Neuberger
Bridges	Humphrey	O'Mahoney
Bush	Ives	Pastore
Butler	Jackson	Potter
Byrd	Javits	Proxmire
Capehart	Jenner	Purtell
Carroll	Johnson, Tex.	Russell
Case, N. J.	Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall
Case, S. Dak.	Jordan	Schoeppel
Chavez	Kefauver	Smith, Maine
Church	Kennedy	Smith, N. J.
Clark	Kerr	Sparkman
Cooper	Knowland	Stennis
Cotton	Kuchel	Symington
Curtis	Langer	Talmadge
Dirksen	Lausche	Thurmond
Douglas	Long	Thye
Dworshak	Magnuson	Watkins
Eastland	Malone	Wiley
Ellender	Mansfield	Williams
Ervin	Martin, Iowa	Yarborough
Fulbright	Martin, Pa.	Young
Goldwater	McClellan	

## NAYS—0

## NOT VOTING—10

Bible	Holland	Robertson
Carlson	Hruska	Smathers
Flanders	Payne	
Frear	Revercomb	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote the yeas are 86, and there are no nays. The conferees of the Senate are instructed to further insist on Senate Amendment No. 36.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, to complete action on the conference report, I move that the Senate recede on amendment 23 and further insist on amendment 114.

Mr. ELLENDER. Will the Senator from Arizona tell us what amendment 114 is?

Mr. HAYDEN. Amendment 114 provides \$5 million for payment to the Informational Media Guaranty Fund, as to which the House insisted on its amendment. I think an adjustment can be made on this amendment when we go to conference.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I would like to request that the Senate recede from amendment No. 114 and take the same action as has been taken by the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Louisiana wish a separation of the vote on the motion?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has moved that the Senate recede on amendment 23 but further insist on its disagreement on amendment No. 114.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes. As a substitute for that motion, I move that the Senate recede from its action on amendment No. 114.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Louisiana have any objection to the Senate receding on amendment No. 23?

Mr. ELLENDER. I have no objection.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I hope the motion of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations will be agreed to and that the motion of the Senator from Louisiana to recede on amendment No. 114 will not be agreed to.

We have had some discussions on this matter. It was fully discussed on the floor of the Senate. I believe that if it is sent back to conference, we can get an adjustment which will be approximately half the figure in the bill as it passed the Senate.

Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California will state it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. What is the pending motion, the motion of the Senator from Arizona, or the motion of the Senator from Louisiana?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion of the Senator from Arizona was to recede on amendment No. 23. Does the Senator from Louisiana agree to the motion to recede on amendment No. 23?

Mr. ELLENDER. I agree to the motion of the Senator from Arizona to recede on amendment No. 23.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I understood we had agreed to recede on amendment No. 23, on the motion of the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. HAYDEN. I had stated them together.

Mr. President, I move that the Senate recede on amendment No. 23.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona to recede on amendment No. 23.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate further insist on amendment No. 114, which provides \$5 million for payment to the Informational Media Guaranty Fund. As the Senator from California has said, we hope to adjust that item by a compromise.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, has the Senator from Louisiana yielded the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana has the floor.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, it is not my purpose to detain the Senate very long. I discussed my proposed amendment to strike \$5 million included in the bill for the Informational Media Guaranty program when the bill was presented to the Senate.

It is my considered judgment that any appropriation for this program can and should be taken up in the regular appropriation bill. In 1948 a guaranty fund was established which would make it possible for books, magazines, and other publications to be sold in various countries and which would insure dollar payments to the publishers in exchange for the currencies they had received for their publications.

In 1956 this fund was placed under the control of the United States Information Agency. The USIA, through the State Department, I presume, entered into executive agreements with various coun-

tries which actually destroyed the nature of the revolving fund. Under terms of these agreements a limitation was put upon the use of the soft currencies purchased by us. They were to be used solely in the countries where obtained for scientific, educational, and cultural purposes instead of being sold to the State Department or other Government agencies for use in their foreign operations. As the revolving fund was originally intended, the dollars received in these sales were to be used to replenish the revolving fund.

Mr. President, it is my judgment that the Appropriations Committee should proceed with caution in this matter and should ascertain whether or not USIA has the authority to enter into such agreements.

In this case we are being asked to replenish the revolving fund. We should make certain that any additional funds will not be used in the way they have been used in the past. This money should, by all means, be used only for the purpose as it was originally intended and that is to guarantee our publishers against losses in case of foreign exchange fluctuations.

I do not wish to go into the details of the matter, except to say that one country—Israel—received almost one-third of this money. Books and magazines were sold in Israel for Israeli pounds. The United States, in turn, bought from the publishers the pounds. Then, our planners entered into contracts, or agreements, with Israel. By means of these agreements large amounts of Israeli currency—as I remember the figure, it was \$3,500,000—were actually used to build various cultural centers and things of that kind. This was done instead of putting the money into the revolving fund where Congress intended that it go.

As I have pointed out, this is a further subsidy to the publishers of the country.

No one except a few publishers will suffer if we delay this item until next year.

We have an information service, which is distributing information about the United States in many of the countries of the world. It maintains libraries in almost all countries, and a good purpose is served through that medium. We supply the libraries with books on America and with other publications of all kinds; and that program is continuing.

But the refinancing of the program we are now discussing can be postponed until next January. At this time the Congress will be able to make a thorough study and determine whether it desires to continue this program.

As of June 30, 1958, the USIA had on hand \$1,600,000 in the revolving fund. The collections to be made during the current year will amount to approximately \$8.6 million. As the funds are collected, they can be used to enter into new contracts; and as a result, no one will suffer.



So I hope the Senate will vote to recede on the amendment, just as has been done by the House of Representatives.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the amendment was recommended by the Committee on Appropriations. The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] offered an amendment on the floor to delete the item. This amendment was rejected by a vote of 59 to 23. So the Senate placed the amendment in the bill by a vote of over 2 to 1.

Under those circumstances, I believe we are justified in taking this amendment back to conference, as the Senator from California has said. We do not expect to get all of the amount; but in the conference I think we can expect to arrive at a suitable adjustment.

So I hope the Senate will concur in my motion.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, once again members of the Committee on Appropriations in the other body have shown a callous indifference to the needs of the people of Connecticut who suffered so cruelly in the 1955 flood disasters, and have been waiting so patiently for Congress to give them promised assistance.

I refer to the refusal of the House Committee to consider an appropriation for planning funds for the Mad River Dam, at Winsted; and to the insistence of the House conferees on the deletion from the supplemental appropriations bill of planning funds for the Hall Meadow Brook and East Branch Dams, at Torrington.

In contrast with the sympathetic attitude of the Senate committee, which has consistently sought to provide the funds needed to advance urgently needed flood-protection projects in my State, the committee in the House has been obstructionist.

Included in the supplemental appropriations bill, as passed by the Senate, were modest sums for 5 Connecticut projects, including \$100,000 in preconstruction planning funds for each of the 2 Torrington dams. Although the Senate last year approved \$100,000 in planning funds for the Mad River Dam, at Winsted, the Senate committee this year did not insist on the inclusion of this item, because it was advised that the House would refuse to consider additional "new starts" involving a Federal cost in excess of \$5 million.

Yet, despite the Senate's restraint, the House conferees have now insisted on the deletion from the bill of the planning money for the 2 Torrington dams, as well as \$1 million for Bridgeport Harbor and \$175,000 for 2 Connecticut beach-erosion-control projects, areas 8 and 11 and area 9.

Although I regret the loss of funds for Bridgeport Harbor and the shoreline projects, I do not regard these setbacks as being so detrimental as the failure to provide planning funds for the flood-protection projects.

The 3 dams I am discussing—the Mad River Dam, at Winsted; and the 2 dams at Torrington—are needed for the protection of human life.

Let me read for the information of the Senate, the justifications presented by

the Corps of Engineers for these projects:

#### MAD RIVER

Flood control is urgently needed for the protection of Winsted and downstream areas. Six major floods have occurred in the Mad River Basin since 1900. In the most disastrous of these floods—that of August 1955—7 lives were lost, almost a mile of Winsted's main street was gouged out to a depth of 10 to 15 feet, about 60 buildings were destroyed, 5 bridges over Mad River were washed out and another was badly damaged, and a majority of the stores and commercial establishments along Main Street suffered a complete loss of stock. Industrial, commercial, and residential property damages were extremely large. Without adequate flood control of the Mad River, it is probable that a disaster similar to that of 1955 will be repeated.

#### EAST BRANCH

The project is located in the city of Torrington, on the east branch of the Naugatuck River, 3 miles above its confluence with the west branch. During the past 30 years, 6 major floods have occurred in the Naugatuck River Basin. The disastrous flood of record in August 1955 took 6 lives and caused an estimated \$23,300,000 of damages in the area extending downstream from the project site, through Torrington, to the area to be protected by the Thomaston Reservoir. The project has a benefit-to-cost ratio of 1.3 to 1.0.

#### HALL MEADOW BROOK

The project is located in the city of Torrington, on Hall Meadow Brook, 0.4 mile above its confluence with the west branch of the Naugatuck River. The disastrous flood of record occurred in August 1955. The danger of recurrence of a comparable disaster in the Torrington area and along the Naugatuck River above Thomaston Reservoir will remain acute until the protection to be furnished by the project is provided. The project has a benefit-to-cost ratio of 2.4 to 1.0.

Mr. President, the action of those who have refused to permit the appropriation of planning funds for these urgently needed dams this year has set back the construction schedule by at least 1 year. Should another terrible flood disaster be inflicted upon Winsted and Torrington before the dams can be completed, they will bear a heavy burden of responsibility.

The actions taken on the supplemental bill and on the regular public works appropriation bill, the conference report on which is also before the Senate today, emphasizes the need for an item veto by the President.

The public works appropriation bill contains funds for at least 75 projects which were not recommended in the public works program submitted by the President. By some strange coincidence, many of these projects are located within States and congressional districts which are represented on the Appropriations Committee of the House.

For example, I find that in Missouri the following unbudgeted projected projects were provided funds by the conferees:

Faubus River Drainage District, construction, \$750,000.  
Des Moines and Mississippi Levee District No. 1, planning, \$100,000.  
Joanna Reservoir, planning, \$50,000.  
Kasinger Bluff Reservoir, planning, \$80,000.  
St. Louis, construction, \$1,700,000.  
Stockton Reservoir, planning, \$150,000.

Mr. President, I do not contend that these are unworthy projects which lack justification, but I submit that there are no projects in the bill with greater justification than the Winsted and Torrington Dams. And I protest against the discrimination which has been practiced against people in my State.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I rise to say just a word in support of the motion of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], namely, that the Senate recede from its position on this amendment, which I believe is No. 114. It deals with the expenditure of \$5 million for the Information Agency, for publications—books, pictures, motion pictures, and other things of that nature.

Mr. President, undoubtedly the program has at times served a rather useful purpose. But it has been applied very heavily in some instances, and not at all in other countries.

The program is fundamentally unsound from a legislative standpoint, for here we have an instance in which no regular appropriation is made, but the Agency is authorized to go to the Treasury and there obtain the money it needs, and put the money into a revolving fund, and obtain foreign currency in exchange for the books, and then spend the foreign currency in the respective countries.

Some of the projects have been most bizarre. The program should be reviewed by the parent legislative committee, as well as by the Appropriations Committee.

I do not believe the matter will suffer by being put over until the session which will begin in January. This Agency has \$5 million, and also has foreign currency.

So I shall vote to support the motion which has been made by the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I merely wish to state that the Senate voted on this item on August 15; and by a vote of 59 to 23, the Senate voted to include the item of \$5 million.

I believe the amount can be adjusted. We cannot amend the amount here, but it can be amended by the House.

So I hope the Senate will support the motion which has been made by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MONRONEY in the chair). The question is, Will the Senate recede from its position on amendment No. 114?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, in view of the fact that two motions have been made, I wish to make sure that the question now is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] that the Senate recede from its position on amendment No. 114.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I understand that the Senator from Arizona has as chairman of the Appropriations Committee, requested a "no" vote on this question. I join him in his position in favor of a "no" vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] that the Senate recede from



its position on amendment No. 114 [putting the question].

The motion was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now comes on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] that the Senate further disagree to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 114, insist on the Senate amendment, and request a further conference with the House.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, request a further conference with the House, and that the Chair appoint the same conferees.

The motion was agreed to and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HILL, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. KNOWLAND conferees on the part of the Senate to the further conference.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I understand that the \$2,500,000 to be paid to the Crow Nation for the right-of-way and dam site in Big Horn, Montana, has been disallowed by the House.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I further understand that the funds allocated by the Senate for the Creston Fish Hatchery and the Miles City Fish Hatchery have been disallowed by the House.

Mr. HAYDEN. They were.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Can the Senator from Arizona give the Montana congressional delegation any assurance that these matters will be given priority consideration at the beginning of the next session?

Mr. HAYDEN. Both of them are highly meritorious projects. The Crow Indians must be paid.

As for the fish hatcheries, they are badly needed; but others are badly needed, too, so these hatcheries are not alone in that respect. But they will have to wait until the next bill. At that time, I shall do my best to take care of them.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if I may ask the chairman of the committee a further question, has there been any change in the allocation of funds so that the Crow Nation can be paid for the rights they are deeding to the Government, through resolution, to the right-of-way and dam site of this great project which has been authorized for 14 years in eastern Montana?

Mr. HAYDEN. They can be paid out of the available reclamation funds. The objection was made they would come out of the funds for the Missouri River Basin project, and that same money would not be available for other work which had to be done. We thought it was better—I still think so—to appropriate directly for the payment to the Indians, and leave the Missouri River project funds alone.

Mr. MANSFIELD. But on the basis of the new wording, the Secretary of the

Interior is empowered, if he can find funds from the Missouri River project fund, to pay the Crow Nation?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the Senator.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. NEUBERGER. May I inquire as to the fate of the funds which we added in the Senate of \$100,000 for the commencement of work and progress on the National Outdoor Recreational Review Commission?

Mr. HAYDEN. We obtained \$50,000 in the conference.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Is it the opinion of the able chairman that this amount is sufficient to get that important commission under way this year?

Mr. HAYDEN. It was all we could get.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Fifty thousand dollars is the amount allowed by the conferees?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I thank the chairman.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I should like to ask the Senator from Arizona what, if any, change was made with respect to the \$200,000 item in the supplemental appropriation bill which the Senate provided to finance a conference of the International Civil Aviation Organization?

Mr. HAYDEN. Amendment numbered 111 eliminates languages proposed by the Senate which would appropriate \$200,000 for international contingencies. The Department is authorized to proceed with arrangements for holding the 12th session of the International Civil Aviation Organization in the United States.

In other words, whatever funds are available can be used for this conference.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. Will the Senator tell me what happened to the \$100,000 appropriation for a peace garden to be located in Canada and North Dakota?

Mr. HAYDEN. The conference committee directed the National Park Service to use available funds for the International Peace Garden.

#### LUMP-SUM PAYMENT OF ACCUMULATED AND ACCRUED ANNUAL LEAVE OF DECEASED EMPLOYEES

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7710) to provide

for the lump-sum payment of all accumulated and current accrued annual leave of deceased employees, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. NEUBERGER, Mr. YARBOROUGH, Mr. MARTIN of Iowa, and Mr. MORTON conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### EFFECTIVE DATES OF INCREASES IN COMPENSATION GRANTED TO WAGE BOARD EMPLOYEES—CHANGE OF CONFEE

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], who had been appointed by the Chair as a conferee on Senate bill 25, is necessarily absent from the Senate. I ask unanimous consent that the Chair appoint a conferee to serve in the place of the Senator from Kansas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN] has been appointed in the place of the Senator from Kansas.

#### PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12858) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, and the Tennessee Valley Authority, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of August 18, 1958, p. 16812, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, all legislation must be the result of adjusting the differences in a bill as passed by the two Houses of Congress. I consider the result of this conference as very satisfactory to the Senate conferees, and the report was signed by all of the Senate conferees. There were some compromising with reference to the Senate amendments, but that is the purpose of a conference.

The conference report provides an



appropriation of \$1,118,128,835, which is \$41,787,000 below the amount approved by the Senate, and \$40,301,635 above the amount approved by the House.

Attached is a summary of the bill, showing how the money is to be distrib-

uted among titles I, II, and III. Title I covers civil functions, Department of the Army. Title II covers certain agencies of the Department of the Interior. Title III covers the Tennessee Valley Author-

ity. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the table be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Public works appropriation bill, fiscal year 1959—Summary table*

	Budget estimates, 1959	House allowance	Senate allowance	Conference allowance
<b>TITLE I</b>				
CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY				
Quartermaster Corps, cemeterial expenses.....	\$6,915,000	\$6,915,000	\$6,915,000	\$6,915,000
Corps of Engineers:				
General investigation.....	7,940,000	8,613,500	11,485,000	10,188,500
Construction, general.....	564,620,000	578,455,500	630,371,500	603,246,500
Operation and maintenance, general.....	101,200,000	109,370,000	115,970,000	113,370,000
General expenses.....	11,750,000	11,720,000	11,720,000	11,720,000
Mississippi River and tributaries.....	67,000,000	67,260,000	70,960,000	68,347,500
St. Lawrence Joint Board of Engineers.....	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Total, Corps of Engineers.....	752,610,000	775,509,000	840,606,500	806,972,500
Total, title I.....	759,525,000	782,424,000	847,521,500	813,887,500
<b>TITLE II</b>				
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
Bureau of Reclamation:				
General investigations.....	4,752,000	4,365,474	5,252,000	4,556,000
Construction and rehabilitation.....	140,010,000	138,986,141	153,347,000	146,015,000
Operation and maintenance.....	27,500,000	27,500,000	27,500,000	27,500,000
Loan program.....	25,200,000	4,800,000	5,434,000	5,434,000
General administrative expenses.....	4,164,000	3,914,000	4,164,000	4,039,000
Upper Colorado River Basin fund.....	67,475,000	67,173,585	68,033,335	68,033,335
Total, Bureau of Reclamation.....	269,101,000	246,739,200	263,730,335	255,577,335
Bonneville Power Administration:				
Construction.....	21,000,000	20,934,000	20,934,000	20,934,000
Operation and maintenance.....	9,170,000	9,170,000	9,170,000	9,170,000
Total.....	30,170,000	30,104,000	30,104,000	30,104,000
Office of the Secretary, Southeastern Power Administration; operation and maintenance.....	735,000	735,000	735,000	735,000
Southwestern Power Administration:				
Construction.....	975,000	975,000	975,000	975,000
Operation and maintenance.....	(4,405,000)	(4,405,000)	(4,405,000)	(4,405,000)
Continuing fund <sup>1</sup> .....	975,000	975,000	975,000	975,000
Total, Southwestern Power Administration.....	300,981,000	278,553,200	295,544,335	287,391,335
Total title II.....	16,850,000	16,850,000	16,850,000	16,850,000
<b>TITLE III</b>				
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	1,077,356,000	1,077,827,200	1,159,915,835	1,118,128,835
Grand total.....				

<sup>1</sup> Appropriation of receipts. Not included in totals of this table.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, with respect to title I, the amount approved for cemeterial expenses of the Quartermasters Corps by both the House and Senate was \$6,915,000, so this item was not in conference. Proceeding to the Corps of Engineers, the conference bill provides \$806,972,500 which is \$33,634,000 below the Senate, and \$31,463,500

more than the amount approved by the House.

On general investigations the conference bill provides \$10,188,500 which is \$1,296,500 below the amount approved by the Senate, and \$1,573,000 more than the amount approved by the House.

I append a tabulation showing a breakdown of the general investiga-

tion funds approved by the House, and as approved by the Senate, together with the amounts agreed to in conference.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the table be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

		1959 appropriations		
		House	Senate	Senate conference proposal
1. Examinations and surveys:				
S. Res. 148.....			\$100,000	
(a) Navigation studies.....		\$723,500	1,125,000	\$1,023,500
(b) Flood-control studies.....		2,185,000	3,400,000	3,035,000
(c) Beach erosion cooperative studies.....		87,000	99,000	97,000
(d) Special studies:				
(1) San Francisco Bay area survey.....		750,000	750,000	750,000
(2) Ohio River Basin survey.....		200,000	500,000	350,000
(3) Great Lakes harbors survey.....		212,000	250,000	227,000
(4) Delaware River review.....		500,000	500,000	500,000
(5) Watershed Protection Act studies.....		75,000	75,000	75,000
(6) Hurricane studies.....		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
(7) Hudson River (siltation) study.....		141,000	141,000	141,000
(8) Potomac River review.....		200,000	200,000	200,000
(9) Colorado River, Tex.....			100,000	50,000
(10) Trinity River, Tex.....			250,000	100,000
Subtotal, examinations and surveys.....		6,073,500	8,490,000	7,551,500

*General investigations*







The bill also provides \$20 million for fiscal 1959 and each of the three succeeding fiscal years for area vocational education programs.

8. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed that the rules may be suspended Fri., Aug. 22, for consideration of the independent offices appropriation bill. p. 17483
9. ROADS. Rep. Fallon reviewed the highlights of the work of the Committee on Public Roads during this session of Congress. pp. 17493-96
10. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 12899, to authorize Interior to construct the San Luis unit of the Central Valley project, Calif. (H. Rept. 2682). p. 17510
11. RYUKYU ISLANDS. Received from the Department of the Army a proposed bill "to provide for promotion of economic and social development in the Ryukyu Islands"; to Armed Forces Committee. p. 17510

SENATE

12. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION. Both Houses received and agreed to the <sup>second</sup> conference report on H. R. 13450, supplemental appropriation bill for 1959 (H. Rept. 2686), and acted on amendments in disagreement. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. ~~17511~~, 17474-6, 17438-44
13. SALINE WATER. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. J. Res. 135, to authorize the Interior Department to construct and operate demonstration plants to produce water for consumptive uses from saline and brackish waters. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 17424-6, 17454.
14. DROUGHT RELIEF. Sen. Williams criticized the administration of the drought relief loan program, and commended the passage of S. 304, to require State contribution of 25% toward any such programs, which he contended should reduce program abuses. He also inserted reports, prepared by FHA, on livestock loans made in Tex. and Okla. for more than \$50,000. pp. 17377-9
15. PERSONNEL. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 7710, to provide for the lump-sum payment of all accumulated and accrued annual leave of deceased employees. p. 17445
16. FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12281, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to exchange lands to provide for an administrative site in the El Portal area of the Yosemite National Park, including the exchange of National Forest Land (S. Rept. 2491). p. 17374
17. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Symington inserted a speech he prepared to deliver to the Consolidated Rural Electric Cooperative, Mexico, Mo., criticizing the Administration farm policies, increased USDA budget, and REA loan review procedures. pp. 17381-3
18. SMALL BUSINESS. Sen. Fulbright inserted a statement on the effect of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958. p. 17418
19. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Williams inserted an article, "Living It Up In Laos," criticizing our foreign aid program. pp. 17419-20



20. EXPENDITURES. Sen. Bridges submitted an amendment to be proposed to H. R. 13192, the mutual security appropriation bill for 1959, to request the President to reduce the 1959 defense budget at least 2%, and reduce other Federal appropriations 4 to 10%, except for certain fixed cost items such as pensions, interest, and cooperative Federal-State programs. p. 17448
21. MINERALS. Sen. Bible expressed his disappointment over the action of the House in defeating the minerals stabilization bill. p. 17447
22. CONTRACTS. H. R. 11749, to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for 6 months, was made the unfinished business. p. 17446
23. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced the mutual security appropriation bill, the public debt limit extension bill, and the bill to extend Public Law 480, will be considered today, August 22. p. 17446

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX

24. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Martin inserted his statement entitled, "The Progress of American Agriculture Under the Eisenhower Administration." pp. A7501-4  
Rep. Cooley inserted a statement he prepared outlining the provisions of the new farm bill, and also a summary of the principal provisions of the bill prepared by the Office of the General Counsel, this Department. pp. A7505-6  
Sen. Watkins inserted an article, "Benson Success Story--Talk of Vice Presidential Post in 1960 Expected." pp. A7528-9  
Extension of remarks of Rep. Vursell reporting to the farmers in his district as to the activities of the Congress of interest to them. pp. A7562-3  
Rep. Coad inserted a letter to the editor, "Production Balance for Farm Ills," and stated that "it is a very clear and understandable statement of what we must expect under the recently passed farm bill." p. A7580  
Rep. Hoblitzell commended and inserted an article "which points out the change in political fashion of farm legislation." p. A7591
25. MINERALS. Rep. Metcalf inserted 2 telegrams in support of S. 4036, the proposed minerals stabilization bill. pp. A7506-7, A7535  
Speech in the House of Rep. Boggs in support of this proposed legislation p. A7606
26. MEATPACKERS. Rep. Dixon stated that S. 1356, to transfer certain functions under the Packers and Stockyards Act, is superior to H. R. 9020 and should be adopted in conference, and inserted an article on this subject. p. A7508
27. FOOD PRICES. Rep. Hagen inserted an article discussing the spread between the prices paid to farmers for farm products and those paid by the housewife in the market place. p. A7512
28. SALINE WATER. Sen. Yarborough inserted a Brownsville, Tex. resolution urging that one of the saline water research program plants be located at Brownsville. p. A7516
29. SOIL BANK. Sen. Sparkman inserted two editorials stating that the soil bank was not a long-range solution nor permanent program to deal with farm problems. p. A7590
30. NATURAL RESOURCES. Sen. Neuberger inserted an article discussing the problem of forest and rangeland fires in Alaska. pp. A7595-7

## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

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AUGUST 21, 1958.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. CANNON, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

### CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 13450]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate numbered 36 and the amendment of the House thereto, and numbered 114 to the bill (H. R. 13450) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment numbered 114:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 114, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$2,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 36.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
JOHN J. ROONEY,  
J. VAUGHAN GARY,  
JOHN TABER,  
GERALD R. FORD, Jr.  
FRANK T. BOW,  
*Managers on the Part of the House.*  
CARL HAYDEN,  
DENNIS CHAVEZ,  
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,  
STYLES BRIDGES,  
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
MILTON R. YOUNG,  
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,  
*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*



## STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the further conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13450) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference as to each of such amendments, namely:

### CHAPTER VII

#### INDEPENDENT OFFICES

##### NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 36: Reported in disagreement.

### CHAPTER XIII

#### UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

##### PAYMENT TO INFORMATIONAL MEDIA GUARANTY FUND

Amendment No. 114: Appropriates \$2,500,000 instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
JOHN J. ROONEY,  
J. VAUGHAN GARY,  
JOHN TABER,  
GERALD R. FORD, Jr.,  
FRANK T. BOW,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That whereas there are less than 50 Nene geese in the wild state in the Territory of Hawaii, and this unique, native species of waterfowl is threatened with imminent extinction, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to promote a program of research, propagation, and management necessary to effect the restoration of this threatened species in its natural habitat.

SEC. 2. The sum of \$15,000 per annum is hereby authorized to be appropriated each year for a period of 5 years to carry out the purposes of this act.

Mr. BURNS of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, S. 4249 and H. R. 11584 are identical bills to authorize a program for the conservation, restoration, and management of the rare Hawaiian Nene goose—*Branta sandvicensis*—which is now considered one of the rarest species of waterfowl in the world.

I want to take advantage of this opportunity to commend the chairman and members of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee of the House for their expeditious and gracious consideration of this bill and its prompt reporting to this House. I want to also acknowledge the kind courtesy of the senior Senator from Washington, the Honorable WARREN MAGNUSON, for his introduction of the Senate bill which was promptly considered by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the other body which the Senator from Washington is chairman. The diligence and great interest of Chairman MAGNUSON and the members of his committee are gratefully acknowledged.

By action of the Territorial Legislature in 1955 the Nene, or Hawaiian goose, was named the official bird of Hawaii.

The history of the effort to preserve the vanishing species of wildlife in the United States is one of too little too late. The Nene was abundant at one time on the slopes of Mauna Loa and Hualalai in Hawaii and Haleakala in Maui.

Over the past several decades this magnificent waterfowl has declined seriously in numbers due to several factors, including indiscriminate hunting in past years, changes in land use, and the increase of predators, such as mongooses, wild pigs and dogs. The bird was formerly a migratory one but became at some time in the distant past a resident of Hawaii.

Today, as a result of extensive efforts, there are less than 50 birds in the wild state. Two captive flocks are in existence, one owned by Mr. Herbert C. Shipman, of Hawaii, and the other by the Wildfowl Trust, Slimbridge, Gloucestershire, England. This latter flock was started from a male and 2 females in 1950.

In 1955, with the help of interested conservationists in Hawaii and on the mainland, grants to the total amount of \$8,000 to finance an ecological survey were secured through the Yale University Bishop Museum Fellowship, Pan American Section of the International Committee for Bird Preservation, the Guggenheim Foundation, and the McInerney Foundation. Dr. William H. Elder, professor of zoology at the Uni-

versity of Michigan, conducted the study and made a four-step recommendation.

The Legislature of Hawaii and the Territorial administration have made material contributions of effort and money to the preservation of the nene and its reestablishment. Since July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1958, \$22,865 has been expended through the fish and game division of the board of agriculture and forestry. The budget request for the 1958-59 biennium is \$17,000.

Within the last month an agreement was made with the Bishop estate and C. Brewer & Co., owners of the land where the nene is found in the wild state, for the establishment of a sanctuary which will be maintained and controlled by the fish and game division of the Territorial government. The two owners of the land are allowing the use of their property without compensation. Hawaii has done its part with the means at its command. The Federal assistance is needed so that competent personnel can be assigned to the task of permanently restoring the nene and seeing the job through. This can be done by enactment of S. 4249 and H. R. 11584.

The Wildlife Management Institute, the National Parks Association, the National Audubon Society, the Wildfowl Trust of England, the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, the Izak Walton League of America, among others, have expressed their support of the bills. The Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, has recommended enactment of the bills, and the Bureau of the Budget interposes no objection.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

#### OPERATING ASSIGNMENT OF THE NUCLEAR SHIP "SAVANNAH"

(Mr. BONNER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago there was enacted a bill, which I introduced in the spring of 1955, to authorize the construction of an atomic merchant ship powered by a specially designed advanced type of reactor. This first great application of nuclear power to shipping was to be a practical merchant vessel of combination passenger and cargo design capable of providing shipping services on routes essential for maintaining the flow of the foreign commerce of the United States. The authorization took the form of an amendment to title VII of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, since it was intended that the ship would be in furtherance of our national maritime policy as laid down by the Congress in that act.

The creation of the ship was to be a joint project with the Atomic Energy Commission responsible for the nuclear reactor and the Department of Commerce responsible for design and construction of the vessel itself and all of its other equipment and machinery.

This important project is now under way. She was christened the Nuclear Ship *Savannah* at her keel-laying in Camden, N. J., on National Maritime Day, May 22, of this year. She is scheduled to be launched next year and be ready for operation in 1960.

The *Savannah*, in her construction and operation, will be the laboratory in which the American merchant marine in the nuclear age will be developed. Upon completion it is contemplated that she will operate to various areas throughout the world in demonstration of the peaceful uses of the miracle power of atomic energy.

We are fortunate that through the effective operation of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, to foster the development and encourage the maintenance of an American-flag, citizen-owned merchant marine, there are long-established and experienced operators serving essential trade routes with wholly owned and operated American-flag passenger and freight vessels serving Western Europe, the Mediterranean, the east and west coasts of South America, the Far East, Australia, Africa, and around the world.

Thus, there are logically available many companies ready, able, and willing to perform their share in their partnership with the Government in carrying out our national policy. Among them are major companies whose very names bespeak of our country: United States Lines, American Export Lines, and American President Lines.

In view of the foregoing, therefore, I was greatly disturbed—I might even say I was shocked—when it was announced by the Maritime Administration and the Atomic Energy Commission 2 or 3 weeks ago that States Marine Corporation of Delaware has been selected as the general agent for the operation of the nuclear ship *Savannah*, under a negotiated operating agreement.

At this point I want to make it perfectly clear that my reaction to the announcement implies no criticism of States Marine as an operating steamship company. Nor do I suggest that the proposed assignment of the vessel is not within the letter of the law.

On the basis of information which has come to my attention, there are, however, certain aspects of this proposition which I consider to be highly questionable.

First, it is the intent of the 1936 act that the American merchant marine shall be owned and operated under the United States flag by citizens of the United States. Provisions of the shipping laws implement this intent by strict requirements regarding citizenship. Further to assure the very highest degree of American control, the 1936 act provides that it shall be unlawful for any contractor receiving an operating differential subsidy, or for any charterer of vessels under that act, or any holding company, subsidiary, affiliate, or associate of such contractor or such charterer, or any officer, director, agent, or executive thereof, directly or indirectly to own, charter, act as agent or broker for, or operate any foreign-flag vessel which competes with any American-flag



service determined to be essential under the act.

It is my understanding States Marine Lines operates about 15 American-flag ships of its own, plus 24 more through its wholly owned subsidiary, Isthmian Lines, Inc. Some 40 to 50 American-flag ships are said to be operated under charter. And an additional 4 or 5 are operated through a berth agency with Bloomfield Steamship Company. But the States Marine fleet of 122 vessels includes somewhere between 30 and 40 foreign-flag ships, operated through foreign connections and affiliations which makes it presently ineligible to receive operating subsidy or charter vessels under the 1936 Act. In the operation of both its American and foreign-flag ships, this company uses foreign shipping firms as its agents abroad, and in turn acts as United States agents for them.

According to Fortune Magazine, in South Africa, for example, States Marine, headed by Henry Mercer of New York, helped set up a company for an old friend, former British Air Marshal Harris. As the Fortune article says:

Mercer was instrumental in getting some ships from the United States Maritime Commission for the South African company, and the two firms whack up 50/50 such cargo as they can corral that is headed either east or west between the United States and South Africa.

Only by resorting to the broad authority in the Federal Maritime Board to use general agents to operate vessels owned by the United States for experimental or testing purposes, can the assignment of the nuclear ship *Savannah* to States Marine rather than to an American operator without foreign connections be legally justified.

While flexibility of authority is undoubtedly desirable in connection with the development, trial and testing of vessels for experimental purposes, no facts have come to my attention which would justify the assignment of a vessel having the significance of the nuclear ship *Savannah* to an operator who because of extensive foreign-flag affiliations cannot meet the tests laid down in the 1936 act, when there are fully-qualified wholly-owned American steamship companies available to perform this important function.

In this connection, it is my understanding that an interagency operator selection board of the Maritime Administration and the Atomic Energy Commission was appointed to review and analyze the replies of the seven operators indicating an interest in operating the *Savannah*. It is further my understanding that this Board unanimously recommended American President Lines, Limited, as first choice and United States Lines Company as second choice, on the basis of the many factors involved, but with particular reference to basic trade routes and extent of experience with passenger operations. Moreover, these two companies have already made substantial studies in connection with nuclear propelled vessels. Unfortunately, I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the conclusions which I have been told were contained in the report of the inter-

agency board, because I have been unable to obtain a copy of the report. I have requested the Maritime Administrator to furnish me with a copy of the board's report with the background justifications for the final selection of an operator. This has been denied me.

Nonetheless, it is a well-known fact that States Marine does not now, and never has, engaged in the operation of passenger vessels, although I believe the Isthmian subsidiary carries some passengers on its 12-passenger freighters. I am at a loss to understand the decision that has been made.

The publicity attending the announcement of the assignment of the vessel states that in the handling of future passenger travel, Matson Navigation Co. would act with States Marine. Again I cannot understand why other qualified American passenger operators should have been passed over in favor of a company that had indicated no interest in operating the vessel.

The picture becomes even more cloudy and confusing when it is realized that the able and distinguished new Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Honorable John A. McCone, is a man with extensive shipping interests. Mr. McCone's shipping companies are Joshua Hendy Corp., and Panama Pacific Tankers which are engaged directly or through subsidiaries in the shipping business as owners, charterers and operators of ships under both foreign and American flag. The Hendy vessels are employed in the distribution of chemicals, crude oil and refined petroleum products, and iron ore and bauxite. At the time of his nomination for the Atomic Energy Commission post, Mr. McCone was engaged in a very active partnership with Mr. Mercer, the head of States Marine Lines. According to the August 1958 issue of Fortune:

With Mr. Mercer's support, Mr. McCone had plunged ahead with a plan to make Joshua Hendy one of the most important seagoing ore carriers. Its trade prospered. It was hauling iron ore from Venezuela and Peru, bauxite from Jamaica, and chemicals in the intercoastal trade.

The nomination hearings before the Senate Section of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy on July 2 of this year do not go into detail except to show that Mr. McCone has divested himself of his control of the two shipping corporations to the extent of placing his stock in them in an irrevocable trust with the trust department of the California Bank of Los Angeles. I have no concern with the arrangements made by Mr. McCone to meet the technical requirements of the law in regard to the difficult problem of avoiding conflicts of interests faced by so many able and successful businessmen when called to public service. However, the facts concerning the intimate business relationships which have existed between Mr. McCone and Mr. Mercer raise certain obvious questions when we seek to find the answer to the apparently illogical assignment of the nuclear ship *Savannah* to States Marine Lines by the Department of Commerce and the Atomic Energy Commission.

Another recent development seems to shed further light on a picture that becomes more complicated as it is examined. As recently as August 14, 1958, the president of Matson Orient Line, Inc., an applicant for operating subsidy from United States Atlantic ports to the Far East, announced that Matson Navigation Co. and Isthmian Lines, Inc., will each acquire a 50-percent ownership of Matson Orient. Matson Navigation and Isthmian will buy 100 percent of the common stock of Matson Orient, Inc., for \$8½ million, with which Matson Orient then proposes to purchase three vessels from each Matson Navigation and Isthmian with which to commence its new service and will have \$1 million left over as working capital. The officers and directors of Matson Orient Line are also officers or directors of one or more of Matson Navigation Co., Isthmian Lines, Inc., and States Marine Corp. Perhaps this new development explains why Matson Navigation Co., which expressed no interest in operating the *Savannah*, should nevertheless be designated to act with States Marine in the handling of future passenger travel.

Mr. Speaker, even though I have no reason to believe that any law has been violated by the decision of the Secretary of Commerce to select States Marines Lines as operating agent for the nuclear ship *Savannah* in preference to exclusively American-flag lines, which to me are seemingly more logical and qualified, the known circumstances in this matter are of great interest to me and I feel that they must be to the Members of Congress generally.

I do not know whether there was any undue pressure from any source that caused this situation to be brought about; but I can assure you that I intend to follow the future course of arrangements relative to the development and operation of our first nuclear merchant ship with even more intense interest than I heretofore have since I introduced the original authorizing legislation.

There is not now, and I doubt if there ever has been, any Member of this Congress more devoted to the cause of developing and maintaining a strong American-flag merchant marine. The Merchant Marine Act of 1936 is an excellent law if administered properly and carefully. But if it is not, I fear that we might again find ourselves confronted with the disgraceful situation that brought about the Black investigation of 1934 and 1935, with its disclosures of complicated corporate subterfuges and favoritism diverting the purposes of the then existing law which Congress had passed in the hopes of developing an adequate, stable, and efficient merchant marine to serve the needs of the commerce and defense of this country.

Mr. Speaker, I will watch with interest to see who plucks the plum.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1959

Mr. CANNON submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 13450) making supplemental



appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes:

**CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2686)**

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate numbered 36 and the amendment of the House thereto, and numbered 114, to the bill (H. R. 13450) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment numbered 114: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 114, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$2,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 36.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
JOHN J. ROONEY,  
J. VAUGHAN GARY,  
JOHN TABER,  
GERALD R. FORD, Jr.,  
FRANK T. BOW,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

CARL HAYDEN,  
DENNIS CHAVEZ,  
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,  
STYLES BRIDGES,  
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
MILTON R. YOUNG,  
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

**STATEMENT**

The managers on the part of the House at the further conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13450) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

**CHAPTER VII**

*Independent offices*

**National Aeronautics and Space Administration**

Amendment No. 36: Reported in disagreement.

**CHAPTER XIII**

*United States Information Agency*

**Payment to Informational Media Guaranty Fund**

Amendment No. 114: Appropriates \$2,500,000 instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
JOHN J. ROONEY,  
J. VAUGHAN GARY,  
JOHN TABER,  
GERALD R. FORD, Jr.,  
FRANK T. BOW,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the conference report on the bill (H. R. 13450) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the conference report.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, this report is the result of the further conference with the other body on the supplemental appropriation bill for 1959.

On yesterday the House and the Senate disposed of all other differences on

the bill. The report now before the House disposes of the two remaining amendments—Nos. 36 and 114.

Amendment 36 originally provided that in the future, no appropriation could be made to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration unless first authorized by law hereafter enacted. The House on yesterday refused to subscribe to that provision. The Senate further insisted. In the pending report, the managers reach agreement on language limiting the life of the provision to appropriations for any period up to June 30, 1960. Since appropriations for fiscal 1959 are already adopted, the provision will have no practical effect until the next Congress, at which time there will be opportunity to further consider the matter.

Amendment 114 inserted \$5 million for further payment to the informational mediums guaranty fund under supervision of the United States Information Agency. The House had not considered the item and on yesterday, refused to concur. The Senate further insisted. The pending report proposes \$2,500,000 for the item, a compromise of one-half.

Mr. Speaker, the managers would of course have preferred to sustain the will of the House, but as with most proposed legislation, when the other body continues to insist, the only practical solution is compromise. On both amendments, we believe we secured a reasonable compromise.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, and by way of summary, the final appropriation totals for the bill in relation to the budget estimates and the House and Senate versions are as follows:

Budget estimates (including some not considered by House).....	\$4,081,154,221
House bill.....	3,131,844,797
Senate bill.....	3,866,382,978
Conference total (final).....	3,697,305,478
Conference total compared to budget estimates.....	—383,848,743

Mr. Speaker, the final total is a reduction of nearly 10 percent below total budget estimates. And to repeat briefly the statement of yesterday, this bill is more of a regular annual bill than a supplemental bill. It is only incidentally a supplemental bill. Nearly 85 percent of the conference total represents the regular annual appropriations for several agencies and activities. And of the abnormally large increase over the House bill, approximately 90 percent represents amounts not considered by the House when the bill was first here.

The SPEAKER. The question is on suspending the rules and agreeing to the conference report.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment 36: Page 22, line 19, insert: "No appropriation may be made to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration unless previously authorized by legislation hereafter enacted by the Congress."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, as amended by the House amendment thereto, insert:

"No appropriation may be made to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for any period prior to June 30, 1960, unless previously authorized by legislation hereafter enacted by the Congress."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Ford].

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, this is the matter we discussed and voted on yesterday where the vote in the House was 236 to 126 to reject the Senate amendment which would have required that from here on in the National Space Agency would have to come to the Congress and get an annual authorization as well as an annual appropriation.

Subsequent to our action in the House the matter went back to the Senate, and the Senate by a vote of 86 to nothing insisted upon their provision in the bill. As a consequence the issue again went to conference. The Senate conferees started out by insisting upon their position, but they gradually modified it until they were willing at one point to make it a 3-year extension of their language or a 3-year abrogation of the basic Space Agency law.

I think the House conferees by getting a concession from the Senate conferees have accomplished considerable under this new language. Only for fiscal year 1960—that is one more year—must there be an annual authorization prior to an appropriation.

It is not what I wanted, because I personally feel that the basic law is sound, but we all know that when you go to conference you have to achieve what is practical; and, in my opinion, the House conferees prevailed to a very substantial degree.

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. May I say I think the conferees worked out a very fair compromise, and I am sure that the Members on this side who are on the Space Committee go along with you.

Mr. FORD. I thank the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. I want to commend the gentleman for the fight he put up for sound essential practice, and I want to urge that this 1-year delay be not made a permanent arrangement. I think it is a very serious interference with matters vitally affecting our national defense, and I can only hope and pray that during this next year we will not be hamstrung in trying to do what



we need to do by having to go through four committees to get it done.

I think it would be much preferable to have stood on our position, as I know the gentleman from Michigan does, but I realize also that we must make some concessions in order to get legislation.

Mr. FORD. It is my opinion that this 1-year trial run will prove the unsoundness of following the Senate position.

Mr. KEATING. I am sure it will.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. McDONOUGH. I just want to compliment the gentleman on the fight he has made. It is a substantial piece of legislation for which he is arguing. The original bill probably authorized this, and this, as I said the other day, it is a trial.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. LAIRD. I would like to say to the gentleman from Michigan that I feel this is a step backward from the original authorization language which was adopted by the House and reported by the Space Committee. I believe this new Agency in the next year will spend all of its time justifying authorizations and appropriation requests before the United States Congress instead of getting on with the vital work this country needs to do in the field of space activity.

Mr. FORD. My views coincide with those of the gentleman from Wisconsin. But we were faced with a practical problem and I think we did the best we could in extending the Senate language for 1 year to prove the unsoundness of the Senate position.

(Mr. FORD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, the only addition to the Senate provision is the inclusion of the phrase "for any period prior to June 30, 1960." The effect of it, of course, as I said, is to leave the whole matter for the next Congress. The Congress will be free to further consider the matter in the next session.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

#### APPOINTMENT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF PUERTO RICO

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 13666) to amend title 32 of the United States Code to permit the appointment of the adjutant general of Puerto Rico as provided by the laws of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILDAY]?

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain what this does?

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, at the present time the Adjutant General of Puerto Rico is required to be appointed by the President of the United States. This bill would simply permit the Governor of Puerto Rico to appoint the adjutant general of Puerto Rico.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc., That chapter 3, section 314 (b) of title 32 of the United States Code is amended by striking from the first and second sentences thereof the words "Puerto Rico," and the preceding commas.*

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, I insert at this point in the RECORD a letter addressed to the Honorable CARL VINSON, chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, signed by Hugh M. Milton II, Acting Secretary of the Army, as follows:

AUGUST 21, 1958.

HON. CARL VINSON,  
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your request to the Secretary of Defense for the views of the Department of Defense with respect to H. R. 13666, 85th Congress, a bill "To amend title 32 of the United States Code to permit the appointment of the Adjutant General of Puerto Rico as provided by the laws of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico." The Secretary of Defense has delegated to the Department of the Army the responsibility for expressing the views of the Department of Defense thereon.

The purpose of the bill is to remove the present legal requirement that the Adjutant General of Puerto Rico shall be appointed by the President. This would permit the Governor of Puerto Rico to appoint the Adjutant General of the Commonwealth as provided by its laws.

The Department of the Army, on behalf of the Department of Defense has no objection to the above-mentioned bill. However, it should be noted that the bill is substantially identical to section 2 of H. R. 10906, 85th Congress, a bill to provide that the National Guard of Puerto Rico shall be subject to the same provisions as apply to the National Guard of each of the States, as to which a similar report was made to your committee on August 16, 1958.

The enactment of this legislation will cause no increase in the budgetary requirements for the Department of Defense.

This report has been coordinated within the Department of Defense in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report to the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

HUGH M. MILTON II,  
Acting Secretary of the Army.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MINNESOTA STATE FAIR AND CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the

Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 11889), to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the Minnesota State Fair and Centennial Exposition to be held at St. Paul, Minn., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 4, after line 6, insert:

"SEC. 7. Paragraph 1798, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (U. S. C., title 19, sec. 1201, par. 1798), is further amended by redesignating subparagraph (h) as subparagraph (i), and by inserting a new subparagraph (h) to read as follows:

"(h) Automobiles rented by any resident of the United States while abroad may be imported into the United States by or on behalf of such resident for the transportation of such resident, his family and guests, and such incidental carriage of articles as may be appropriate to his personal use of the automobile without payment of duty, for such temporary periods as the Secretary of the Treasury by regulation may prescribe. Any automobile exempted from duty under this subparagraph which is used otherwise than for a purpose herein expressed or is not returned abroad within the time and manner as the Secretary may prescribe by regulation, or the value of such automobile (to be recovered from the importer), shall be subject to forfeiture to the United States."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Messrs. REED and MILLS (at the request of Mr. MILLS) were given permission to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, in the form in which it passed the House of Representatives, the purpose of H. R. 11889 was to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the Minnesota State Fair and Centennial Exposition to be admitted without payment of tariff.

The Senate added one substantive amendment to this bill. The purpose of this amendment, according to the report of the Senate Finance Committee, is to permit residents to bring into the United States, without payment of duty or posting of bond and for temporary periods only, automobiles rented abroad. Under present law residents on a short trip back into the United States from adjacent countries with automobiles rented abroad must either pay duty on the rented vehicle or place it under bond.

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I have concurred in the request that the House agree to the Senate amendment to this legislation. As passed by the House H. R. 11889 provided for the duty-free entry of articles for exhibition at the Minnesota State Fair and Centennial Exposition in St. Paul, Minn. The Senate has provided an amendment to this legislation which would permit residents of the United States to bring into the United



fields which the Congress has not affirmatively preempted, and thus restoring the future enforceability of State anti-subversive and antisedition laws, we shall be able to restore some very effective and very useful barriers against the onward march of communism toward its goal of sovietizing the United States of America.

What we have before us is basically an issue of States rights. There are forces in this country which want to see all State law superseded by Federal law. They want to see Federal controls over commerce, over labor, over agriculture, over every phase of life, enlarged and broadened until everything is run from Washington. They want to see the Federal police powers extended further and further until we arrive at the point where there is no need or room for local law enforcement, except perhaps as an adjunct to Federal power.

The goal toward which these forces are aiming is nothing less than the leviathan state; and that cannot be achieved so long as the sovereignty and the rights of the individual States of the Union are preserved. So the apostles of the leviathan state pass up no opportunity to chisel away at the rights of the individual States of the Union.

A decade ago, the late, great Senator from Nevada, Pat McCarran, wrote an article which appeared in the Journal of the American Bar Association in which he pointed out the growing trend toward what he called the "silent supersession of State powers" through the growth of the doctrine of congressional preemption—that is, the doctrine that where Congress has enacted substantial legislation in a particular legislative field, it must be deemed to have preempted the field to the exclusion of State law. Senator McCarran warned that unless Congress took some action to stay this trend, the day would come when State laws in area after area would be rendered unenforceable not because of anything Congress said, nor because of any conflict between Federal and State law, but merely because Congress had acted in the field.

We have seen this warning borne out. The doctrine of preemption has grown and its application has been broadened. One of the most unhappy applications of this doctrine was in the case of Pennsylvania against Nelson, and the results of that decision have been so favorable to the activities of the Communist conspiracy in this country, and so dangerous to the security of the States and of the Nation as a whole, that I believe the country as a whole has been shocked into an awareness of the situation and is demanding action to correct it. Certainly we Senators who sit here with full understanding of the fact that by a single misrepresentation of the intent of the Congress, the Supreme Court has been able to render unenforceable the anti-subversive laws of 42 States and Alaska and Hawaii, and who are fully aware of many other instances in which the rights of the States to enact and enforce their own laws have been taken away from them under this doctrine of Federal preemption, cannot plead unfamiliarity with the problem, or ignorance that it

exists. And now that we have the opportunity to do something about it, by passing this bill, we are going to have some mighty tall explaining to do if we fail to take advantage of this opportunity.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, I am ready to vote. I do not wish to shut anybody off from speaking. If no one else wishes to speak, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FULBRIGHT in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL] that the bill be recommitted. On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered; and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ALLOTT (when his name was called). On this vote, I have a pair with the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH]. In the senior Senator from New Jersey were present and voting, he would vote "yea." If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "nay." I withhold my vote.

Mr. BUSH (when his name was called). On this vote, I have a pair with the distinguished senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER]. If the Senator from Ohio were present and voting, he would vote "nay." If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "yea." I withhold my vote.

Mr. SMATHEBS (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY]. Were he present and voting, he would vote "yea." Were I permitted to vote, I would vote "nay." I therefore withhold my vote.

The rollcall was concluded.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], and the Senators from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR and Mr. MONRONEY] are absent on official business.

I further announce that if present, and voting, the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] would each vote "nay."

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA], and the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNEL], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] is absent because of illness in the family.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] is detained on official business.

On this vote, the Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNEL] is paired with the Senator

from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA]. If present and voting, the Senator from Maine would vote "yea", and the Senator from Nebraska would vote "nay."

The respective pairs of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] and of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] have been previously announced.

The result was announced—yeas 41, nays 40, as follows:

YEAS—41		
Alken	Green	McNamara
Anderson	Hayden	Morse
Beall	Hennings	Morton
Bennett	Humphrey	Murray
Bible	Jackson	Neuberger
Carroll	Javits	O'Mahoney
Case, N. J.	Johnson, Tex.	Pastore
Case, S. Dak.	Kefauver	Proxmire
Chavez	Kennedy	Purtell
Church	Langer	Saltonstall
Clark	Lausche	Symington
Cooper	Magnuson	Wiley
Dirksen	Malone	Yarborough
Douglas	Mansfield	

NAYS—40		
Barrett	Hickenlooper	Revercomb
Bridges	Hill	Robertson
Butler	Hoblitzell	Russell
Byrd	Jenner	Schoeppel
Capehart	Johnston, S. C.	Smith, Maine
Cotton	Jordan	Sparkman
Curtis	Knowland	Stennis
Dworshak	Kuchel	Talmadge
Eastland	Long	Thurmond
Ellender	Martin, Iowa	Thye
Ervin	Martin, Pa.	Watkins
Fulbright	McClellan	Williams
Goldwater	Mundt	
Gore	Potter	

NOT VOTING—15		
Allott	Frear	Monroney
Bricker	Holland	Payne
Bush	Hruska	Smathers
Carlson	Ives	Smith, N. J.
Flanders	Kerr	Young

So Mr. CARROLL's motion to recommit was agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the motion to recommit was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Montana to reconsider. (Putting the question) —

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. THURMOND. I would like to know what the motion is. I cannot hear the Senator from Texas.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the bill was recommitted. I made a motion to lay that motion on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion is not debatable.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Montana to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment,



the bill (S. 4249) to authorize a program for the conservation, restoration, and management of the rare Hawaiian Nene goose.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of further conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13450) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36 to the bill, and concurred therein with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had severally agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the following bills of the House:

H. R. 1695. An act for the relief of Harry N. Duff;

H. R. 9950. An act for the relief of D. A. Whitaker and others; and

H. R. 11889. An act to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the Minnesota State Fair and Centennial Exposition to be held at St. Paul, Minn., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had severally agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the following bills of the House:

H. R. 3366. An act to validate overpayments of pay and allowances made to certain officers of the Army, Navy, Naval Reserve, and Air Force, while undergoing training at civilian hospitals, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8943. An act to amend titles 10, 14, and 32, United States Code, to codify recent military law, and to improve the code;

H. R. 9370. An act to permit illustrations and films of United States and foreign obligations and securities under certain circumstances, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 9817. An act relating to venue in tax refund suits by corporations.

#### ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions, and they were signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 1493. An act for the relief of Lt. Col. Charles A. Holshouser;

H. R. 2265. An act for the relief of Clifford Oesterle;

H. R. 2269. An act for the relief of Truck & Axle Manufacturing Co.;

H. R. 4991. An act for the relief of Waldo E. Miller;

H. R. 5497. An act to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act;

H. R. 5584. An act for the relief of Mrs. Maude L. Smith;

H. R. 6238. An act to amend section 1292 of title 28 of the United States Code relating to appeals from the interlocutory orders;

H. R. 6595. An act for the relief of Markus H. Teitel;

H. R. 7178. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Metzger;

H. R. 7337. An act for the relief of James McGuire;

H. R. 7374. An act for the relief of Angelo Sardo;

H. R. 7499. An act for the relief of the Cooper Tire & Rubber Co.;

H. R. 7685. An act for the relief of Mrs. Eldrey L. Whaley;

H. R. 8014. An act for the relief of Miss Edith Dorn;

H. R. 8184. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Hall;

H. R. 8735. An act to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the District of Columbia teachers retirement and annuity fund, and for other purposes;

H. R. 9407. An act to provide additional opportunity for certain Government employees to obtain career-conditional and career appointments in the competitive civil service;

H. R. 9500. An act to permit certain sales and exchanges of public lands of the Territory of Hawaii to certain persons who suffered a substantial loss of real property by reason of the tidal wave of March 9, 1957;

H. R. 9822. An act to provide for holding a White House Conference on Aging to be called by the President of the United States in January 1961, to be planned and conducted by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare with the assistance and cooperation of other departments and agencies represented on the Federal Council on Aging; to assist the several States in conducting similar conferences on aging prior to the White House Conference on Aging; and for related purposes;

H. R. 9833. An act to amend section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920;

H. R. 10587. An act for the relief of Homer G. Preston;

H. R. 10733. An act for the relief of Magnolia Airport, Inc.;

H. R. 10813. An act for the relief of Maj. Anthony R. Parrish;

H. R. 10993. An act for the relief of Kliko Nemoto;

H. R. 11078. An act to promote boating safety on the navigable waters of the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia; to provide coordination and cooperation with the States in the interest of uniformity of boating laws; and for other purposes;

H. R. 11156. An act for the relief of Duncan Moore and his wife, Marjorie Moore;

H. R. 11200. An act for the relief of the estate of L. L. McCandless, deceased;

H. R. 11239. An act for the relief of James F. Moran;

H. R. 11299. An act for the relief of Mrs. Maria Tarsi Priori;

H. R. 12144. An act for the relief of Paul E. Nolan;

H. R. 12154. An act for the relief of Ernest T. Stephens;

H. R. 12365. An act for the relief of the estate of Suck Pil Ra;

H. R. 12632. An act authorizing Gus. A. Guerra, his heirs, legal representatives and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Rio Grande, at or near Rio Grande City, Tex.;

H. R. 12655. An act for the relief of S. Jackson & Son, Inc.;

H. R. 12662. An act to provide for the acquisition of lands by the United States required for the reservoir created by the construction of Oahe Dam on the Missouri River and for rehabilitation of the Indians of the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation in South Dakota and North Dakota, and for other purposes;

H. R. 12663. An act to provide for additional payments to the Indians of the Lower Brule Sioux Reservation, S. Dak., whose lands have been acquired for the Fort Randall Dam and Reservoir project, and for other purposes;

H. R. 12867. An act for the relief of Clayton T. Wells;

H. R. 12906. An act for the relief of Anneliese Ottolenghi;

H. R. 13132. An act to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955;

H. R. 13406. An act to amend the District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945, as amended;

H. R. 13437. An act for the relief of Bernard H. English and John E. Hayden;

H. R. 13500. An act to provide for the disposal of federally owned property of the

Hanson, Company, and Houma Canals, La., and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 557. Joint resolution to amend the act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), providing for the establishment of a Civil War Centennial Commission;

H. J. Res. 630. Joint resolution to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to use certain real property in the District of Columbia for the proposed Southwest Freeway and for the redevelopment of the Southwest area in the District of Columbia;

H. J. Res. 654. Joint resolution requiring the Secretary of Commerce to submit certain recommendations for legislation for the purpose of assisting Congress to determine whether or not to reimburse States for certain highways on the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways; and

H. J. Res. 661. Joint resolution to waive certain provisions of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of certain aliens.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has a conference report to present on the supplemental appropriation bill. I understand the conferees were unanimous. I hope we can act on the report promptly, and proceed to the consideration of other business this evening.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the Senate numbered 36, and the amendment of the House thereto, and numbered 114, to the bill (H. R. 13450) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate numbered 36 and the amendment of the House thereto, and numbered 114 to the bill (H. R. 13450) "making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment 114: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 114, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: "\$2,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 36.

CARL HAYDEN,  
DENNIS CHAVEZ,  
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,  
STYLES BRIDGES,  
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
MILTON R. YOUNG,  
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

CLARENCE CANNON,  
JOHN J. ROONEY,  
J. VAUGHAN GARY,  
JOHN TABER,  
GERALD R. FORD, Jr.,  
FRANK T. BOW,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*



The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Arizona to give an explanation of what the conferees did as to amendment No. 36.

Mr. HAYDEN. The amendment originally read:

No appropriation may be made to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration unless previously authorized by legislation hereafter enacted by the Congress.

The conferees added the words "for any period prior to June 30, 1960" after "National Aeronautics and Space Administration." In other words, this language would accomplish the purpose of the Senate for the period ending June 30, 1960, and not permanently.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I think so far as fiscal year 1960 is concerned, this would take care of the situation. I realize, after having served in the House of Representatives for 6 terms, and in the Senate for some 10 years, that legislation is a matter of give and take. I realize that we cannot always have everything we want.

I think it is highly desirable that Congress maintain a constant surveillance over new agencies and be at least informed as to what are their plans and what their expenditures may be. Congress should be informed prior to the time the agencies seek appropriations, so that public opinion may reflect itself.

I realize the point of view expressed in the House. I have read the debate. I am sorry to say I do not believe the House Members realized the full portent of our amendment.

In view of the fact that the distinguished chairman of the committee and the other able conferees have been able to preserve the principle for 1 year, and in view of the fact that the Special Committee on Space and Astronautics intends to act as a partner and not an adversary with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, I am willing to go along with the agreement of the conferees. I would not be frank, however, if I did not say for the RECORD, so that all who hear may know, I think the conferees made a serious mistake when they reduced the appropriations to the extent they did for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. I think time will tell, and I want to predict that the reduction we made, below the President's budget request, will return to haunt us.

So far as I am concerned, I am not going to attempt to hold up the conference report. The authorizing committee did hear detailed evidence to jus-

tify the President's budget request. As nearly as I can tell, that detailed information was not available to the individual members of the Appropriations Committee to the same extent.

The President asked for \$125 million. The Senate provided the full \$125 million. We went to conference, and we settled by cutting off \$45 million of the \$50 million the Senate provided.

Since we live in an uncertain world, it is certainly a calculated gamble to do this. I think I should raise my voice and warn the Members of Congress who have taken that gamble that I want none of the blood on my hands which may result from our failure to take adequate steps in time.

There is not anything we can do about the matter now. We have had to accede to the views of the other body. I realize that is necessary. I think the conferees have done as good a job as they could do. I do not rise to criticize anyone. I rise to attempt to warn the people of America that in my opinion the President's budget request was too low. Then when we took a meat ax after it and cut it from \$125 million to \$75 million, practically a 50-percent cut, without justification, we made a serious mistake.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. I want to say to the distinguished chairman of the committee that I had the pleasure of serving with him on the conference committee. I realize the strong feelings of the Senate, as demonstrated by the 86-to-0 vote yesterday.

I know that, with respect to legislation, the two Houses must reach a common ground of understanding. I believe the Senate conferees were able to do that without surrendering the principle they stood for. When a conferee is able to arrive at a common ground of agreement with the other body and does not surrender principles, I think one has been successful. Therefore, in spite of the fact that the report is not exactly as I should like to see it, it is satisfactory to the Senator from New Hampshire, both as a conferee of the committee and the ranking minority member of the Special Committee on Space and Astronautics. I am glad to join in approval.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator will agree with me that we will obtain experience for 1 year with the legislative committee; that is, the Special Committee on Space and Astronautics. The committee will pass upon the subject matter before it goes to the Committee on Appropriations, and we will have the advantage of passing an authorization bill. If that turns out to be good procedure, it can be followed afterwards. We will have that experience, which we would not have if we had accepted the House amendment in the first place.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DIRKSEN and Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina addressed the Chair.

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield first to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I wish to ask the Senator from New Hampshire a question, if I may. We really had difficulty with the item the first time it came before the Appropriations Committee. I must confess that, except for the items of equipment and the things which need to be ordered, deciding what to do was sort of guesswork on my part. I was willing to go to a much lower figure. With the \$80 million, certainly the agency will be able to plan between now and the first of the year. If additional funds and additional authority are necessary, there will be no difficulty in coming to the Congress in ample time for that purpose.

Mr. HAYDEN. Particularly if the Special Committee on Space and Astronautics authorizes the action.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator is correct. I think we have a good arrangement.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I commend the conferees for their excellent work. Of course, we are never exactly satisfied with anything.

There was one item in the appropriation bill this year which I think the Senate and the Congress will have to do something about next year. We provided an item of \$29.5 million in the Senate bill for modernization of the Post Office Department. Far more than that is needed to really modernize our post offices as they should be modernized at the present time.

Being chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, naturally I come in contact with subjects of that kind to a greater extent than other Senators. So I hope that next year the Senate will not only give \$29,500,000, but will see to it that the proper amount is allowed to do a good job.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, while the House did not agree to allow any money for that purpose at this time, we did obtain the promise that if a budget estimate were to come up early in the year, it would be given early consideration by the other body, and something would probably be done about it.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I should like to inquire of the distinguished chairman what happened to the item relating to civil defense appropriations?

Mr. HAYDEN. We could not get anywhere with it.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Did the Senate conferees have to accede to the House figure?

Mr. HAYDEN. We asked the House conferees to take the item back to the House, and the House overwhelmingly voted not to accept it, so we were compelled this morning to recede.

Mr. HUMPHREY. What is the figure which is allowed for civil defense appropriations?

Mr. HAYDEN. Two and one-half million dollars for emergency supplies.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Nothing for Federal contributions?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.



Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. We tried very hard in the conference to put through the adjustment which was agreed to on the floor of the Senate, but the House conferees were adamant. We could not move them at all. They were very much opposed to beginning the new activity, but they took the item back to the House, and, as the distinguished chairman said, the House supported the conferees on the floor of the House, and we could do nothing further.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I understood what happened early this morning. I merely wished to develop the record.

I believe that the chairman of the committee and all the other members of the committee, particularly the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], have been a fine help in arriving at an arrangement in the Senate. I regret that

the funds for Federal contributions have been dropped. This is a blow to the State civil defense agencies.

Let me say to our friends in the other body that they are the ones who initiated the legislation for Federal contributions. They initiated the legislation for greater Federal appropriations. It is rather paradoxical and ironic that they are the ones who now refuse to go along; but I know that some of the Members of the other body will read the record. If the Lord grants me the right to live until next January, I shall be back here making a request before the appropriate subcommittee and committee for funds for civil defense. The administration will be doing so, too, but I should like to support it.

I note the fact that several Senators are nodding their heads. I should like to be able to register those nods as vocal assents.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question

is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] that the Senate concur in the House amendment to Senate amendment No. 36.

The motion was agreed to.

The amendment of the House to Senate amendment No. 36 is as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, as amended by the House amendment thereto, insert "no appropriation may be made to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for any period prior to June 30, 1960, unless previously authorized by legislation hereafter enacted by the Congress."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD a table illustrating the appropriations as they appeared in the House and Senate bills and agreed to in conference.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*The supplemental appropriation bill, 1959 (H. R. 13450)*

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</b>					
<b>AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE</b>					
<b>SALARIES AND EXPENSES</b>					
394	Plant and animal disease and pest control.....	\$3,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$3,500,000
	Meat inspection.....	2,100,000	1,750,000	2,100,000	1,750,000
	Total, salaries and expenses.....	5,100,000	3,750,000	6,100,000	5,250,000
<b>AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE</b>					
394	Emergency conservation measures.....	Language	Language	Language	Language
<b>SOIL BANK PROGRAMS</b>					
394	Acreage reserve program.....	282,800,000	275,000,000	279,450,000	279,450,000
	Total, chapter I.....	287,900,000	278,750,000	285,550,000	284,700,000
<b>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE</b>					
<b>CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION</b>					
394	Operation and regulation.....	12,750,000	11,735,000	12,750,000	11,735,000
394	Construction and development, additional Washington airport.....	53,500,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
<b>BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE</b>					
S. 394	Salaries and expenses.....	305,000			
110/394	Export control.....	3,060,000	3,060,000	3,060,000	3,060,000
<b>COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY</b>					
394	Salaries and expenses.....	491,000	343,500	343,500	343,500
394	Construction and equipment, geomagnetic station.....	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
<b>MARITIME ACTIVITIES</b>					
394	Salaries and expenses.....	25,000		25,000	
394	Maritime training.....	175,000	68,000	68,000	68,000
S. 110	War Shipping Administration liquidation.....	Language		Language	Language
<b>BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS</b>					
394	General administrative expenses.....	(550,000)		(550,000)	
394	Inter-American Highway.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
<b>NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS</b>					
394	Expenses.....	262,000		262,000	
394	Plant and equipment.....	200,000	186,000	200,000	186,000
394	Construction of facilities.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
<b>WEATHER BUREAU</b>					
394	Salaries and expenses.....	840,000	1,840,000	1,840,000	\$1,840,000
394	Establishment of meteorological facilities.....	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
<b>RELATED AGENCIES</b>					
<b>SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION</b>					
S. 110	Salaries and expenses.....	3,775,000		3,775,000	3,500,000
S. 110	Revolving fund.....	215,000,000		215,000,000	200,000,000
	Total, chapter II.....	305,083,000	81,932,500	302,023,500	285,432,500

## The supplemental appropriation bill, 1959 (H. R. 13450)—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS</b>				
	<b>INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES</b>				
394	Retired pay, 1958.....	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000
394	Retired pay, 1959.....	18,000,000			
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY</b>				
394	Military personnel, 1956.....	8,000,000			
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY</b>				
394	Medical care, 1958.....	(8,000,000)			
	Total chapter III.....	35,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
	<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>				
	<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>				
394	Department of Public Health.....	(86,000)			
394	Personal services, wage-scale employees (fiscal year 1958).....	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)
	<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>				
394	Settlement of claims and suits.....	(26,701)	(26,701)	(26,701)	(26,701)
394	Judgments.....	(1,280)	(1,280)	(1,280)	(1,280)
394	Audited claims.....	(19,645)	(19,645)	(19,645)	(19,645)
	Total, chapter IV.....	(208,626)	(122,626)	(122,626)	(122,626)
	<b>FOREIGN OPERATIONS</b>				
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS</b>				
266	Administration, Ryukyu Islands.....	3,150,000	2,750,000	2,850,000	2,830,000
266	Construction of utility systems, Ryukyu Islands.....	6,000,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
	Subtotal.....	9,150,000	3,350,000	3,450,000	3,430,000
	<b>EXPORT-IMPORT BANK</b>				
266	Administrative expense limitation.....	(\$2,055,000)	(\$2,055,000)	(\$2,055,000)	(\$2,055,000)
	Total, chapter V.....	9,150,000	3,350,000	3,450,000	3,430,000
	<b>GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS</b>				
	<b>EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT</b>				
S. 110	Executive Mansion and Grounds:				
	Extraordinary alterations and repairs.....	100,000		100,000	100,000
	Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization:				
S. 110	Salaries and expenses.....	4,000,000		2,915,000	2,500,000
S. 110	Research and development.....	9,150,000			
S. 110	Federal contributions.....	9,000,000		4,000,000	
S. 110	Emergency supplies and equipment.....	7,188,000		2,000,000	2,000,000
	<b>FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT</b>				
S. 110	Translation of publications and scientific cooperation.....	Language		5,100,000	5,100,000
	<b>CORREGIDOR BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION</b>				
394	Salaries and expenses.....	46,000		46,000	
	Total, chapter VI.....	29,484,000		14,161,000	9,700,000
	<b>INDEPENDENT OFFICES</b>				
	<b>FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION</b>				
394	Salaries and expenses.....	142,000	142,000	142,000	142,000
	<b>FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION</b>				
394	Salaries and expenses.....	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
	<b>GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION</b>				
394	Public Buildings Service, operating expenses.....	6,400,000	3,800,000	5,800,000	5,200,000
394	Construction, public buildings.....	323,000	323,000	323,000	323,000
394	Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia.....			1,020,000	1,020,000
394	Expenses, supply distribution.....	177,000	160,000	160,000	160,000
394	National Archives and Records Service.....	36,000	32,500	32,500	32,500
	<b>HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY</b>				
394	Federal National Mortgage Association (limitation on administrative expenses).....	(800,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)
S. 110	Federal Housing Administration (limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses).....	(4,600,000)		(4,600,000)	(4,600,000)
	Public Housing Administration:				
394	Annual contributions (fiscal year 1958).....	4,300,000	3,900,000	3,900,000	3,900,000
394	Limitation on nonadministrative expenses.....	(750,000)	(500,000)	(500,000)	(500,000)
	<b>INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION</b>				
S. 110	Salaries and expenses.....	500,000		461,000	300,000
	<b>NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION</b>				
S. 112	Salaries and expenses.....	7,000,000		7,000,000	5,000,000
S. 112	Research and development.....	70,200,000		70,200,000	50,000,000
S. 112	Construction and equipment.....	47,800,000		47,800,000	25,000,000
	<b>NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION</b>				
394	Salaries and expenses.....	4,400,000	4,000,000	4,400,000	4,000,000
394	International Geophysical Year.....	2,950,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000



## The supplemental appropriation bill, 1959 (H. R. 13450)—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget esti- mates	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
<b>INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued</b>					
<b>VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION</b>					
394	General operating expenses.....	\$5,269,000	\$4,750,000	\$5,269,000	\$5,000,000
394	Inpatient care.....	3,486,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	3,400,000
S. 110	Grants to the Republic of the Philippines.....	450,000		450,000	
S. 110	Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief.....	1,300,000		1,300,000	1,300,000
	Total, chapter VII.....	154,853,000	23,127,500	154,277,500	107,397,500
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</b>					
<b>DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES</b>					
<b>OFFICE OF SALINE WATER</b>					
394	Salaries and expenses.....	530,000	345,000	345,000	345,000
<b>OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION</b>					
S. 113	Salaries and expenses.....	5,000,000		4,700,000	4,000,000
<b>OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS</b>					
S. 110	Salaries and expenses.....	53,500		18,500	18,500
<b>BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</b>					
S. 110 394	Management of Lands and Resources.....	1,000,000	200,000	885,000	885,000
<b>BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS</b>					
394	Road construction and maintenance (liquidation of contract authorization).....	4,000,000	1,500,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
<b>GEOLOGICAL SURVEY</b>					
394	Surveys, investigations, and research.....	3,983,000	1,500,000	2,483,000	1,500,000
<b>BUREAU OF MINES</b>					
394	Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	2,850,000	1,250,000	1,350,000	1,250,000
394	Health and safety.....	50,000			
394	Construction.....	11,280,000	10,905,000	10,905,000	10,905,000
<b>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</b>					
394	Management and protection.....	88,000		50,000	50,000
394	Construction.....	1,200,000		200,000	
394	Construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....	10,000,000		10,000,000	5,000,000
<b>FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</b>					
<b>BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE</b>					
394	Management and investigations of resources.....	325,625	Language	125,000	125,000
	Construction.....			675,000	
<b>BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES</b>					
394	Management and investigations of resources.....	425,625	85,000	85,000	85,000
	Subtotal, Department of the Interior.....	40,785,750	15,785,000	35,821,500	31,163,500
<b>INDEPENDENT OFFICES</b>					
<b>ALASKA INTERNATIONAL ROAD AND HIGHWAY COMMISSION</b>					
S. 110	Salaries and expenses.....	240,000		240,000	40,000
<b>NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION</b>					
394	Land, acquisition, National Capital Park, parkway, and playground system.....	2,000,000			
<b>SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION</b>					
394	Salaries and expenses.....	52,800	52,800	52,800	52,800
<b>HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS</b>					
S. 110	Boston National Historical Sites Commission.....	20,000		20,000	20,000
394	Civil War Centennial Commission.....	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000
	Hudson-Champlain Celebration Commission.....			50,000	50,000
S. 110 394	Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission.....	742,000	142,000	642,000	350,000
<b>OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION</b>					
S. 110	Salaries and expenses.....	100,000		100,000	50,000
<b>VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION</b>					
S. 110	Borrowing Authority.....	(1,500,000)			
	Total, chapter VIII.....	44,003,550	16,042,800	36,989,300	31,789,300
<b>DEPARTMENT OF LABOR</b>					
<b>OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR</b>					
394	Salaries and expenses.....	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
<b>BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY</b>					
394	Salaries and expenses.....	347,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
394	Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration.....	10,600,000	20,600,000	20,600,000	20,600,000
394	Unemployment compensation for veterans.....	37,700,000	37,700,000	37,700,000	37,700,000
394	Unemployment compensation for Federal employees.....	36,300,000	36,300,000	36,300,000	36,300,000
	Total, Department of Labor.....	85,057,000	95,010,000	95,010,000	95,010,000

## The supplemental appropriation bill, 1959 (H. R. 13450)—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE</b>				
	<b>GALLAUDET COLLEGE</b>				
S. 110	Salaries and expenses, 1958.....	\$15,000		\$15,000	\$15,000
S. 110	Salaries and expenses.....	32,300		34,000	34,000
	<b>HOWARD UNIVERSITY</b>				
S. 110	Salaries and expenses, 1958.....	182,500		182,500	182,500
S. 110	Salaries and expenses.....	396,600		396,600	396,600
	<b>OFFICE OF EDUCATION</b>				
S. 115	Assistance for school construction.....	60,150,000		60,150,000	50,000,000
S. 115	Payments to school districts.....	149,700,000		149,700,000	130,000,000
S. 115	Salaries and expenses.....	316,000		316,000	186,500
	<b>PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE</b>				
	Assistance to States, general.....			1,000,000	
394	Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services.....	150,000			
394	Military pay increases, various appropriations.....	2,270,000		634,000	
	<b>ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL</b>				
394	Salaries and expenses.....	32,000	\$32,000	32,000	32,000
	<b>SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION</b>				
394	Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.....	(5,831,000)	(5,831,000)	(5,831,000)	(5,831,000)
	<b>OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY</b>				
394	Salaries and expenses, office of field administration.....	(18,000)	(18,000)	(18,000)	(15,000)
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	213,244,400	32,000	212,460,100	180,846,600
	<b>NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD</b>				
394	Salaries and expenses.....	1,515,000			
	<b>UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME</b>				
394	Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay.....	(232,000)	(232,000)	(232,000)	(232,000)
	Total, chapter IX.....	299,816,400	95,042,000	307,470,100	275,856,600
	<b>LEGISLATIVE BRANCH</b>				
	<b>SENATE</b>				
	<b>SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES</b>				
S. 112	Committee employees.....	102,160		102,160	102,160
	<b>CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE</b>				
	Committee on Rules and Administration.....			200	200
S. 112	Inquiries and investigations, 1958.....	73,000		73,000	73,000
S. 112	Inquiries and investigations, 1959.....	10,000		10,000	10,000
S. 112	Stationery (revolving fund).....	300		300	300
	Miscellaneous items.....	Language		Language	Language
	<b>HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES</b>				
	Payment to widow of deceased member.....			22,500	22,500
	<b>CONTINGENT EXPENSES</b>				
	Stationery (revolving fund).....		262,800	262,800	262,800
	<b>ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL</b>				
	<b>CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS</b>				
S. 112	Expansion of additional site for New Senate Office Building.....	625,000		625,000	625,000
	<b>CAPITOL POWER PLANT</b>				
	Expansion of facilities.....		750,000	750,000	750,000
	<b>LIBRARY OF CONGRESS</b>				
	Preservation of early American motion pictures.....			60,000	60,000
	General provisions.....			Language	Language
	Total, chapter X.....	810,460	1,012,800	1,905,960	1,905,960
	<b>ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION</b>				
113	Operating expenses.....	2,443,000,000	2,375,972,000	2,418,840,000	2,397,406,000
266,388	Plant acquisition and construction.....	204,000,000	229,429,000	249,929,000	249,929,000
388	Total, chapter XI.....	2,647,000,000	2,605,401,000	2,668,769,000	2,647,335,000
	<b>PUBLIC WORKS</b>				
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS</b>				
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY</b>				
	<b>Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control</b>				
	Construction, general.....			1,925,000	
	Operation and maintenance, general.....			70,000	70,000



## The supplemental appropriation bill, 1959 (H. R. 13450)—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget esti- mates	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
	<b>PUBLIC WORKS—Continued</b>				
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</b>				
	<b>BUREAU OF RECLAMATION</b>				
	Construction and rehabilitation.....			\$2,500,000	
	Loan program.....			4,203,000	\$4,203,000
	Total, chapter XII.....			8,698,000	4,273,000
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF STATE</b>				
	<b>ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS</b>				
394	Salaries and expenses.....	\$854,000	\$450,000	650,000	550,000
	<b>PAYMENT TO GOVERNMENT OF DENMARK</b>				
394	Payment to Government of Denmark.....	5,296,302	5,296,302	5,296,302	5,296,302
	<b>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AND CONFERENCES</b>				
	<b>INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES</b>				
S. 110	International contingencies.....	200,000		200,000	
	Total, Department of State.....	6,350,302	5,746,302	6,146,302	5,846,302
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</b>				
	<b>LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION</b>				
394	Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
394	Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals (1958).....	Language	Language	Language	Language
	<b>FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM</b>				
394	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.....	2,066,000	2,066,000	2,066,000	2,066,000
	<b>GENERAL PROVISIONS</b>				
394	General provisions.....				
	Total, Department of Justice.....	2,266,000	2,266,000	2,266,000	2,266,000
	<b>UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY</b>				
394	Salaries and expenses.....	1,100,000			
S. 112	Acquisition and construction of radio facilities.....	22,300,000		15,000,000	10,000,000
S. 110	Payment to informational media and guaranty fund.....	7,000,000		5,000,000	2,500,000
	Total, United States Information Agency.....	30,400,000		20,000,000	12,500,000
	Total, chapter XIII.....	39,016,302	8,012,302	28,412,302	20,612,302
	<b>TREASURY DEPARTMENT</b>				
	<b>BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT</b>				
394	Administering the public debt.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
	<b>BUREAU OF CUSTOMS</b>				
394	Salaries and expenses.....	150,000			
	<b>UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE</b>				
394	Salaries and expenses, White House Police.....	54,000		54,000	
S. 110	Contribution for annuity benefits.....	Language		Language	Language
	<b>COAST GUARD</b>				
394	Operating expenses.....	6,900,000	Language	Language	Language
394	Retired pay.....	700,000			
394	Acquisition, construction, and improvements.....	150,000	150,000	399,000	150,000
	Total, Treasury Department.....	9,454,000	1,650,000	1,953,000	1,650,000
	<b>POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT</b>				
394	Administration, regional operation, and research.....	1,600,000			
394	Transportation, 1958.....	3,000,000			
	<b>REIMBURSEMENT FOR PUBLIC SERVICES</b>				
S. 110	Reimbursement for public services.....	171,259,000			
	<b>PAYMENT TO POSTAL MODERNIZATION FUND</b>				
S. 110	Payment to postal modernization fund.....	29,500,000		29,500,000	
	Total, Post Office Department.....	205,359,000		29,500,000	
	Total, chapter XIV.....	214,813,000	1,650,000	31,453,000	1,650,000
	<b>CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS</b>				
S. 418 112	Claims and judgments.....	14,224,509	8,523,895	14,223,316	14,223,316
	<b>GENERAL PROVISION</b>				
S. 110	Salary increases, policemen, firemen, and teachers.....	Language		Language	Language
	Grand total.....	4,081,154,221	3,131,844,797	3,866,382,978	3,697,305,478







Public Law 85-766  
85th Congress, H. R. 13450  
August 27, 1958

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959,  
and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following Supplemental sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply regular and supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, namely:

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", as follows:

Plant and animal disease and pest control, \$3,500,000, of which \$500,000 shall be apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for the control of outbreaks of insects and diseases to the extent necessary to meet emergency conditions; <sup>31 USC 665.</sup>

Meat inspection, \$1,750,000.

Not to exceed \$346,000 of the amount made available under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1958, may be used until June 30, 1959, for construction, alteration and repair of buildings and the limitation on building construction or alteration contained therein shall not apply to said amount. <sup>71 Stat. 329.</sup>

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

The unobligated balance of the amounts made available under this head in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, and in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, shall remain available until expended. <sup>71 Stat. 176.</sup>  
<sup>71 Stat. 426.</sup>  
<sup>72 Stat. 864.</sup>

SOIL BANK PROGRAMS

<sup>72 Stat. 865.</sup>

ACREAGE RESERVE PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Acreage reserve program", \$279,-450,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for administrative expenses, is increased from "\$13,000,000" to "\$19,050,000". <sup>Ante., p. 188.</sup>



## CHAPTER II

### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

#### CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

##### OPERATION AND REGULATION

For an additional amount for "Operation and regulation", \$11,735,000.

##### CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

For necessary expenses for the construction and development of a public airport in the vicinity of the District of Columbia, as authorized by the Act of September 7, 1950 (64 Stat. 770), including acquisition of land, \$50,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed a total of \$1,750,000 may be advanced from this appropriation to the applicable appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for necessary administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That no part of any appropriation herein shall be used for land acquisition for an access road to such airport until the Secretary of Commerce has made a report to the Appropriations Committees of Congress as to the need of an access road as a necessary approach to said airport which will, when completed, directly connect with the George Washington Memorial Parkway.

#### BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

##### EXPORT CONTROL

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended, relating to export controls, including awards of compensation to informers under said Act and as authorized by the Act of August 13, 1953 (22 U. S. C. 401), \$3,060,000, of which not to exceed \$1,006,000 may be advanced to the Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department, for enforcement of the export control program, and of which not to exceed \$93,400 may be advanced to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses" under "General administration".

#### COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$343,500.

##### CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT, GEOMAGNETIC STATION

For design, construction, and equipment of a geomagnetic station, as authorized by the Act of August 6, 1947 (33 U. S. C. 833i), \$400,000, to remain available until expended.

Restrictions.

63 Stat. 7.  
50 USC app.  
2021-2032.

61 Stat. 788.  
33 USC 8831.

## MARITIME ACTIVITIES

## MARITIME TRAINING

For an additional amount for "Maritime training", \$68,000.

## WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION LIQUIDATION

Notwithstanding the last proviso under this head in the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959, Ante, p. 226. the funds made available under said head shall remain available until June 30, 1959, for payment of benefits to disabled seamen under crew life and injury and second seamen's war risk insurance policies and for payments under the Act of September 30, 1944 (58 Stat. 758) : *Provided*, That after these payments shall have been made the unexpended balance remaining in this account is hereby rescinded and shall be covered into the Treasury.

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

## INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

For necessary expenses of completing the survey and construction of the Inter-American Highway, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 860), as amended, to remain available until expended, \$10,000,000.

## NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

## PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

For an additional amount for "Plant and equipment" for improvement and modification of utilities and plant facilities, as authorized by section 2 of the Act of July 21, 1950 (15 U. S. C. 286), at a cost of not to exceed \$100,000 for any one improvement, \$186,000, to remain available until expended. 64 Stat. 371.

## CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of facilities", for design, under the supervision of the General Services Administration, of laboratory and administrative buildings for the National Bureau of Standards, and for design of related equipment, \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended.

## WEATHER BUREAU

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,840,000.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Establishment of meteorological facilities", \$1,300,000, to remain available until June 30, 1961.



## RELATED AGENCIES

## SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Small Business Administration, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$3,500,000, and in addition there may be transferred to this appropriation not to exceed \$11,060,000 from the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, and not to exceed \$825,000 from the fund for liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans, Small Business Administration, for administrative expenses in connection with activities financed under said funds: *Provided*, That the amount authorized for transfer from the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, may be increased, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, by such amount (not exceeding \$500,000) as may be required to finance administrative expenses incurred in the making of disaster loans: *Provided further*, That 10 per centum of the amount authorized to be transferred from the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, only in such amounts and at such times as may be necessary to carry out the business loan program: *Provided further*, That \$1,000,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be available only upon enactment into law of S. 3651, Eighty-fifth Congress.

31 USC 665.

Ante, p. 689.

## REVOLVING FUND

For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be available without fiscal year limitations, \$200,000,000: *Provided*, That \$50,000,000 of this amount shall be available only upon enactment into law of S. 3651, Eighty-fifth Congress.

Ante, p. 689.

## CHAPTER III

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

## INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

## RETIRED PAY

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Retired pay", \$9,000,000.

## GENERAL PROVISION

Subparagraph (a) of section 606 of the Defense Appropriation Act, 1959, is amended by deleting "\$245" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$265".

Ante, p. 724.

CHAPTER IV  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
OPERATING EXPENSES

PERSONAL SERVICES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

For pay increases and related retirement costs for wage-scale employees, to be transferred by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the appropriations for the fiscal year 1958 from which said employees are properly payable, \$75,000, said increases in compensation to be effective on the first day of the first pay period beginning after May 8, 1958: *Provided*, That no retroactive compensation or salary shall be payable in the case of any individual not in the service of the municipal government of the District of Columbia on the date of approval of this Act, except that such retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid in the case of a deceased officer or employee, or of a retired officer or employee, for services rendered after the effective date of the increase: *Provided further*, That for the purpose of determining the amount of insurance for which an individual is eligible under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, all changes in rates of compensation or salary which result as provided herein shall be held and considered to be effective as of the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

71 Stat. 192.

72 Stat. 867.

72 Stat. 868.

68 Stat. 736.  
5 USC 2091  
note.

MISCELLANEOUS

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$26,701.

D. C. Code  
1-904.

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Numbered 394 (Eighty-fifth Congress), \$1,280, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For an additional amount for the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or credited to the general or special funds of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1957 and prior fiscal years as set forth in House Document Numbered 394 (Eighty-fifth Congress), \$19,645, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum as provided by law (Act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

58 Stat. 533.

D. C. Code  
47-2413.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years involved.



## CHAPTER V

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

## ADMINISTRATION, RYUKYU ISLANDS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government of the Ryukyu Islands, including, subject to such authorizations and limitations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, tuition, travel expenses, and fees incident to instruction in the United States or elsewhere of such persons as may be required to carry out the provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and transportation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed ten in number; not to exceed \$1,500 for contingencies for the High Commissioner, to be expended in his discretion; translation rights, photographic work, educational exhibits, and dissemination of information, including preview and review expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; repair and maintenance of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; and such supplies, commodities, and equipment as may be essential to carry out the purposes of this appropriation; \$2,830,000, of which not to exceed \$1,530,000 shall be available for administrative and information expenses: *Provided*, That the general provisions of the Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year for the military functions of the Department of the Army shall apply to expenditures made from this appropriation: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be made outside continental United States when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sections 355, 3648, and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, section 4774 (d) of title 10, United States Code, civil service or classification laws, or provisions of law prohibiting payment of any person not a citizen of the United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures may be made hereunder for the purposes of economic rehabilitation in the Ryukyu Islands in such manner as to be consistent with the general objectives of titles II and III of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, and in the manner authorized by sections 505 (a) and 522 (e) thereof: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder may be used, insofar as practicable, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army to pay ocean transportation charges from United States ports, including Territorial ports, to ports in the Ryukyus for the movement of supplies donated to, or purchased by, United States voluntary nonprofit relief agencies registered with and recommended by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid or of relief packages consigned to individuals residing in such areas: *Provided further*, That under the rules and regulations to be prescribed, the Secretary of the Army shall fix and pay a uniform rate per pound for the ocean transportation of all relief packages of food or other general classification of commodities shipped to the Ryukyus regardless of methods of shipment and higher rates charged by particular agencies of transportation, but this proviso shall not apply to shipments made by individuals to individuals: *Provided further*, That the President may transfer to any other department or agency any function or functions provided for under this appropriation, and there shall be transferred to any such department or agency without reimbursement and without regard to the appropriation from which procured, such property as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall determine to relate primarily to any function or functions so transferred.

72 Stat. 868.

72 Stat. 869.

60 Stat. 810.

33 USC 733 and  
note; 31 USC 529;  
40 USC 259,267.

70A Stat. 269.

68 Stat. 840,  
841,851,855.  
22 USC 1871,  
1872, 1891-1898,  
1757,1782.

## CONSTRUCTION OF WATER SYSTEM, RYUKYU ISLANDS

For necessary expenses of construction, installation, and equipment of a water system in the Ryukyu Islands, which shall be operated by the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 a day for individuals; and hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; \$600,000, to remain available until expended, without regard to sections 355 and 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and title 10, United States Code, section 4774.

60 Stat. 810.

72 Stat. 869.

72 Stat. 870.

33 USC 733 and

note; 40 USC

267.

70A Stat. 269.

## CORPORATION

The following corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1959 for such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

61 Stat. 584.

31 USC 849.

## LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

Not to exceed \$2,055,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the Export-Import Bank of Washington shall be available during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses of the Bank, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, and not to exceed \$9,000 for entertainment allowances for members of the Board of Directors when specifically authorized by the Chairman of the Board; and, in addition, not to exceed the equivalent of \$200,000 of the aggregate amount of foreign currencies made available to the Export-Import Bank for loans pursuant to the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, shall be available during the current fiscal year for expenses incurred by the Export-Import Bank in foreign countries incident to such loans: *Provided*, That fees or dues to international organizations of credit institutions engaged in financing foreign trade and necessary expenses (including special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the Bank or in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, or the investigation or appraisal of any property in respect to which an application for a loan has been made, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

60 Stat. 810.

68 Stat. 454.

7 USC 1691

note.



## CHAPTER VI

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

## EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

## EXTRAORDINARY ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS

For extraordinary alterations, repairs, furniture, and furnishings of the Executive Mansion and Grounds, to be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding any other provisions of this or any other Act, \$100,000, to remain available until expended.

72 Stat. 870.

72 Stat. 871.

## OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for necessary expenses of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, \$2,500,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the purposes set forth under the appropriations granted for the fiscal year 1959, under the headings "Salaries and expenses", Office of Defense Mobilization, and "Operations", Federal Civil Defense Administration.

71 Stat. 51.

71 Stat. 228.

## EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

For an additional amount for "Emergency supplies and equipment", including procurement, as authorized by subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, \$2,000,000.

64 Stat. 1249.

50 USC app.,

2281h.

## FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

## TRANSLATION OF PUBLICATIONS AND SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

For purchase of foreign currencies, pursuant to section 104 (k) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, for disseminating scientific and technological information and supporting scientific activities overseas, \$5,100,000, to remain available until expended.

Ante, p. 275.

## CHAPTER VII

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$142,000.

## FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$120,000.

## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

## OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", \$5,200,000; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for travel expenses of employees, is increased by \$6,000.

## CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS

For an additional amount for "Construction, public buildings", \$323,000, to remain available until expended.

72 Stat. 871.

72 Stat. 872.

## HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For an additional amount for expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), as amended, authorizing the establishment of a hospital center in the District of Columbia, including grants to private agencies for hospital facilities said District, \$1,020,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*. That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 3259, Eighty-fifth Congress.

## EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

For an additional amount for "Expenses, supply distribution", \$160,000.

## OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service", \$32,500.

## HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

## FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

Limitation on Administrative Expenses, Federal National Mortgage Association

The limitation under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on administrative expenses of the Association, is increased by \$700,000; and the limitation thereunder on expenses of travel, is increased by \$50,000.

## FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

## LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

In addition to amounts otherwise available during the fiscal year 1959 for administrative and nonadministrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration, not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for administrative expenses and not to exceed \$4,500,000 for nonadministrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October 25, 1949.

63 Stat. 905.  
12 USC 1702.



## PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

## Annual Contributions

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Annual contributions", \$3,900,000.

Limitation on Administrative and Nonadministrative Expenses,  
Public Housing Administration

The limitation in the second proviso under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on certain expenses of the Public Housing Administration, is increased by \$500,000.

## INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

72 Stat. 872. For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$300,000.  
72 Stat. 873.

## NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as  
68 Stat. 1114. amended (5 U. S. C. 2131), \$5,000,000.

## RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For contractual research, development, operations, technical services, repairs, alterations, and minor construction, and for supplies, materials, and equipment necessary for the conduct and support of aeronautical and space research and development activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, including purchase of three passenger motor vehicles, \$50,000,000, to remain available until expended.

## CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

For construction and equipment at laboratories and other installations of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and for the acquisition or condemnation of real property, as authorized by law, \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended.

No appropriation may be made to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for any period prior to June 30, 1960, unless previously authorized by legislation hereafter enacted by the Congress.

## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended.

## INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

For an additional amount for "International Geophysical Year", \$2,500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1960.

## VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

## GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", \$5,000,000; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for expenses of travel of employees, is increased by \$200,000.

## INPATIENT CARE

For an additional amount for "Inpatient care", \$3,400,000.

## SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF

For an additional amount for "Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief", \$1,300,000 to remain available until expended.

72 Stat. 873.

72 Stat. 874.

## CHAPTER VIII

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

## OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

## Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$345,000.

## OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to provide a program for the discovery of the minerals reserves of the United States, its Territories and possessions, by encouraging exploration for minerals, including administration of contracts entered into prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended; hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals; and attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$4,000,000, of which \$37,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses", Office of the Solicitor, fiscal year 1959: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3817, Eighty-fifth Congress, or similar legislation.

64 Stat. 801.

50 USC app.

2093.

60 Stat. 810.

Ante, p. 700.

## OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses," \$18,500.

## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

## MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$885,000.



## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

## ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Road construction and maintenance (liquidation of contract authorization)", \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended.

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

## SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for "Surveys, investigations, and research", \$1,500,000.

72 Stat. 874.

72 Stat. 875.

## BUREAU OF MINES

## CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Conservation and development of mineral resources", \$1,250,000.

## CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$10,905,000, to remain available until expended.

## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

70 Stat. 262.

71 Stat. 262.

For an additional amount, \$50,000 and not to exceed \$20,000 and not to exceed \$25,000 of the appropriations under this head in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Acts, 1957 and 1958 (Public Laws 573, Eighty-fourth Congress and 85-77) respectively, shall be available during the current fiscal year for reimbursements to the District of Columbia for benefit payments made for those fiscal years pursuant to the Act of August 21, 1957 (71 Stat. 399) : *Provided*, That any costs in excess of the amounts stated herein shall be reimbursed from this appropriation for the current fiscal year.

## CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Construction (Liquidation of Contract Authorization)", \$8,000,000 to remain available until expended.

## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

## BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

## MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management and Investigations of Resources", \$125,000.

## BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

## . Management and Investigations of Resources

For an additional amount for "Management and investigations of resources", \$85,000.

## Administration of Pribilof Islands

In addition to the appropriation under this head in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959 (Public Law 85-439), there is hereby appropriated \$601,250 of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the fiscal year 1959 from the June 7, 1958, sale of sealskins: *Provided*, That of said appropriation not to exceed \$300,625 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation "Management and investigations of resources, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife," for fiscal year 1959 and not to exceed \$300,625 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation "Management and investigations of resources, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries," for fiscal year 1959.

72 Stat. 875.

72 Stat. 876.

## RELATED AGENCIES

## ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission, established by the Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 888), as amended, \$40,000. 48 USC 338.

## SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$52,800.

## HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

## BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 16, 1955 (69 Stat. 136), as amended, \$20,000.

## CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), \$63,000, together with the unobligated balance remaining from the 1958 appropriation for this purpose. 36 USC 741.

## HUDSON-CHAMPLAIN CELEBRATION COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of August 8, 1958 (Public Law 85-614), \$50,000, to remain available until March 1, 1960. Ante, p. 54

## LINCOLN SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of September 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 587), \$350,000.

## OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1958 (Public Law 85-470), \$50,000, to remain available until expended. Ante, p. 2:



CHAPTER IX  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$110,000.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

72 Stat. 876. For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$300,000.  
72 Stat. 877.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION  
AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration", \$20,600,000 of which \$14,200,000 shall be available only to the extent necessary to meet increased costs of administration resulting from changes in a State law or increases in the number of claims filed and claims paid or increased salary costs resulting from changes in State salary compensation plans embracing employees of the State generally over those upon which the State's basic grant (or the allocation for the District of Columbia) was based, which increased costs of administration cannot be provided for by normal budgetary adjustments.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for veterans", \$37,700,000.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for Federal employees", \$36,300,000.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND  
WELFARE

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Salaries and expenses", for payment of retroactive pay increases granted by administrative action for the maintenance and administrative staff, comparable to those authorized by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-462, approved June 20, 1958), \$15,000.

Ante, p. 203.

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$34,000.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Salaries and expenses", for payment of retroactive pay increases granted by administrative action, comparable to those authorized by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-462, approved June 20, 1958), \$182,500.

Ante, p. 203.

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$396,600.

## OFFICE OF EDUCATION

## ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for providing school facilities and for grants to local educational agencies in federally affected areas, as authorized by the Act of September 23, 1950, as amended (20 U. S. C., ch. 14), including not to exceed \$200,000 for necessary expenses during the current fiscal year of technical services rendered by other agencies, \$50,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. 64 Stat. 967.

72 Stat. 877.

72 Stat. 878.

## PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

For payments to local educational agencies for the maintenance and operation of schools as authorized by the Act of September 30, 1950, as amended (20 U. S. C., ch. 13), \$130,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall also be available for carrying out the provisions of section 6 of such Act. 64 Stat. 967.

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$186,500.

## SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$32,000.

## SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

## LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

The amount authorized by the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959, to be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund for necessary expenses, is increased by \$5,831,000: *Provided*, That persons who have been admitted to practice before a Federal or State court of record who have had a minimum of three years' experience in the adjudication or consideration of claims for retirement, survivors, or disability benefits may be temporarily appointed by the Commissioner of Social Security to hold hearings under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended, but such temporary appointments shall terminate not later than December 31, 1959: *Provided further*, That no person shall hold a hearing in any case with which he has been concerned previously in the administration of such title II. Ante, p. 471.

42 USC 401-410, 420, 421.

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION

The limitation under this head in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959, on the amount available for transfer from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, is increased by \$18,000. Ante, p. 472.



## UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

## LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND

## CAPITAL OUTLAY

Ante, p. 475. The amount authorized by the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1959, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund, for maintenance and operation of the Home, is increased by \$232,000, of which \$125,000 shall remain available until June 30, 1960, for construction planning.

72 Stat. 878.

72 Stat. 879.

## CHAPTER X

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

## SENATE

## SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

## COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

For an additional amount for professional and clerical assistance to standing committees, \$102,160.

## CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

## COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

For compiling, preparing, and indexing material for the Senate Manual, \$200, which amount may be paid as additional compensation to any employee of the United States.

## INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations, fiscal year 1958, \$73,000.

60 Stat. 831. For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations conducted pursuant to section 134 (a) of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$10,000.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

For an additional amount for miscellaneous items, fiscal year 1958, \$50,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Salaries, Officers and Employees, Senate," fiscal year 1958.

## STATIONERY (REVOLVING FUND)

For an additional amount for stationery for committees of the Senate, \$300, to remain available until expended.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Katharine McVey, widow of William E. McVey, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, \$22,500.

## CONTINGENT EXPENSES

## Stationery (Revolving Fund)

For an additional amount for "Stationery (Revolving Fund)", for the second session of the Eighty-fifth Congress, \$262,800, as authorized by House Resolution 628, to remain available until expended.

## ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

## CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

## EXTENSION OF ADDITIONAL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING SITE

To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission, to carry out the provisions of Public Law 85-591, Eighty-fifth Congress, relating to the acquisition of property in square 725 in the District of Columbia, including necessary incidental expenses, \$625,000, to remain available until expended. Ante, p. 495.  
72 Stat. 879.  
72 Stat. 880.

## EXPANSION OF FACILITIES, CAPITOL POWER PLANT

For expansion of the Capitol Power Plant facilities, \$750,000, to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol under the direction of the House Office Building Commission, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the provisions of this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 12883, Eighty-fifth Congress.

## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

## PRESERVATION OF EARLY AMERICAN MOTION PICTURES

For expenses necessary to enable the Librarian of Congress to provide for the conversion to safety base film of the George Kleine Collection of nitrate film, and the paper prints of early American motion pictures now in the custody of the Library, \$60,000.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subsection (b) of section 502 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954,<sup>16 USC 590o.</sup> as amended, is amended as follows:

After the words "House of Representatives" the first time they appear, insert "and the Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration of the House of Representatives and the Special Committee on Space and Astronautics of the Senate".

## CHAPTER XI

## ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

## OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary operating expenses of the Commission in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, including the employment of aliens; rental in or near the District of Columbia; services authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of equipment; purchase, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; publication and dissemination of atomic information; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed \$6,000); official entertainment expenses (not to exceed \$30,000); not to exceed \$3,850,000 42 USC 2011  
note.  
60 Stat. 810.



for expenses of travel, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which this appropriation is made; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; not to exceed \$46,800,000 for personal services; purchase (not to exceed four hundred and thirty-five for replacement only, including one at not to exceed \$3,500) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$2,397,406,000, together with the unexpended balances, as of June 30, 1958, of prior year appropriations made available under this head to the Atomic Energy Commission, and, in addition, any moneys (except sums received from disposal of property under the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955 (42 U. S. C. 2301)) received by the Commission, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3617 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 484): *Provided*, That of such amounts \$100,000 may be expended for objects of a confidential nature and in any such case the certificate of the Commission as to the amount of the expenditure and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided further*, That from this appropriation transfers of sums may be made to other agencies of the Government for the performance of the work for which this appropriation is made, and in such cases the sums so transferred may be merged with the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated herein, \$2,000,000 shall be transferred to and merged with funds appropriated to the National Science Foundation: *Provided further*, That \$3,000,000 of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available only upon the enactment of S. 4273 or H. R. 13749 for research and development costs in connection with agreements for cooperation with the European Atomic Energy Community: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in connection with the payment of a fixed fee to any contractor or firm of contractors engaged under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract or contracts at any installation of the Commission, where that fee for community management is at a rate in excess of \$90,000 per annum, or for the operation of a transportation system where that fee is at a rate in excess of \$45,000 per annum.

69 Stat. 471.

72 Stat. 880.

72 Stat. 881.

#### PLANT ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

For expenses of the Commission, as authorized by law, in connection with the purchase and construction of plant and other expenses incidental thereto necessary in carrying out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion; and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$249,929,000, to remain available until expended.

42 USC 2011  
note.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS

Any appropriation available under this or any other Act to the Atomic Energy Commission may initially be used subject to limitations in this Act during the fiscal year 1959 to finance the procurement of materials, services, or other costs which are a part of work or activities for which funds have been provided in any other appropriation available to the Commission: *Provided*, That appropriate transfers or adjustments between such appropriations shall subsequently be made for such costs on the basis of actual application determined in accordance with general accepted accounting principles.

Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation herein made to the Atomic Energy Commission may be transferred to any other such appropriation, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 5 per centum by any such transfers, and any such transfers shall be reported promptly to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate.

No part of any appropriation herein made to the Atomic Energy Commission shall be used to confer a fellowship on any person who advocates or who is a member of an organization or party that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence or with respect to whom the Commission finds, upon investigation and report by the Civil Service Commission on the character, associations, and loyalty of whom, that reasonable grounds exist for belief that such person is disloyal to the Government of the United States: *Provided*, That any person who advocates or who is a member of an organization or party that advocates the overthrow <sup>72 Stat. 881.</sup> of the Government of the United States by force or violence and <sup>72 Stat. 882.</sup> accepts employment or a fellowship the salary, wages, stipend, grant, or expenses for which are paid from any appropriation contained therein shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

## CHAPTER XII

### PUBLIC WORKS

#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

##### RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

##### Operation and Maintenance, General

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, General", \$70,000.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

##### BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

##### LOAN PROGRAM

For an additional amount, \$4,203,000.

## CHAPTER XIII

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

#### ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$550,000.

##### PAYMENT TO GOVERNMENT OF DENMARK

For payment of claims of the Government of Denmark, as authorized by the Act of June 6, 1958 (Public Law 85-450), \$5,296,302. Ante, p. 182.



## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, general legal activities", \$200,000.

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1958, for "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals", not to exceed \$100,000, to be derived by transfer from any appropriation available to the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1958.

72 Stat. 882.

72 Stat. 883.

## FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau Prisons", \$2,066,000.

## UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

## ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Acquisition and construction of radio facilities", \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

## PAYMENT TO INFORMATIONAL MEDIA GUARANTY FUND

For payment to the "Informational media guaranty fund", for partial restoration of realized impairment to the capital used in carrying on the authority to make informational media guaranties, as provided in section 1011 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1442), \$2,500,000.

## CHAPTER XIV

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

## BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

## ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

For an additional amount for "Administering the public debt", \$1,500,000.

## UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

## CONTRIBUTION FOR ANNUITY BENEFITS

For reimbursement (not heretofore made), pursuant to section 6 of the Act of August 21, 1957 (71 Stat. 399), and effective in accordance with section 8 of such Act, to the District of Columbia, on a monthly basis, for benefit payments made from revenues of the District of Columbia to or for members of the White House Police force and such members of the United States Secret Service Division as have been or may hereafter become entitled to benefits under the Policemen and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act, such amounts as hereafter may be necessary: *Provided*, That hereafter the appropriation granted under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1951 (64 Stat. 638), shall not be available.

## COAST GUARD

## OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations under this head shall be available for payment of claims as authorized by Public Law 85-255, approved September 2, 1957. 71 Stat. 575.

## ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For an additional amount for "Acquisition, construction, and improvements", \$150,000, to remain available until expended.

72 Stat. 883.

72 Stat. 884.

## CHAPTER XV

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND  
JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 112, and House Document Numbered 418, Eighty-fifth Congress, \$14,223,316, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

## CHAPTER XVI

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1601. The provisions of title II of Public Law 85-472, approved June 30, 1958, shall apply also to costs in the fiscal year 1957 and 1958 of pay increases granted by or pursuant to Public Law 84 and 85- and 85- : *Provided*, That for the purposes of this paragraph the limitation for the warranting of appropriations and transferring of appropriations contained in section 206 (b) of title II of Public Law 85-472 shall be extended to September 30, 1958: *Provided further*, That the portion of this paragraph applicable to teachers and pension increases for policemen, firemen, and their widows and orphans shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 13132 and H. R. 7450, or similar legislation. Ante, p. 243. Ante, p. 480. Ante, p. 244.

SEC. 1602. No part of the funds appropriated in this (or any other) Act shall be used to pay (1) any person, firm, or corporation, or any



combinations of persons, firms, or corporations, to conduct a study or to plan when and how or in what circumstances the Government of the United States should surrender this country and its people to any foreign power, (2) the salary or compensation of any employee or official of the Government of the United States who proposes or contracts or who has entered into contracts for the making of studies or plans for the surrender by the Government of the United States of this country and its people to any foreign power in any event under any circumstances.

Approved August 27, 1958.

